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THE TIMES

The right time for a centre party alliance, page 12

Isle of Wight sealed off in move to curb foot and mouth

The Isle of Wight was virtually sealed off yesterday as the Government acted to eliminate foot and mouth disease, ordering the slaughter of 400 farm animals. Almost all transport and other movements of farm animals were banned there and in much of south Hampshire. Scientists believe the wind carried the virus 150 miles from northern France, a record distance.

Four hundred animals slaughtered

By Hugh Clayton
Agriculture Correspondent

Four hundred farm animals were slaughtered and buried on the Isle of Wight yesterday in a government campaign to eliminate foot and mouth disease there.

Mr David Kyle, chief of the animal disease operations room of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said: "The prediction of the scientists is that it does not represent a significant risk to any part of the British mainland."

Government scientists believe that the virus must have been carried by the wind over a record distance of 150 miles from northern France where the diseases has been found this month in several pig herds.

Mr Kyle said: "Sixty miles was the previous record in ideal weather."

Mr Howard Rees, chief veterinary officer with the ministry, added: "We have been very unlucky. The wind is something we cannot control. It is one of the possible causes we may have to consider: also birds maybe. You can virtually exclude the movement of contaminated meat."

There are seven types of foot and mouth virus. Samples taken this month in northern France, Jersey and the Isle of Wight are all of the O type.

The animals destroyed yesterday included 166 cattle on the farm in the north of the Isle of Wight where the first foot and mouth case in Britain for almost 13 years was confirmed soon after midnight on Saturday. Those animals were kept on Hamstead Farm near Yarmouth.

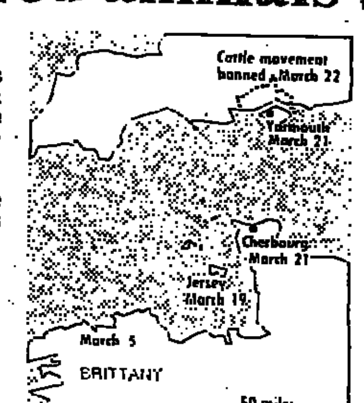
A further 40 cattle were destroyed at Warren Farm, near the most western point of the island, because a relief [illegible] had gone there from Hamstead Farm. About 200 pigs kept about half a mile from Hamstead Farm were destroyed because pigs are the most susceptible species to the disease.

Almost all transport and other movement of farm animals were banned yesterday on the island and in much of the mainland of south Hampshire. The restricted area includes more than 70,000 farm animals and some wild New Forest deer.

The only exceptions to the ban on movement are for animals entering restricted areas either for immediate slaughter or to be kept on farms where they must stay for at least a fortnight. Those exemptions must be covered by government licences.

Restrictions were imposed yesterday by invoking standing rules for declaring infected areas. All hunts, racing and coursing are now banned in the restricted area. Mr Robert Few, the tenant of Hamstead Farm, must stay there for at least three weeks. Staff in the operations room, created after the last British foot and mouth outbreak, said yesterday that they had traced 16 cattle which left the island on Thursday. "One of the neighbouring farmers sent them to Shaftesbury market", Mr Kyle said.

"The ministry are now tracing them to slap on movement restrictions. We know exactly where they all are. Most were local purchases. There are some in the Midlands. If those 16 animals were infected there would be danger for other animals in that market."



The progress of the disease since March 5.

The bans on movement of animals found to be infected or declared officially suspect last for at least three weeks, to cover, with a safety margin, the maximum incubation period of the virus. The period applies to 14 farms in Hampshire and Dorset which received cattle from Ringwood market, Hampshire, last Wednesday. That market was attended by a man who had been working a week ago on the farm in Jersey where foot and mouth was confirmed on Thursday.

Milk will still be collected from farms in restricted areas. All collections are now made by tanker lorries, not from churns. All tankers must be fitted with virus-proof filters and be fully cleaned and disinfected. Drivers are being told to do no more on each farm than is necessary for collection.

Disaster for farmer: The shooting and burial of the herd on Hamstead Farm started immediately the Ministry of Agriculture confirmed the outbreak (our Isle of Wight correspondent writes).

Mrs Helen Carpedale, who lives in a cottage on the farm of Mr and Mrs Robert Few, said: "It is a total disaster for them. I know there is financial compensation, but a farmer cannot build up a herd to resume his livelihood in a few weeks or even months, it takes years".

French checks: The prefect of the Manche has ordered precautionary measures to be taken in five municipalities in the north west of the Cherbourg peninsula, after a suspected outbreak of foot and mouth disease on a farm near Carteret (Charles Hargrove reports from Paris).

The measures follow those taken last week against the epidemic which broke out in the Côtes du Nord district of Brittany, as a result of which 9,246 animals were slaughtered, and some 500,000 inoculated.

No outbreaks have been detected since March 17 in that area, but there is some fear that the disease may have spread eastward to Normandy.

Island stunned, page 2

Lack of urgency alarms MP

Precautions to prevent the spread of foot and mouth on mainland Britain are being treated with an "incredible lack of urgency" an MP claimed yesterday.

Mr Robert Adley, Tory MP for Christchurch and Lymington, said he was far from happy with the "sparse" advice being given to farmers and the public. His constituency is the nearest on the mainland to the affected area.

"I have spoken to three farmers in the area who say they have been told nothing. I contacted the Ministry of Agriculture and was told that farmers would be posted written instructions tomorrow.

"That means if the message goes out by first class mail, farmers will get it by Tuesday, which is three days too late."

Referring to the restrictions on the Isle of Wight and surrounding area, Mr Adley said: "I don't suppose one person in a hundred knows that they are not supposed to go to football matches, must keep dogs on leads, and that public footpaths are closed.

"Police have bee given information but none has told them to disseminate it. I expected to see them out with loud hailers."

Mongolian in space: Colonel Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Captain Jugderdemidiyn Gurragcha (below), waving goodbye just before their Soviet spaceship Soyuz 39 was launched yesterday. The spaceship took off from Baikonur space centre and is due to link up with the Salyut 6 orbital space laboratory, which has been manned by two Soviet cosmonauts for the past nine days.

Captain Gurragcha, who is from Mongolia, graduated from a military school in the Soviet Union in 1972. A shepherd's son, Captain Gurragcha is the eighth non-Soviet cosmonaut to be launched into space under the Moscow-sponsored intercosmar programme.

Military manoeuvres in Poland extended

Warsaw, March 22.—Current Warsaw Pact manoeuvres in Poland that were to end today have been extended because of the situation in the country, Mr Mieczyslaw Rakowski, Polish deputy Prime Minister told Solidarity, the free trade union organization, a union source reported.

The source participated in inconclusive negotiations today between Mr Rakowski and union leaders on how to avert a general strike in protest against violent incidents in the northern town of Bydgoszcz last Thursday.

The official news agency, PAP, had earlier reported that General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Prime Minister, who is alho the country's minister of Defence, had travelled to the site of the manoeuvres today.

A Tass report from Moscow had confirmed that General Jaruzelski had met Marshal Viktor Kulikov, the Soviet Commander-in-Chief of Warsaw Pact forces, to watch military exercises. The East German ADN news agency had said these manoeuvres, involving Soviet and Polish units, were taking place in south-western Poland.—Agence France-Presse.

Talks suspended, page 4

Heseltine warning to councils as rate rises average 20.5%

By Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent

Domestic rates will rise in April on average by 20.5 per cent, about £40 a household, according to figures published today by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy.

This average is far above the hopes of Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, who was looking to increases in single figures if local authorities complied with the Government's guidelines on spending.

Mr Heseltine, in a television interview yesterday, gave a warning that he might take special powers against councils which failed to make the required reductions in expenditure, and added that the Government was considering reforming the rating system, with a local poll tax, local income tax and a local sales tax as possible alternatives.

Speaking on the London Weekend Television programme *Weekend World*, Mr Heseltine emphasized what he had told the Conservative Party local government conference a fortnight ago; that if there was a sizable overspend by local government he might have to go back to Parliament and to ask people to recognize that the traditional relationship between central government had changed.

"I don't want that to happen, because I think it would probably involve my asking for powers of a sort that would be, in the normal run of things, to be avoided. But the nature of my problem is such that I cannot allow the Government's economic strategy to be deliberately ignored for party political reasons, by the sort of authority that is beginning to emerge on the left of the political spectrum," he said.

The programme explained that Mr Heseltine had hoped that councils would be deterred from overspending by fear of voters' reactions to high rate increases, but an opinion poll carried out in Coventry after the Labour council had approved a 37 per cent increase showed that more than half the voters still planned to vote Labour in the district council elections in May, 1982.

	Domestic rise		Non-dom.
Class of auth.	%	£	%
Inner London	40	112	33
Outer London	31	76	26
Metropolitan	28	49	24
Shires (England)	13	25	11
Shires (Wales)	19	24	14
Average	20.5	40	17

In 1981-82 the average domestic bill will be £234, compared with £194 for 1980-81. In rate poundage terms this means an increase in the domestic rate from 100p to just over 120p, and for industrial and commercial ratepayers an increase from 119p to just under 140p.

As the table shows, London and the other metropolitan areas have the highest increases, the result of a shift of government grant from these parts to the shire areas of England and Wales. The shift of some £300m has meant that there are wider differences in rate increases.

Basserlaw district council, for example, imposed an increase of 180 per cent, but with the county precept added this was reduced to 36.9 per cent.

Cities suffer most; and table, page 2

Scottish courts next for disruption

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The courts in Scotland are the next target for disruption in the civil servants' campaign of selective strikes in pursuit of their 15 per cent pay claim. Dislocation of the legal process in England and Wales may follow.

More than 350 key staff working in the Scottish civil and criminal courts are being called out today for a week, as the Council of Civil Service Unions (COCSU) steps up its industrial action against the Government's 6 per cent cash limit.

The Procurator-Fiscal's office is expected to be affected by walk-outs, and sheriffs' courts in Aberdeen, Edinburgh and Inverness are also on the union's "hit list".

Contingency plans for the disruption of courts in England and Wales will be drawn up early this week at a meeting of COCSU leaders.

The unions have set aside what they regard as "ample funds" to finance the strikes by court officers, who will be paid 85 per cent of their gross salary while taking part in industrial action.

The COCSU action is designed to repeat the disruption of 1979, when sympathy stoppages—particularly in Scotland—created a huge backlog of legal actions and caused serious problems in the prison service. The Government had to pass emergency legislation to cope with the crisis.

Three unions are understood to be involved in the court strikes, and their membership ranges from ushers to the most senior clerks.

The Civil Service unions will also announce today that a further 100 specialist employees in Ministry of Defence establishments have been called out on strike.

Union leaders are meeting daily to monitor the progress of their stoppages and to determine new targets for disruption. They expect the strikes to last for two to three weeks more, before the Government seeks a reopening of talks on its offer of 7 per cent salary rises and a formula, as yet undetermined, for settling Civil Service pay in 1982.

Gatwick delay: Passengers flying from Gatwick airport at the weekend, many of them bound for skiing holidays, were delayed for up to two hours because of industrial action by passport control officers as part of the civil servants' pay dispute (a staff reporter writes).

Poor food is still listed as motorway hazard

By Robin Young
Consumer Affairs Correspondent

The most sorely tried stomachs in Britain have just returned a third time to the scenes of their utmost revulsion. Mr Egon Ronay is plainly as merciless in his treatment of the inspectors he employs as he is in his criticism of the motorway service area operators their reports condemn.

Mr Ronay's new Lucas Guide *Just a Bite 1981*, published today, includes his third detailed survey of motorway restaurants and cafeterias in Britain.

Complete continuity with previous surveys in 1977 and 1978 was ensured Mr Ronay says, because "the same member of our team inspected every single establishment in all three years, always together with another colleague."

Mr Ronay does not say so, but the reinforcement may have been provided in case the luckless individuals going down the motorway card for a third time were overcome with nausea. The standard of food they found was "as awful as ever and worse in some cases."

Of 831 food items the inspectors tried in 57 restaurants and cafeterias, they found precisely five "commendable". Two were at the only establishment which was rated "good", the Alan Pond cafeteria at Harthill, Strathclyde, on the M8. Even there travellers are warned to "avoid indifferent shepherd's pie, watery carrots, inferior ham, poor cupcakes and doughnuts, and heavy fruit slices."

Three-quarters of the refreshment places are rated "poor" or "appalling", the rest "acceptable". Of five operators only Trusthouse Forte has improved the standards of food since 1978, their "acceptable" ratings outnumbering the "poor or appalling" by nine to eight.

Motoross, Rank and Roadchef have no establishments rated acceptable, and Granada only one. Granada is said to have improved design and decor, but not the food.

In describing his inspectors' experiences, a despairing Mr Ronay empties the dictionary of terms of distaste and disgust. Along Britain's motorways, it seems, peas are "bullets", bread "cottonwool" or "sweaty", and hamburgers "gristly, greasy discs tasting mainly of cereals and soya".

Intending customers are given a warning that sausage rolls are the worst, but hamburgers are not far behind. "The preparation of good chips baffles motorway caterers", and the best coffee or tea they can offer is "mediocre".

Similar operations on the Continent, Mr Ronay says, show an overall concern for good quality. In Germany and Italy several were rated "good" and some "very good". In Britain, Mr Ronay suggests leaving the motorway to eat.

Mr Ronay, whose unavailing concern about motorway food dates back to 1959, complains that the recommendations of a 1978 committee of inquiry were ignored, and that the Ministry of Transport's present scheme to introduce star-rating for motorway service areas would be a "farce", devaluing the international symbol of excellence.

Just a Bite 1981, Penguin, £2.25.

Mr Mike Hailwood: George Medal for car rescue.

Mike Hailwood critically hurt in crash

Mr Mike Hailwood, former world motor cycling champion, was critically ill in a Birmingham hospital yesterday after a road accident in which his daughter, Michelle, aged nine, died.

Mr Hailwood, aged 41, nine times world motor cycling champion, who was awarded the George Medal for bravery in 1973 after rescuing Clay Regazzoni from a blazing car during the South African Grand Prix, is in Birmingham Accident Hospital with severe head injuries.

The accident was on Saturday evening on the A435 near the Warwickshire - Worcestershire border when Mr Hail[illegible] only [illegible] was in collision [illegible] His son, [illegible] was slightly injured [illegible] discharged [illegible] yesterday. [illegible]

Mr Hailwood built a [illegible] tion as a very safe [illegible] hundreds of motor cycl[illegible] serious injur[illegible] he switched [illegible] wheels to four and [illegible] German Grand Prix [illegible] gave up serious ca[illegible] that accident when [illegible] be cut from his car [illegible] compound fracture [illegible] knee and leg. [illegible]

In 1978, he returned to [illegible] cycle racing and won th[illegible] Man TT for the four[illegible]

Shadows over EEC summit

Heads of government of the 10, preoccupied by domestic problems, are gathering in the Dutch city of Maastricht for the EEC's spring summit, which opens today. The continuing deadlock in the fisheries dispute is expected to affect the tone of the summit talks and add to the truculent mood of the statesmen. Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, is expected to take Mrs Thatcher to task for Britain's refusal to ratify the EEC's fisheries accord with Canada Page 4

Service pay suspicions

Suspicion is growing in the Services that the Government has been trying to limit their forthcoming rise by putting pressure on the Armed Forces Pay Review Body. They believe it has been asked to give more weight than before to the relative security of Service jobs Page 3

Lira devalued by 6pc

Italy has devalued the lira by 6 per cent and is raising its bank rate by 2.5 points to 19 per cent. The moves came last night as part of austerity measures to rescue the country's economy which last week showed a record monthly payments deficit of 1,641,000m lira (£720m) Page 15

Israel's war forecast

General Eitam, Israel's Chief of Staff foresaw a renewed war of attrition along the Lebanese border if Palestinian guerrillas are allowed to extend their influence to southern Lebanon. He reaffirmed Israel's support for Major Haddad, the Christian militia commander Page 5

Pakistan likely to expel British mercenaries

Five Britons and an American who arrived in Pakistan with the much-publicized intention of helping the Afghan resistance fighters are likely to be deported. Britain and America have denied any links with the mercenaries whose presence they regard as valuable propaganda to the Russians Page 5

Weak spots in Nato

Nato's crisis management exercise Winter/Cimex 81, which takes place every two years, showed up four main weaknesses in the alliance; a lack of civil defence measures, vulnerable lines of communications, gaps in air defence and the chemical warfare threat Page 6

'Observer' bid

Mr Roland (Tiny) Rowland appears to have succeeded in his efforts to gain a half share in *The Observer*. He emphasized that he would not have controlling interest and rejected criticism that he had acted in a clandestine manner Page 4

Minister attacks Budget

Defenders of monetarism seemed unperturbed by an attack made by Mr Peter Walker on Budget strategy, but his speech served to confirm that he and other so-called "wets" are fighting to get aid for industry Page 2

Murder of colonels spurs Madrid to speed up action against terrorists

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, March 22

Reacting to growing pressure from the military to have a state of emergency declared in the Basque region, the Government promised today "to speed up the execution of measures recently adopted" and to bring in "new actions to reinforce the anti-terrorist struggle".

The promise came after a meeting between Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Prime Minister, and five Cabinet members.

The assassination of two army officers in Basque country is thought to be the start of a new campaign by the military wing of the outlawed separatist organization ETA (Basque Homeland and Liberty), designed to incite Spain's armed forces.

An exact definition of the "new actions" was not given but a spokesman said they "require the active cooperation of political and social forces". He did not explain that phrase, either. The ministers' meeting is to be resumed tomorrow—Foreign, Defence Interior, Justice and Territorial Administration.

Later, Señor Alberto Oliart, the Defence Minister, presided over an extraordinary meeting of the joint chiefs of staff, at which he was expected to brief them on the ministers' meeting.

Señor Juan José Roson, the Interior Minister, met Spain's senior police officials in another unusual meeting on Friday in order to discuss various strategies against terrorism.

Last night a young woman fired two pistol shots into the back of the head of Lieutenant-Colonel José Luis Prieto Gracia, retired army officer and former chief of the provincial police in Navarre, as he was about to attend Mass in Pamplona. He died instantly.

The killing occurred on the day after the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Ramon Romeo Rotaeche. He too was shot in the back of the head by a woman—as he left a church in Bilbao on Thursday.

A communiqué issued last night by the Defence Ministry said: "The armed forces will not allow themselves to be carried away by their emotions in the face of a manoeuvre which is as stupid as it is brutal and bloody".

Regardless of such assurances, however, informed sources said that the armed forces were in a mood to demand immediate, firm, and positive action from the government against the menace of terrorism. Such action, the sources said, could take the form of the declaration of a state of alarm or a state of emergency.

A state of alarm involves the suspension of certain rights within a specific area for 15 days. A state of emergency may be declared only on the authority of the Congress of Deputies. Its duration is 30 days.

Most serious on the scale of the suspension of rights is a state of siege, involving the imposition of martial law in the affected area. This measure is not expected because it would effectively mean giving the Spanish military full control

While the politicians and generals prepare their new campaign against terrorism, the political-military wing of the ETA has revealed that it will end its 20-day old ceasefire because it did not gain the political concessions it sought.

An extreme right-wing organization, the Spanish Basque Battalion, claimed responsibility yesterday for a machine gun attack on three Spanish Basques—thought to be ETA members—in the French town of St Jean de Luz. One of the three was hurt.

College of Art may lose aid after criticism

By Stewart Tendler

The Royal College of Art faces the prospect of losing government aid unless it accepts criticism that it is failing to live up to its charter and to meet the design needs of industry.

When the college's council meets on Wednesday it will have before it excerpts from a 21-page report on the college prepared for the Department of Education by a board of visitors. Such reports are normally confidential but the department has broken with tradition and passed it on to spur the college into action.

A previous critical report was prepared in 1978 and the department feels the college has failed to heed advice given then. Dr Rhodes Boyson, Under-Secretary of State at the department, is unlikely to tolerate the pigeon-holing of a second report.

A senior source at the department said yesterday that the college receives more than £4m in bursaries each year and discussions are taking place about building plans that will cost more than £4m. The bursaries and plans may no longer receive their usual priority if the college does not take heed of the latest report.

That report was prepared by a team led by Dr Robert Feilden, director general of the British Standards Institution, after visits to the college last year.

Yesterday Dr Feilden said: "A great deal of our report praises what the college has done. We found a lot that was good". But he added: "Some departments had let their links with industry slip".

There was a need for a change of emphasis and an improvement in financial control "so that you can get more by using the money better".

The college, he said, should have a commercial office so that designs could be sold for its profit.

Dr Feilden remarked that the college had produced a design for a hospital bed which was being widely produced commercially and yet had received nothing for it.

The board of visitors recognized that links with industry did exist but Dr Feilden said that on the applied side of the college "some students do not realize that industry is the lifeblood".

The report said that more should be done to prepare students for life in industry.

It specifically recommends that joint courses should be run with the London School of Business so that students understood questions of finance, and people from industry should be brought into college courses.

Dr Feilden said changes at the college could be made swiftly.

Last year the team discussed its findings with Professor Richard Guyatt, the rector, before putting in its report.

Dr Feilden said: "We told him our main conclusions then." The visiting team had also had discussions on finance and general purposes with a council subcommittee which included lay members. It is the only subcommittee with lay members.

While the report was being inspected at the department an argument over the subcommittee and internal criticisms along the lines of the report developed in the college.

Three of the lay members produced a discussion paper which caused irritation on the academic side. Matters were not improved when Mr Cob Stenham, chairman and pro-provost, and his deputy saw Dr Boyson at the department without the rector.

At the beginning of this month Mr Stenham, four other lay members of the subcommittee, and another lay member of the council resigned after being attacked for their actions by the academics.

The academics are reported to have resented the lay people seeing the minister without the rector and that their discussion paper had gone to the department before proper discussion.

It was felt that the criticism in the report was unfair. Apart from existing links with industry others were in the offing but took time to organize.

Those who resigned include Mr Oliver Makower, deputy chairman of the council and a textile manufacturer; Mr Alan Bridgwater, director of the Careers Research and Advisory Centre; Mr Terence Conran, the designer; Mr Michael Grade, director of programmes at London Weekend Television, and Mrs Madelaine Ponsonby, of the New Art Centre.

The department has sent summaries of the report to them as well as to the remaining members of the council.

Onslaught of foot and mouth stuns isle

By Hugh Noyes
St Lawrence, Isle of Wight

The suddenness with which Isle of Wight farmers have found themselves faced with the threat of foot and mouth disease, the most feared of all animal diseases with the possible exception of rabies, has come as a severe shock.

For the past few days, gales have swept the island, and farmers, particularly along this southern coastline, have anxiously watched the wind gusting in from Brittany and Jersey.

Until now few can have considered themselves to be seriously endangered by the outbreaks across such a broad expanse of sea. Yesterday morning, however, everything changed rapidly. The disease was confirmed at Hampstead Farm, near Yarmouth, and 166 cattle, worth at a modest estimate, about £50,000, were slaughtered and buried within hours.

Many island farmers first learnt of the tragedy when an early morning telephone call from the police told them there were to be no movements of animals of any kind from their premises until further notice. The entire island, as well as neighbouring areas on the mainland, including Lymington and the New Forest, were declared an infected area.

The great danger for the island is that, even at this time of year, it is a holiday isle, and in a week or two Easter holidaymakers will begin to pour into the hotels and boarding houses. If the disease is not under control by then the situation could turn rapidly into a nightmare for farmers, local authorities, police and ministry vets struggling to prevent further infection.

For the next 14 days, the main danger period, everyone concerned with the disease will be holding his breath. Lesions, the symptom of the disease, can appear on an animal up to 21 days from infection, so that even with no further outbreaks, Easter will be with us before the all-clear can be sounded.



A policeman disinfecting milk destined for farms near Yarmouth yesterday.

One immediate side effect is that the cattle artificial insemination services have been suspended, which means that many farmers cannot get their animals in calf at the right time.

The Ministry of Agriculture has acted with commendable speed. Twelve veterinary surgeons and six technical assistants from the mainland have been added to the island's veterinary team and have been working almost round the clock.

The cause of the outbreak is still not determined, although there are several possibilities. The likeliest is that the virus was brought on the wind from Brittany. It is thought to be too soon after the Jersey case for that to have been the source. Another theory is that the farm is on a main migratory route and the virus was carried to the island by birds.

Mr James Threlkeld, regional veterinary officer, has been controlling the operation from Ministry of Agriculture headquarters at Newport, the island's capital. All cloven-hoofed animals are at risk—cattle, sheep and pigs. A rough estimate of the cattle numbers in the danger area is 13,000, with many thousands more pigs and sheep.

So far, the Army has not been called in and the main thrust of the exercise is to track down all visitors to Hampstead Farm and all animal movements from the farm over the past few days.

Cities suffer mos[t] as rates are set

By Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent

Greater London and the other metropolitan councils in England pay higher rates than other areas for one main reason: they have suffered most from cuts in the government grants that help to provide local services.

The rate increase of many individual councils is higher, however, because they have not complied with the government guidelines on reducing their spending.

It is not just Labour authorities that have the biggest increases; the third highest comes from Kensington and Chelsea, a loyal Conservative borough that has always said it complies with the Government's request for savings.

In the Government's rate-support grant, announced last December, Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, said he was shifting resources away from London.

He said he was transferring £100m to the shire areas, which, he argued, had suffered from a loss of grant to London and the big cities during the previous five years.

The Association of Metropolitan Authorities said that those figures were wrong; the real loss to London was £200m and a further £200m was being taken from the other six conurbations.

Coupled with the new block grant system and its new citeria for determining the needs of individual authorities, councils found themselves with the prospect of having to make enormous cuts in spending. The Conservative-controlled Greater London Council estimated that it would have to cut spending by 9 per cent compared with its target for the previous year, instead of the 3 per cent reduction supposedly required.

Under the new system, the Government is enabled to withdraw grant payments from "overspending" authorities. The Inner London Education Authority was penalized to such an extent that it received scarcely any grant. The result was an increase in its precept of 46 per cent.

That precept has contributed to the huge increases in rates in the inner London boroug[hs.] Kensington and Chelsea rais[ed] its own money increase for [the] coming year by 9 per cent, h[av]ing reduced its net budget [in] real terms by 15 per cent.

Mr Nicholas Freeman, wh[en] announcing the 52.5 per c[ent] increase, said: "The real r[ea]sons for such a substantial r[ise] in the rates are the new s[ys]tem of calculation of the bl[ock] grant, which results in our [re]ceiving very much less gove[rn]ment grant than in the p[ast] and the high spending In[ner] London Education Autho[rity] which this year received v[ery] little grant indeed. They h[ave] therefore passed on to [the] boroughs the shortfall."

Defiant Labour borou[ghs] such as Lambeth and Camd[en] have been forced to make c[uts] in their spending to avoid [the] threat of bankruptcy after [the] grant was withheld. The [main] area of savings that Lab[our] authorities particularly h[ave] failed to make is manpo[wer] and it is there that Mr He[sel]tine is at his harshest in c[riti]cizing local government.

The cost of staff is 70 [per] cent of the total local gov[ern]ment bill, but numbers h[ave] fallen only slightly.

The minister asked tha[t, to] reduce the total staff [of] 2,100,000, local authori[ties] should fill only three of ev[ery] four vacancies that a[rise] naturally each year.

A reduction of fewer [than] 40,000 since May, 1979, w[hen] the Conservatives came [to] power, has not satisfied [him] and, although the latest m[an]power figures due to be p[ub]lished today, will show a [con]tinuing small reduction, [it] will not be enough for [Mr] Heseltine.

At district level, the va[ria]tions in the rate increase [are] enormous because of the [loss] or gain of grant.

Bassetlaw lost grant and [put] up its rate b 180 per cen[t, a] startling figure made n[o more] palatable when the county [pre]cept was added, giving an o[ver]all increase of 36.9 per cent [for] householders.

At the other end of the s[cale] Eastbourne gained grant u[nder] the new system and was abl[e to] reduce its rate by 9.8 per c[ent.] With the county precept ta[ken] into account, residents of E[ast]bourne face an increase of [...] per cent.

England and Wales

	% Increase		Incr[ease]
Rochdale	43.5	Hounslow	[illegible]
Sheffield	41.7	Brent	[illegible]
Bolton	40.4	Lewisham	[illegible]
Birmingham	38	Tower Hamlets	[illegible]
Manchester	35.2	Haringey	[illegible]
Tameside	32	Camden	[illegible]
Colwyn	30	Waltham Forest	[illegible]
Leeds	27.2	Redbridge	[illegible]
Sunderland	24.7	Southwark	[illegible]
Newcastle upon Tyne	22.5	Lambeth	[illegible]
Derby	22.4	Harrow	[illegible]
Liverpool	21.4	Barking-Dagenham	[illegible]
Swansea	21	Croydon	[illegible]
Wakefield	18	Bromley	[illegible]
Neath	16.6	Barnet	[illegible]
Cardiff	14.5	Westminster	[illegible]
Durham	11.9	Wandsworth	[illegible]
Exeter	11.1	Havering	[illegible]
Blackpool	10.9	Hillingdon	[illegible]
Plymouth	10.4	Sutton	[illegible]
Thamesdown	9.6	Enfield	[illegible]
Oxford	8.1	Islington	[illegible]
Bristol	5.3	Kingston	[illegible]
Portsmouth	4.3	Bexley	[illegible]
West Somerset	3.8	Ealing	[illegible]
Tamworth	3.7	City of London	[illegible]
Salisbury	2.2	Merton	[illegible]
Great Grimsby	−2.1	Richmond	[illegible]
Bath	−2.4	**South East**	
Holderness	−5.5	Crawley	[illegible]
London		Chelmsford	[illegible]
Hackney	55.1	Brighton	[illegible]
Hammersmith-Fulham	53.6	Hove	[illegible]
Kensington-Chelsea	52.5	Hastings	[illegible]
Newham	52.3	Chichester	[illegible]
Greenwich	51.7	Eastbourne	[illegible]
		Epsom and Ewell	[illegible]

Democrats gain top place in poll

By Our Political Correspondent

Leading members of the Council for Social Democracy, preparing for the launch of their new political party on Thursday, were encouraged yesterday by the result of an Obeserver/NOP poll showing that if an election were held now, an alliance of Social Democrats and Liberals would obtain 46 per cent of the vote, Labour 27 per cent and the Conservatives 25 per cent.

If the Social Democrats stood as a separate party, the poll showed that they would still have the top position, with 35 per cent, against Labour's 29 per cent, Conservatives' 27 per cent and the Liberals' 7 per cent.

Since the party does not yet exist, and to offer the electorate a nationwide choice an organization would have to be established in each constituency, the poll is less indicative of a general election result in 1983 or 1984 than it is of the unpopularity of the two main parties at this stage in the life of a parliament.

That was partly conceded yesterday by Mr William Rodgers, MP for Teesside, Stockton, one of the so-called "gang of four" who set up the council in January.

"There is a great deal of discontent; people have been looking for alternatives over the year and now, all of a sudden, there is something on the horizen which is credible."

After the launch, the new party will try to reach agreement with the Liberals

Monetarists unshaken by Mr Walker's attack

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Mrs Margaret Thatcher and other Cabinet ministers who have defended the Budget strategy reacted calmly yesterday to the attack on the Government's monetarist policies made by Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, in his Worcester constituency on Saturday.

But his speech, in which he avoided any mention of the Budget, served to confirm reports that Mr Walker and other so-called "wets" in the Cabinet are fighting hard for a reassessment of the role for public expenditure in aiding industry.

By 1984, Mr Walker said, Britain's balance of trade would be improved by more than £10,000m a year as a result of North Sea oil, and the Government's revenue receipts from the oil would be nine times greater then than when the Conservatives came to power. "These are receipts which must be used to provide the firm foundation of the British economy in the difficult decades that lie ahead", he said.

The Government must recognize the true opportunity provided by the oil. "It is going to be used either as a unique source of capital to provide a British industrial base with the investment and the advantages that most of its competitors cannot enjoy, or it will be used as a tranquillizer to make the hardship of unemployment and inactivity a little less unpleasant", Mr Walker said.

The next few years of Britain's economy could only be about creating a British commercial presence that was able to compete with its rivals, and had advantages comparable to theirs. The only alternative was that advocated by the left—a seige economy, keeping out world competitors.

Support for Mr Walker's theme came yesterday from Mr Geoffrey Rippon, Conservative MP for Hexham and a former Cabinet minister. "We ought to divide public expenditure between what is needed for consumption and what is for capital investment which will create real jobs and real wealth. What we are doing now is subsidizing unemployment on a vast scale, when we ought to be subsidizing employment."

Yesterday, at the Tory Reform Group conference, Oxford, Mr Walker made it clear that he remains loyal to the party and that his arguments for a change in economic policy are put to enable the party to go into the next general election claiming that they have created a competitive and successful economy.

Mr George Gardiner, Conservative MP for Reigate and one of Mrs Thatcher's strongest defenders, gave warning at The reform group to Conservatives who may be plotting to get rid of the Prime Minister. Mr Gardiner seems to have better evidence than most observers at Westminster of moves against Mrs Thatcher.

Mr Gardiner referred to the party's backing for Mrs Thatcher and her policies in 1975. Now that the depth of the recession had put her policies under greatest strain, the minority of critics were appearing to exploit every opportunity to weaken her position, he said.

British livestock always at risk because vaccination is ruled out

By Hugh Clayton
Agriculture Correspondent

Foot and mouth disease is one of the most costly and fast-spreading infections of farm animals. It is a virus endemic in much of the world which rarely appears in Britain. It gains its name from the parts affected; sores in the mouth and lameness are two of the most common symtoms, and young animals can be so weakened that they die.

It is most serious in pigs, but can affect sheep, cattle and goats. Many other species, including deer, tapirs, and coypu can catch the virus, and foxes and humans can carry it.

The disease almost never in- When it does it is mild, leading sometime sto sores on the lips fects the human population. and conditions imilar to thoe experienced in mild influenza. When uncontrolled on farms it can cut output of meat and milk by a quarter.

The entire British livestock herd of more than 20 million animals is always at risk because Labour and Conservative governments have consistently ruled out blanket vaccination. That is practised widely on the Continent where the disease has occurred often.

The most recent Continental cases have involved pigs on farms near Lamballe, in northern Brittany. Mr David Kyle, chief of the government animal disease operations room at Tolworth, Surrey, has visited the affeced area in France this month.

He said: "About a dozen to 15 years ago this disease was rampant on the Continent." But successive French governments had gradually advanced towards complete suppression of the disease by using regular vaccination. Of his fellow government vets in France Mr Kyle said: "I was really impressed with the French service. If they are second best it is a very close thing."

Mr Howard Rees, chief veterinary officer with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said that a national vaccination programme for Britain would cost £46m in the first year and £26m a year after that. The last British mainland outbreak, which ended nearly 13 years ago, cost almost £27m in compensation for farmers, more than 400,000 animals slaughtered on government orders.

He said: "We have adapted a policy of immediate containment and slaughter as being the best for this country. In parts of France, Finistere for example, they do not vaccinate in order to protect their export potential."

Suspected animals near a confirmed source of infection are killed in Britain by traned staff with captive bolt pistols of the type used in slaughterhouses.

If conditions are right the virus can move extremely fast. In the British outbreaks of 1967-68 is appeared more than 2,000 times on farms in eight months, as 1,000 vets tried to eliminate the virus. It was traced to lamb imported from South America. "You have probably heard people on the media pontificating about the wind direction. It is not as simpelas that." Successful transfer of the virus on wind-borne dust particles needed the right combination of wind direction, humidity and temperature.

RUC man betrayed informers to IRA

By a Staff Reporter

The betrayal to the IRA in 1979 of three police informers, reported in The Sunday Times yesterday, was by a young reservist in the Royal Ulster Constabulary who is a Protestant.

His name has not been reaveled for the sake of his familp who still live in Northern Ireland but he gave the names to the IRA for money. He had been eager to assist in undercover work and was himsel ftrapped.

The three informers, Peter Valente, Maurice Gilvary and Patrick Trainor were murdered in the last four months and a fourth man who is missing may be another. Two of the deaths only could be traced directly to the reservist.

It is thought that Mr Gilvary gave away Mr Trainor. When the IRA murdered Mr Valente of the rovisionals they passed it off as a sectarian killing but left money on his body abandoned in west Belfast as a quiet sign to the RUC that they had detected Valente as a double agent.

There have been changes in over-eager constable became mixed up in secret work. Reservists are no longer engaged in it.

McAliskey plan to focus on Maze in campaign

From Our Correspondent
Belfast

Mrs Bernadette McAliskey, who, as Miss Bernadette Devlin, was the youngest member of the House of Commons, said on Saturday that she will be a candidate in the by-election at Fermanagh, South Tyrone, next month. She will stand as an Independent.

Mrs McAliskey, who is recovering from a gun attack made on her and her husband two months ago at their home near Coalisland, still has to walk with the aid of crutches.

She made her announcement the day before two more prisoners in the Maze prison joined the hunger strike there of two other men. Mrs McAliskey says she intends to highlight the Maze protest in her campaign and, if elected, will "bring it to the forefront of world attention".

According to the national H-block committee, a campaign is to be launched throughout Northern Ireland on April 5 to disrupt the forthcoming census by burning census papers.

An effort is being made by Mr Ernest Bairs, leader of the United Ulster Unionist Party, who stood unsuccessfully in the Fermanagh constituency at the last contest, to intensify efforts to get an agreed Unionist candidate in the by-election.

At the weekend, supporters of the Rev Ian Paisley's campaign against the talks between Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Mr Charles Haughey, Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, held in Dublin in December, were signing the "Ulster declaration" at more than 100 centres throughout Northern Ireland.

Fire-bomb attacks: Offices of the Department of Agriculture in Belfast were severly damaged by an IRA fire bomb attack on Saturday night when two men forced their way past the security guard. Firemen fought the blaze for three hours.

Earlier on Saturday, a security man aged 65 was shot in the leg by three terrorists who forced their way into an electrical store at Ormeau Road, Belfast. They planted three bombs, two of which exploded, causing extensive damage.

Inquiry into Hayman leak ordered

By a Staff Reporter

The police have been ordered to investigate the leak that revealed Sir Peter Hayman's connexion with the Paedophile Information Exchange case. The former diplomat was named in the Commons last week by Mr Geoffrey Dickens, MP for Hudderfield, West.

The inquiry has been initiated by Sir Thomas Hetherington, Director of Public Prosecutions, and will be made by detectives from Scotland Yard's complaints investigation bureau.

Last week the DPP's office told The Times that Sir Peter's involvement in the case was known to lawyers and "others" by the end of committal hearings for the PIE trial in February, 1980.

During the proceedings Sir Peter was normally referred to by the name of "Peter Henderson", the name he used for PIE correspondence, but on one occasion a slip was made in a question and "Hayman" was mentioned instead of "Henderson".

Sir Peter's identity was first revealed in print last October in an article in Private Eye. It was repeated again by the magazine in January this year.

Mr Dickens tabled the questions in which he named the former diplomat after the PIE trial had ended at the Central Criminal Court just over a week ago.

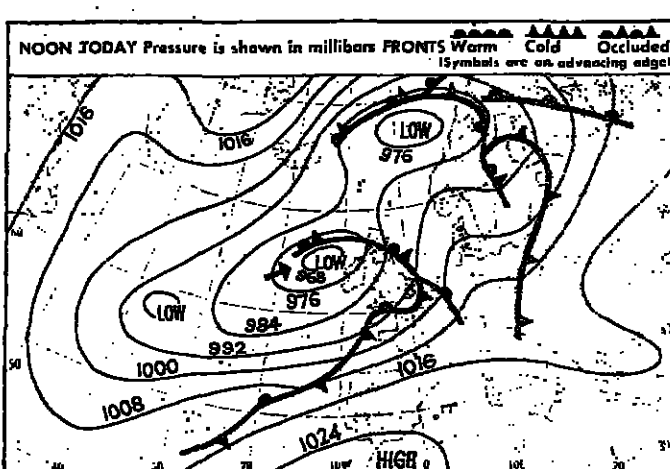
Five in death inquiry

Five men are expected to appear in court after the body of Mr Alfred Keating, aged 75, a cripple, was found at his house in Barndicott, Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire.

Transport survey

The Greater London Council, British Rail and London Transport are to conduct surveys on the travelling needs of Londoners.

Weather forecast and recordings



NOON TODAY

Today

Sun rises: 5.57 am. Sun sets: 6.19 pm
Moon sets: 7.26 am. Moon rises: 9.19 pm
Last Quarter: March 28

Lighting up: 6.49 pm to 5.25 am.
High water: London Bridge 3.27 am, 7.1m; 3.45 pm, 7.1m: Avonmouth 8.57 am, 13.2m; 9.12 pm, 13.1m: Dover 12.27 am, 6.6m; 12.41 pm, 6.3m: Hull 7.55 am, 7.3m; 8.5 pm, 7.5m: Liverpool 12.41 am, 9m; 12.52 pm, 9m.
1ft = 0.3048m. 1m = 3.2808ft.

An area of low pressure will approach the NE and a frontal trough will cross most areas.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE, Central S, SW, E England, East Anglia, Midlands, Channel Islands, S Wales: Periods of rain with some drier interludes, becoming generally drier and clearer during evening; wind SW, fresh or strong; max temp 12° to 14°C (54° to 57°F).

N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, Northern Ireland: Mostly cloudy with rain, preceded by snow in places, chiefly on hills, turning showery later; wind SW, strong, locally gale; max temp 10° to 12° (50° to 54°F).

Central N, NE England: Rain at times preceded by snow in places, some drier, brighter intervals, and becoming dry during evening; wind SW, resh to strong; max temp 10° to 12° C (50° to 54°F).

Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen, Central Highlands: Sleet and snow spreading from S, soon turning to rain on low ground, becoming drier during evening; wind SE, later SW, fresh or strong; max temp 8°C (46°F).

SW, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll: Rain, preceded by snow in places spreading from S, turning showery later; wind SE, later SW strong; max temp 8°C (46°F).

Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Becoming cloudy with rain, sleet or snow at times; wind SE, later SW, strong; max temp 7°C (45°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Continuing unsettled and windy at times.

Sea passages: S. North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind S, veering SW, st[rong,] occasionally gale; sea roug[h or] very rough.

St George's Channel, Irish [Sea:] Wind S, veering SW, fresh [or] strong, occasionally gale; [sea] mainly rough.

b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; pr—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph.

Yesterday

London: Temp: maximum 6 [am] to 6 pm, 10°C (50°F); minim[um] 6 pm to 6 am, 9°C (48[°F]). Humidity, 6 pm, 52 per c[ent]. Rain, 24hr to 6 pm, .09in. [Sun,] 24hr to 6 pm, .7hr. Bar, m[ean] sea level, 6 pm, 1004.0 millib[ars,] rising.
1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Saturday

London: Temp: maximum 6 [am] to 6 pm, 13°C (55°F); minim[um] 6 pm to 6 am, 9°C (48[°F]). Humidity, 6 pm, 72 per c[ent]. Rain, 24hr to 6 pm, .02in. [Sun,] 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Bar, mean [sea] level 6 pm, 993.7 millibars, fall[ing].

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fa[ir]; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Akrotiri	f	15	59	Cologne	c	15	59	L Palmas	s	20	68	Nice	r	15	[illegible]
Algiers	f	20	68	Copenhgn	f	11	52	Lisbon	r	15	59	Oslo	r	3	[illegible]
Amsterdm	c	13	55	Dublin	s	5	[illegible]	Locarno	c	16	60	Paris	c	13	[illegible]
Athens	c	13	55	Edinburgh	s	3	37	London	c	6	43	Reykjavik	s	−7	[illegible]
Barcelona	c	18	64	Florence	c	14	57	Luxembourg	c	12	[illegible]	Rome	c	14	[illegible]
Beirut	c	17	63	Funchal	s	20	68	Madrid	c	16	61	Ronaldsway	s	5	[illegible]
Berlin	s	15	[illegible]	Geneva	r	8	46	Majorca	f	20	68	Stockholm	r	7	[illegible]
Belfast	f	3	37	Gibraltar	f	19	66	Malaga	c	20	68	Tel Aviv	c	18	[illegible]
Biarritz	c	13	[illegible]	Guernsey	c	7	45	Malta	f	18	64	Venice	s	10	[illegible]
Birmingham	c	3	37	Helsinki	f	3	37	Manchester	c	3	37	Vienna	s	15	59
Bristol	c	6	43	Innsbruck	f	15	[illegible]	Moscow	s	−7	[illegible]	Warsaw	s	17	63
Brussels	f	14	57	Istanbul	s	12	54	Munich	s	17	63	Zurich	c	11	52
Cardiff	f	7	45	Jersey	c	7	45	Naples	f	15	59				

Suspicion grows in Forces that the Government is exerting pressure to limit next pay rise

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

Suspicion is growing among the Services that the Government has been trying to limit their forthcoming rise by putting pressure on the Armed Forces Pay Review Body (AFPRB). They believe that the review body has been asked to give more weight than hitherto to the relative security of service jobs and their index-linked pensions, in assessing the military salary for 1981-82.

Sir Harold Atcherley, the review body's chairman, is reported to have rejected a plea from the Prime Minister that its recommendations should be pegged to about 6 per cent, the Government's preferred norm for the public sector.

The review body advises the Government on Forces' pay according to a formula using comparisons with a wide range of civilian jobs, then it adds 10 per cent in compensation for the turbulence and family separation of service life.

The body made itself unpopular under the previous Labour government by bowing to the policy of pay restraint and making its recommendations according to limits requested by the government.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher promised the Forces that in deciding the military salary in future, the Conservatives would restore the principle of full comparability. In 1979 the Forces were awarded a substantial rise, their second that year, soon after the Conservatives took office.

Mr John Nott, the Secretary of State for Defence, and his predecessor, Mr Francis Pym, have repeated several times the Government's commitment to comparability and it would be difficult for Mrs Thatcher to depart very far from that principle.

But the Government is anxious not to raise the level of defence spending more than it has to, and a big award to the Forces could be used as a bargaining standard for other workers.

The disadvantages of service life, it could be argued, are now counter-balanced by the relative security which members have, especially with the prospect of a pension at the end.

The supply estimates published on budget day showed a defence budget for 1981-82 allowing for a 6 per cent rise for the forces. But that need not be significant because the Government could vote more money if it were needed.

The review body's report has to be seen first by ministers in Whitehall before being approved by the Prime Minister and her Cabinet within the next two or three weeks. It is likely to be published in early April, although the pay rise will be backdated to April 1.

More MPs' subcommittees urged

By Peter Hennessy

The House of Commons Liaison Committee, made up of the chairmen of select committees, is to reopen the battle it lost last year with the Government about how many subcommittees can be commissioned by the 14 parliamentary bodies created in 1979 to shadow the work of Whitehall departments.

At present only three have such a right, the committees dealing with the Treasury and Civil Service, home affairs and foreign and commonwealth affairs. Three more, defence, Scottish affairs and Welsh affairs, have been keen to follow suit, a development denied them last year after a private and outspoken correspondence between Mr Edward du Cann, chairman of the Liaison committee, and Mr Norman St John-Stevas, at that time Leader of the Commons.

Mr du Cann, who is also chairman of the Treasury and Civil Service Committee, gave warning of the new move last week when he appeared before the Commons Select Committee on Procedure (Supply) when he said: "I do not see why it is for the Government to decide how many subcommittees there shall be".

Approaches will shortly be made on the matter to Mr Francis Pym, Mr St John-Stevas's successor as Leader of the Commons, by the liaison committee which Mr du Cann described as the select committees' trade union.

In the interstices of his remarks to the procedure committee, which is investigating ways of giving backbenchers greater leverage over departments through the granting or withholding of funds, Mr du Cann outlined his priorities for the second phase of development in the new select committee machine which he said after the hearing was "in gear and going very smoothly".

Mr du Cann wants the boundaries between the 14 committees reassessed. He told the procedure committee: "I do not think that the numbers and the subject headings are necessarily perfect. They should be reviewed after a period of time."

On the matter of which MPs should be appointed to the committees, Mr du Cann does not think the whips' officers should have any say as they do at present. The choice, he says, should be left solely to the Commons Committee of Selection under Mr Philip Holland, Conservative MP for Carlton.

Mr du Cann is also opposed to the rule debarring office holders in party backbench groups from sitting on select committees dealing with the same subject. In addition he has floated the idea that the members of select committees should revolve inside the life of a parliament rather than sitting for a full term.

Mr du Cann made it clear last week that: "I do not think it necessary to review the whole of the select committees at one time. It is necessary to move things forward a bit at a time. One must not frighten people".



Mr A. W. Hearn, from Henley-on-Thames, on a 1904 402cc Humber, taking part yesterday in the forty-fourth run from Epsom to Brighton for historic motor cycles. About 300 vintage machines made the run.

Law may be changed to ban bogus bargains

By Robin Young
Consumer Affairs Correspondent

The Office of Fair Trading is to seek ways of stamping out bogus bargain offers. The presumption is that legislation may be needed to replace the Price Marking (Bargain Offers) Order, 1979, which was enacted after five years of research and consultation.

The order has been widely criticized as obscure and full of loopholes.

A six-month review of its operation was requested by Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister of State for Consumer Affairs. She is concerned that traders are making increasing use of meaningless price comparisons which comply only technically with the law.

Retailers, who are banned from quoting comparisons with manufacturers' recommended prices in the carpet, furniture and electrical goods trades, have taken to quoting notional "ready assembled prices", "special order prices", and "after-sale prices" to claim they are offering large reductions, when the higher prices are in fact often never charged.

The order makes illegal any claim that goods are priced lower than their worth, all comparisons with unspecified prices elsewhere, and any claim that a range of goods is offered at "up to" a certain amount off.

The Price Marking (Bargain Offers) Order, 1979, *Background Paper* (Consumer Affairs Division, Office of Fair Trading, Field House, Bream's Buildings, London EC4).

MPs worried by girls' move to new borstal

By Frances Gibb

The all-party parliamentary penal affairs group of MPs has written to Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, expressing concern at the "sudden" transfer of most girls in the borstal unit at Holloway Prison to Bullwood Hall, south Essex, as a result of the prison officers' dispute.

Bullwood Hall, the only closed borstal for girls in the country, has frequently been criticized because of its isolated position. That means inmates receive few, and in some cases no, visits from family, friends or social workers from their home areas.

In 1974 the Advisory Council on the Penal System recommended that it should no longer be used as a borstal for young women.

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, chairman of the group says in his letter: "The disruption without proper advanced planning and preparation of a unit performing valuable work with a difficult and disturbed group of young women greatly concerns us".

The transfer took place, he says, although a number of the girls had completed most of their time and transfer was likely to interfere with their progress. That included the disruption of plans for the re-establishment of family links before discharge, and in at least one case, of arrangements for a girl to begin a child-care course.

The unit had worked well with a number of disruptive and socially isolated girls who needed considerable individual attention, it says.

The MPs had been told by the Prison Officers' Association that its Holloway branch was not involved in consultation over the move, but was notified at the time it occurred.

Mr Paul Cavadino, a research officer for the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders (NACRO), said yesterday that the association was concerned with the way the girls were suddenly moved, irrespective of the merits of the case, and with the issues it raised about women in custody and where they should be placed.

"We feel that as far as possible they should be placed near their home areas to allow visits from family and friends, because otherwise eventual resettlement in the community is made far more difficult."

Bullwood Hall was not only isolated, he said, but had extremely poor work facilities compared with those provided in boys' borstals.

Parliamentary answers have shown that in 1978, of those who left Bullwood Hall after an average stay of seven months, 29 per cent had had no visits from family and friends and a further 20 per cent only one visit. Half had had no visit from probation officers or social workers from their home areas.

In 1979, 23 per cent had had no visits from family or friends, and 20 per cent only one visit; 29 per cent had had no visits from probation officers or social workers from their home areas.

There was a slight improvement in 1980, with 13 per cent receiving no visits from family or friends, 16 per cent one visit, and 29 per cent no visits from home probation officers or social workers.

Print union summons officials to hearing

By Our Labour Staff

The executive of the National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel (Natsopa) is to summon the union's three London branch secretaries formally to answer charges arising from their opposition to rule changes that have just been put to members' ballot.

The branches have called a joint meeting tonight to press for the results of the ballot, which ends today, to be put into abeyance until a specal meeting of the union's policy-making governing council can be held.

The constitutional dispute arises from claims by London officials that the executive has not followed the instructions of last year's governing council.

The changes are designed to bring the union's rules more into line with those of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades (Sogat) and the National Graphical Association, and ease future mergers with them.

Natsopa's executive decided late last week to call a special meeting of the governing council after the ballot has been counted. Assuming that the rule changes are approved the council would be asked for authority to take the first steps towards a merger with Sogat.

A circular sent out in February by Mr John Mitchell, London Machine branch secretary, said that rule changes proposed by the executive were unconstitutional and called for a recall of the governing council to discuss the whole issue.

Mr Mitchell, as well as Mr Christopher Robbins and Mr David Hutchinson, respectively secretaries of two other branches, will all be summoned to appear before the executive shortly.

Mr Edward O'Brien, national officer of the union, said last night that no date had yet been set for the hearing, but its initial purpose would be to establish whether the London officials had acted unconstitutionally.

Don calls for police ombudsman

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

A police ombudsman was needed, who could take over the functions of the Police Complaints Board and some notional committee duties, Dr Geoffrey Marshall, fellow and tutor in politics at Queen's College, Oxford, said on Saturday.

Dr Marshall, a constitutional lawyer, told a conference on the police and the public at Wolfson College, Cambridge, that police authorities were "cumbersome collections of often poorly informed part-timers meeting infrequently".

As now constituted, he said, they were not even capable of effectively discharging their statutory duties of maintaining an efficient police force. They could not be expected to act as a body handling complaints.

Dr Marshall's criticism comes when Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, is considering how to improve procedure for handling serious complaints against the police. A Home Office working party on Wednesday said the chairman of the Police Complaints Board or the Director of Public Prosecutions should supervise such investigations.

Royal Society denounces government science policy

y Pearce Wright
cience Editor

The Royal Society, which is ot known for getting involved i political issues, has prepared highly critical review of the overnment's handling of cience and technology. Two of s conclusions are that serious bstacles prevent departments btaining advice from the best urces, and that the danger of e rigid distinction in government thinking between basic id applied science does not flect reality.

Proposals for more effective angements have come from a e-month study by the ety's council which will be mitted to a House of Lords ect committee examining the vernment's scientific advice.

The guidance is put into three tegories by the society: ivice on support for science self; advice to ensure that licies are based soundly in ientific and technological pects; and advice on long-rm implications.

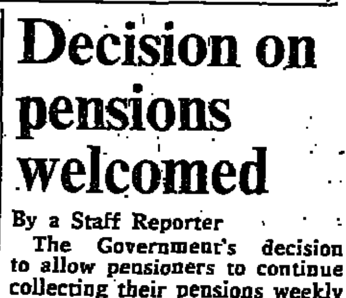
The council suggests that the ll implications of technologi-l change are not taken into account in foreign policy and trade, and that Britain's diplomats and negotiators are not always as well informed in those matters as those from other countries.

One proposal is that high-level scientific advisers should work as administrators and have access to policy papers so that they can help to define questions and not just provide answers.

It was partly to meet that need that chief scientists were appointed in some departments, but the society expresses grave concern over the erosion and down grading of those posts.

The importance of chief scientists being adequately supported by technical staff able to draw on advice from outside Government is emphasized. The abolition of some quangos is said to have impaired government access to external advice.

Since the Prime Minister has assumed responsibility for scientific research and development in government, the society thinks it desirable to strengthen the Central Policy Review Staff by appointing a chief scientific adviser.



Decision on pensions welcomed

By a Staff Reporter

The Government's decision to allow pensioners to continue collecting their pensions weekly has been welcomed by Age Concern, the old people's welfare group, in a letter to the Department of Social Security.

Mr David Hobman, director of Age Concern, says there is evidence that many retired people, especially those with limited resources, would find difficulty in budgeting if they had to collect fortnightly, as proposed in the Rayner report.

Age Concern accepts that more people reaching retirement age will be used to monthly payments and bank accounts, though it would be some years before such an option might be widely acceptable.

In the meantime there should be the widest possible choice of payment methods, and the group supports the introduction from mid-1982 of four-weekly or quarterly payment by direct credit to a bank account.

But fears are expressed about the survival of subpostoffices, as more people turn to payments through banks. Age Concern points out that sub-post offices are often a vital link with the community for isolated elderly people and that their closure can effectively remove the choice of weekly payment.

ostal delays

Mail to and from Sheffield is been disrupted by a strike postal staff protesting about i overtime claim, and in cenal London a fire at the Mount easant sorting office, which maged hundreds of mail bags, expected to delay post.

Car crash kills two

Mr Ian Peter Gicquel, aged 21, of Lichfield, Staffordshire and Miss Deborah Warner, aged 20, of Harborne, Birmingham, died when their car crashed on the Kidderminster to Birmingham road at Hagley, near Kidderminster yesterday.

From the grass roots: Radical spirit in Liberal territory

Labour's Colne Valley beginning

Ian Bradley

It is ironic that a new book by Labour MP about the early ys of his party should be appearing just as some of his exlleagues are launching their n party.

Mr David Clark, whose study the first 20 years of the lne Valley Labour Party is blished a week today, sees e essential difference between e movement he has been writg about and the one that is at esent figuring in newspaper nt pages.

"The early Labour Party was spontaneous, grassroots movement", he says. "Within a few ars in the early 1890s, thirty forty local parties grew up ite independently. The Social mocrats, on the other hand, e trying to sell a product from e centre. I am very sceptical they have a base."

Mr Clark became interested in e history of the Labour Party the Colne Valley when he s MP for the constituency tween 1970 and 1974. Wanting find out more about the early ys of the party "because only understanding them can you derstand the warring factions at have beset Labour ever ice", he was amazed to find at there were no published stories of individual Labour rties.

Colne Valley proved to be ideal constituency to investate. The local party records back to July, 1891, although ere is other evidence that the rty was formed in November, 90, making it the earliest in country. Two local Labour wspapers, the *Yorkshire Facy Times* and the *Huddersld Worker* also provided rich material and Mr Clark found that old photographs were often pressed into his hands when he attended bazaars and other functions.

He feels that "Colne Valley should never have been a strong Labour area in the first place". Made up of isolated, self-contained valleys, each with its woollen mill and Nonconformist chapel, and with very weak trade union organization, the constituency was natural Liberal territory. It still is. Mr Clark only briefly wrested the seat from its present Liberal members, Mr Richard Wainwright.

The Labour Party developed there, he thinks, largely because of the hostility towards the working class of the local Liberal Association, which was dominated by millowners. The attitude of Sir James Kitson, the Liberal MP from 1892 to 1907, summed up this élitism.

In 1890 he wrote to his friend, H. E. Gladstone: "It seems to me a strange expenditure of a member's time to send him round works and schools when his functions are to represent his division in the House of Commons. It is absurd to think that a man can devote himself in a businesslike way to the work of the session, and be wearing himself out in demonstrations to catch the fancy of the people".

Colne Valley has had a particularly colourful succession of Labour candidates and MPs, including Tom Mann, the dockers' leader, Philip Snowden, the first Labour Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Victor Grayson, the Unitarian minister and ethical socialist who mysteriously disappeared at the end of the First World War.

Mr Clark believes that the socialist pioneers of the Colne Valley chose those men to lead them because they believed "that only the best was good enough. The very fact that they decided to form their own political party independent of any other body in the country shows something of their character".

As an MP in the constituency he found that the same sturdy, independent, radical spirit lingers on. The women of Marsden still make enormous red flags to hang from the windows of the Labour hall at election time. Red stirs, or dances, are held to raise money for party funds.

Mr Clark hopes one day to produce a similar history of the Labour Party in South Shields, the constituency he now represents. He has already been instrumental in getting the records of both the South Shields and Colne Valley Labour parties put on microfilm for the benefit of other scholars and historians. More immediately, however, he is writing a biography of Grayson.

He believes his book has a message for the modern Labour Party. "Are we repeating the mistakes of the Liberal Party, losing our empathy with the electorate? In 1945 you could walk from London to Liverpool through Labour constituencies. Now you can find very few between them. It is very important that we win back the votes of individualistic rural communities like the Colne Valley."

Colne Valley: Radicalism to Socialism (Longmans, £12).

Rowland bid for a half share in 'Observer' ownership appears to have succeeded

By John Young

Mr Roland (Tiny) Rowland appeared last night to have succeeded in his bid to gain a half share in *The Observer* newspaper. He emphasized, however, that he would not have a controlling interest, and he rejected criticism that he had acted in a clandestine manner.

Mr Rowland dismissed as nonsense a suggestion yesterday that he might be in breach of the Companies Acts in not having obtained the consent of a majority of shareholders in Lonrho, of which he is chief executive, for acting on his own initiative in supplanting the company's own earlier bid for the newspaper.

Another point raised was whether Mr Rowland effectively had a controlling interest in Lonrho, since he owned only 17 per cent of the shares. If that were so, it was said, he, as distinct from Lonrho, could be deemed to be a newspaper proprietor, and thus his latest action could be referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

Although the Government said yesterday that the legal position had to be reexamined, the chances of a successful High Court action appeared remote.

The Lonrho bid is likely to be considered as having lapsed, since it was made conditional on its not being referred to the commission. Mr Rowland's action in acquiring a 50 per cent stake in Observer International, an American-based company that owns all the shares in *The Observer*, is thought to be outside the scope of British law.

Mr Rowland told *The Times* that he would not have acted without legal advice.

"There have been no clandestine arrangements at all. John Biffen (Secretary of State for Trade) told me last week that it could be a matter of controversy, but he did not say that he would go ahead and try to stop me."

He and Lonrho had a very happy relationship with Atlantic Richfield, which would retain a half interest in Observer International, and he hoped they would be able to develop other joint interests.

He also expressed surprise that *The Observer* issue had aroused so much furore in the light of other recent developments in Fleet Street, which included the acquisition by Trafalgar House of the *Daily Express*, the *Sunday Express* and the *Evening Standard*, the merger of *Evening Standard* and the *Evening News*, Mr Rupert Murdoch's purchase of *The Times* and *The Sunday Times*, and Mr David Astor's sale of *The Observer* itself to Atlantic Richfield five years ago.

He had never interfered with the editorial independence of any newspaper in which he had an interest, which included those of the Glasgow-based George Outram group and a number of others in Africa.

The Government is expected to make a statement on the affair this week. Mr Biffen said in an Independent Television interview on Saturday evening that he and his fellow ministers were considering the possibility of changes in the monopolies legislation.

Mr John Smith, Opposition spokesman on trade, will seek to raise the issue in the Commons today. In a radio interview yesterday he claimed that Mr Rowland was seeking to avoid the law, and that the Government's "supine silence" was "very disturbing".

In a leading article in *The Observer* yesterday, the editor, Mr Donald Trelford, said that since his newspaper had urged strongly that the Murdoch purchase of Times Newspapers should be referred to the commission, it would be intellectually and morally inconsistent for it not to do so in its own case.

"The chief argument against a reference is that it would prolong the uncertainty about the newspaper's future and damage its commercial prospects", he continued. "This is not a negligible case. We have argued in the past that the procedures used by the monopolies commission to examine newspaper mergers are needlessly cumbersome.

"To set against that, however, one has to consider the wider public interest, for the sale of Britain's oldest Sunday newspaper is not a negligible matter either. That is the minister's responsibility under the law, and in this case he said that the sale should be referred.

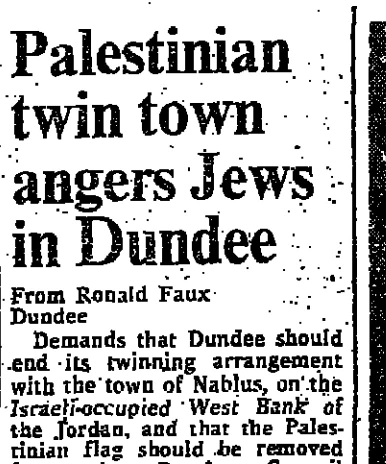
"To attempt to circumvent that opinion by clandestine devices is to flout the spirit, if not the letter, of the monopolies legislation."

Mr Trelford's views appear to be broadly endorsed by most journalists on *The Observer* and by Mr William Keys, chairman of the printing industries committee of the Trades Union Congress. Last night Mr Keys said he objected most strongly to the way in which Mr Rowland *appeared to be circumventing* the law of the country.

But Mr George Jerrom, the National Graphical Association officer responsible for Fleet Street, said his main concern was for the continued employment of his union's members and the continued publication of the newspaper.

"Only rich men or giant conglomerates have the facility of owning newspapers anyway", he said.

Letters, page 13



Palestinian twin town angers Jews in Dundee

From Ronald Faux
Dundee

Demands that Dundee should end its twinning arrangement with the town of Nablus, on the *Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan*, and that the Palestinian flag should be removed from the Dundee Council chamber were made yesterday at a protest meeting organized by the Jewish community in the city.

The objections come after the desecration of one wall of a synagogue in Dundee and the daubing of slogans and swastikas on the home of a prominent member of the Jewish community.

Mr Greville Janner, president of the Board of Deputies of British Jews and MP for Leicester, West, told a meeting of 400 in the city that the decision to twin with the town was provoking signs of anti-semitism never before known in Dundee.

Mr James Cowans, Lord Provost of Dundee, and some other councillors had been asked to see that the twinning should be reconsidered.

Mr Janner apologized to those at the meeting for the security search that had been introduced as they entered the hall, but the council's decision, he said, had brought to Dundee the kind of security precautions associated with terrorism.

Mrs Winifred Ewing, Scottish National Party MEP for the North of Scotland, said the question of Dundee's association with Nablus would be raised with the Scottish Town Twinning Association because she did not believe it fitted in with what town twinning intended.

A resolution condemning the council for entering into the arrangement and for flying the flag of an organization "devoted to the destruction of the Jewish state and using terror against civilians" was passed.



Mr Mieczyslaw Rakowski, Deputy Prime Minister, left, explains a point to Mr Lech Walesa, leader of Solidarity, during talks in Warsaw yesterday.

Polish union talks suspended

Warsaw, March 22.—A delegation from Solidarity, the free trade union organization, headed by Mr Lech Walesa met a Polish Government team led by Mr Mieczyslaw Rakowski, deputy Prime Minister, today in talks that were suspended after seven hours until Wednesday.

The talks were intended to settle the tension in Poland that followed police beatings of Solidarity members and local councillors in the northern city of Bydgoszcz last week.

"The talks were suspended until Wednesday", Mr Walesa said as he left the Council of Ministers building in Warsaw. "They were very sharp." He said Solidarity's national coordinating commission would meet in Warsaw tomorrow. "The commission has the authority to take a decision on whether or not to call a strike", he said.

He said there was a possibility that General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Prime Minister, would go to Bydgoszcz.

Mr Marian Jurczyk, one of the Solidarity delegation, said the leadership was against the idea of a strike tomorrow while the national commission was *meeting. The local* Warsaw branch of Solidarity has threatened a two-hour strike tomorrow if the talks had not produced results and the country still remained on a national strike alert.

In Bydgoszcz, where Mr Jerzy Bafia, the Justice Minister, arrived for separate talks with local union activists, the official news agency PAP announced that a new provincial governor had been appointed to replace the former governor who resigned several weeks ago over corruption charges.

The leader of a government team inquiring into the Bydgoszcz incident, said yesterday he had found nothing to indicate that police used force on union members.—UPI.

Soviet accusation: The Soviet Union accused Solidarity today of wanting to establish itself as a political opposition to communist rule (Reuter reports from Moscow).

A commentary on Poland's political problems, broadcast on Moscow radio's English-language world service said last summer's strikes, which led to the formation of solidarity, were caused by the Communist Party's mistakes in the 1970's.

The Polish Government, supported by the pro-communist branch trade unions, was doing its best to fulfil pledges made in agreements signed with striking workers last August, the commentary said. "But what is necessary is reciprocal action on the part of the other side of the agreement—the (independent) trade unions."

However, certain elements within the union continued to push for strikes which threatened the country's economy. "The source of this escalation, especially in January, was the leadership of Solidarity. It seems to think it does not have to take responsibility", the radio added.

Events had shown that Solidarity would "like to operate beyond the bounds of its trade union charter by becoming a political opposition and setting up dual power in Poland".

Court drama as felons are spared guillotine

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, March 22

At a time when the fa[...] one man, Philippe Maurice [...] has been sentenced to c[...] rests solely with Presiden[...] card d'Estaing, the verdi[...] the Nevers Assize Court, i[...] two men for murdering a p[...] man, has been one of lif[...] prisonment.

This marks a sharp [...] with the series of seven [...] sentences imposed in the [...] six months by juries, a[...] bound to be exploited by [...] litionists as evidence that [...] ferent courts use dif[...] yardsticks to judge the [...] crimes.

The Nevers verdict wi[...] increase the pressure o[...] President to grant a repri[...] M Maurice.

M Didier Joly, the Chie[...] lic Prosecutor, created [...] thing of a sensation at [...] last Friday at the close [...] implacable summing up : [...] the two men in the dock [...] Luc Della Giustina and Fr[...] Landrieux. He emphasize[...] "so long as the death [...] is in force in France, the [...] cution at Nevers, or an[...] else in the country, will d[...] it, when it is called for [...] out taking into accou[...] wishes and whims of [...] opinion.

"From the start, I ha[...] bearing down on this tr[...] weight of something whi[...] be summed up in three [...] The death penalty.

"I felt rising in the [...] room a kind of expect[...] shall have to disappoint [...] I wish to listen to the [...] times weak, sometimes [...] voice of conscience."

M Joly who has the [...] tion of being an austere [...] law and an intransigent [...] cutor, concluded to the [...] ment of the public [...] "between the indulgence [...] past, and the sometime[...] severity of the past [...] months, there is a midd[...] I demand life imprisonm[...] both men."

If this case proves one [...] it is that French judge[...] especially public prose[...] who are directly subordi[...] the Ministry of Justice [...] contrary to the charges [...] made by the left and by t[...] wing judges' union, cap[...] independence and courag[...]

Messengers may join bank strike

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Staff

Bank messengers may be called out on strike in support of about 70,000 clerical staff already in dispute over a "final" pay offer of 10 per cent.

About 1,000 staff attached to Lloyds computer centre in Blackfriars, London, will begin a 24-hour strike tonight as part of the first phase of industrial action planned by the Banking Insurance and Finance Union (BIFU).

On Thursday more than 200 staff at Barclay's two computer centres at Wythenshawe, Greater Manchester, and Gloucester, will stage a 24-hour strike.

The union's technical and services sectional council, representing 1,000 messengers, engineers, cleaning and catering staff, and some security employees, has voted for a ballot on industrial action. Union leaders will discuss tomorrow whether to hold a ballot that could lead to further early disruption of internal bank business.

If the union does call on messengers to take industrial action it would have also to decide, probably at the end of the week, what form that action would take. It could range from limited one-day strikes to more prolonged action.

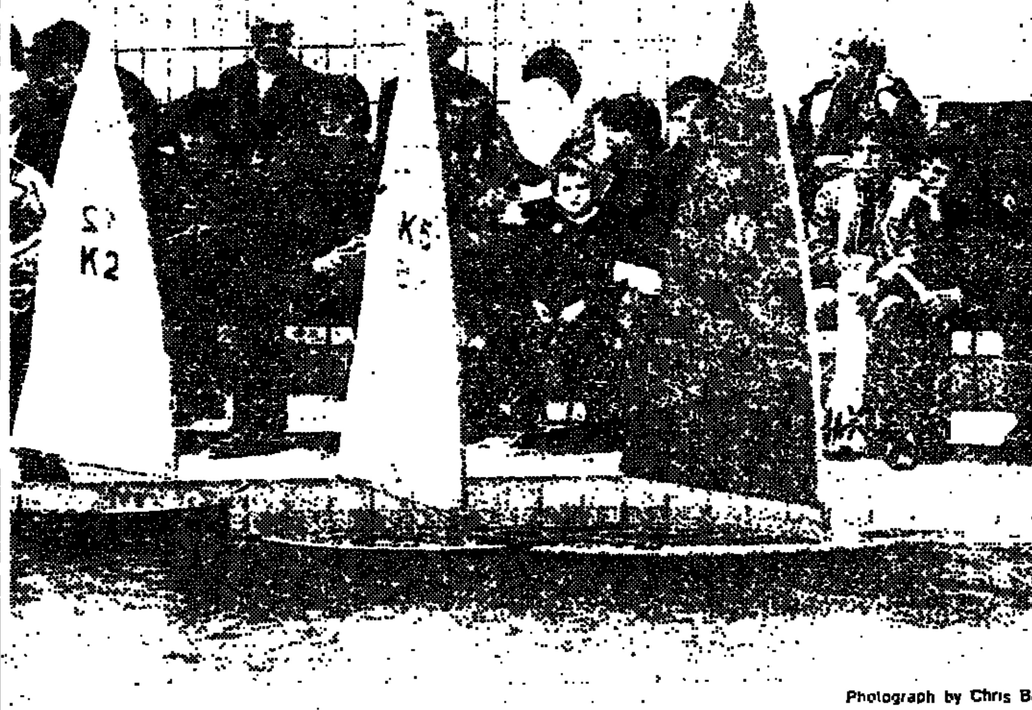
Mr Keith Jones, assistant secretary for non-clerical staff, said that messengers had already agreed not to cross picket lines.

Dockers picket ports: Pickets will be mounted this morning at all 19 British Transport ports in support of 1,700 dockers at Southampton who have been locked out for more than a week after two strikes in a dispute over pay. They include the transport docks at Garston on the River Mersey, and ships diverted from Southampton will be blacked at other ports (our Liverpool Correspondent writes).

The decision to intensify industrial action was taken at a meeting of the unofficial National Ports Shop Stewards' Committee in Liverpool on Saturday.

Delegates called for a meeting of the Transport and General Workers' Union national docks and waterways committee, and for the national docks delegates' conference to be reconvened.

It last met six months ago and was on the verge of calling a national dock strike when a dispute was resolved.



Photograph by Chris Ball

Spectators studying radio-controlled sailing models in the swimming pool at the London Dinghy Exhibition at Pickett's Lock, yesterday.

Spring snow and floods close many roads

Gale-force winds swept the South-east of England, the North-east had snow and North Wales was flooded at the start of spring.

Rains brought havoc to many parts of the country and many roads were affected the Royal Automobile Club reported last night.

North Wales was drying out last night after floods which poured into scores of homes.

Firemen were called to a number of villages in Gwynedd and Clwyd.

In the Conway Valley, hundreds of acres of farmland were flooded.

The flooded A40 was closed at Abergwili, near Carmarthen, and the Cambrian coast railway line was blocked by a landslip.

The North was hit by floods, snow and high winds. The main Penrith to Cockermouth road was blocked by snow. Lorries were banned from the A66 Scotch Corner road.

A boy, aged 14, was swept out to sea by waves at Cooden Beach, near Bexhill, east Sussex, yesterday. A helicopter and rescue team from Manston, Kent, recovered the body.

NF changes march venues

From Ronald Kershaw
Huddersfield

The National Front staged a noisy, but otherwise uneventful march at Huddersfield yesterday. It comprised a half-hour walk round the town centre with drums beating, flags flying and short addresses by Mr Andrew Brons, National Front chairman, and Mr Martin Webster, the national organizer.

Both speakers gave advice to the Government on a variety of matters including import controls, unemployment and racial disharmony.

Huddersfield, in West Yorkshire, was selected, it was said, after Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, had banned a march planned in Leeds and then extended the ban to the whole of South Yorkshire.

Peaceful meeting: The venue for a National Front march yesterday in Staffordshire was changed to Burton on Trent, where there were no incidents.

Chemicals firm ends Tory aid

By Our Labour Staff

Laporte Industries, a chemicals group, has decided not to repeat a £10,000 donation to the Conservative Party, it was disclosed yesterday.

Mr Richard Ringwald, the company's chairman, says in a letter to a senior official of the Association of Technical, Scientific and Managerial Staffs that the company will not be making a donation to the party at the moment.

Mr Roger Lyons, the official, said that Mr Ringwald had told him that the company had been affected by world recession. High interest rates, value of the pound and energy costs, with low market demands, had produced an "unpalatable" medicine.

Mr Lyons made the disclosure while launching a union policy document on *chemicals that* calls for "an unprecedented joint response" by companies and unions to the slump in the industry.

"I hope now that other companies will follow suit and withdraw their donations", he said. "Never before have the policies of a government so united unions and companies together in the chemical industry."

The union document, to be presented to a conference this week, strongly attacks the effect of government policies on the industry. It calls for a national investment bank, expansion of feedstocks by use of North Sea *resources, withdrawal from the* EEC, stricter controls over multinational companies and better industrial relations.

Laporte was unable to explain the donation to the Conservative Party. A company official added, however, that he believed it had not made a donation in the party in the years preceding the last financial year. The company then gave £10,000.

New request to demolish hall

A new application to demolish Barlaston Hall, Staffordshire, has been submitted by its owners, the Wedgwood pottery group. The house is listed Grade 1 but has not been occupied since it was acquired before the last war, and is now in an advanced stage of dereliction.

A previous request for demolition was refused in 1975.

Fish and domestic issues loom over EEC summit

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, March 22

EEC heads of government open their two-day spring summit meeting tomorrow in the Baroque town hall of Maastricht, Holland's oldest city, in a tetchy, truculent and ungenerous mood.

Not only are all 10 leaders deeply preoccupied by domestic economic and political problems, but an unseemly haggle over fish seems likely to disturb the Olympian tenor to which these gatherings aspire, but frequently fail to achieve.

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, who is reported to be suffering one of his periodic bouts of doom-laden depression, is expected to take Mrs Thatcher severely to task for her Government's refusal to ratify an EEC fisheries agreement with Canada.

The delay has denied West Germany's deep-sea trawlers, many of which are laid up, their annual winter foray into rich cod-fishing grounds of Labrador and Newfoundland.

The fishing season off Canada ends in mid-April, partly because of the danger of drifting *icebergs, and partly because the* fish migrate elsewhere. If agreement was reached at the summit, it is estimated that the West German boats would still just have time to reach the Canadian grounds and catch their allotted quota of fish.

Britain's veto, however, is linked to a wider dispute over the future of EEC fisheries policy. The British say that their already depressed market would be weakened still further by an influx of cheap Canadian fish imports if the deal with Ottawa went into force.

Hard-pressed at home over her economic policy, Mrs Thatcher has little room for manoeuvre. Nor is she likely to be much moved by veiled West German threats that last May's deal on Britain's EEC budget rebates could be called in question if the fisheries dispute persists.

As part of the three-year budget deal, Britain joined its EEC partners in accepting a commitment to put a new fisheries policy into effect by the end of last year. Recalling this, West German officials have noted darkly that the amount of Britain's budget repayment in the third year has still to be negotiated.

Mrs Thatcher is likely to respond by arguing that her Government is not the only obstacle to the settlement of the fisheries dispute. The British contend that they were ready to do a deal last December, but were met by total intransigence from the French.

Less secure at home than he used to be, Herr Schmidt's anger over fish is seen as symptomatic of a more general dismay at the way the EEC is operating.

Herr Schmidt is expected to raise what he sees as the serious threat posed to free trade within the EEC by *national protectionism.*

West Germany is not the only member state with complaints. Signor Arnaldo Forlani, the Italian Prime Minister, is expected to assail the refusal of Britain, France and West Germany to increase the 1 per cent limit on the amount of value-added tax that can be raised to finance EEC policies.

Despite their differences over fish, Mrs Thatcher and Herr Schmidt could well find themselves in alliance against the French, Irish, Italians and Greeks in pointing to the need to keep the increase in EEC farm prices this year well below the level of inflation.

Leading article, page 13
Italy devalues, page 15

Giscard diamonds details made public by magazine

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, March 22

The weekly French news magazine *Le Point* has taken up President Giscard d'Estaing's offer to make available to the press all the official documents regarding gifts of diamonds to him and his wife by the former Emperor Bokassa of Central Africa.

In its latest issue, the magazine reports that the diamonds were sold last December for a total of 114,997 francs (£10,400), the money was turned over to the Central African Red Cross and to three charitable organizations in the country.

"The diamonds received as gifts in 1973, 1974 and 1975 by Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, as Minister of Finance and then as President of the Republic, and by his wife had a total value, at the time of the last donation, of 44,522 francs", the magazine writes.

"Owing to the appreciation of the gems since then, their total value now stands at 114,997 francs", according to the official accounts [...]

The diamonds were so[...] French jeweller, and a [...] for the 1974 value of th[...] was sent to President D[...] the Central African R[...] by the secretariat of the [...] Palace. The sum of [...] francs, representing the [...] by which the gems had [...] ciated since then, was g[...] three Central African ch[...] Value-added tax was app[...] also paid on this [...] according to the magazin[...]

It also carries the [...] opinion poll carried out [...] Ifop, generally regarded [...] of the more reliable publ[...] ion institutes in this c[...] which shows that M [...] d'Estaing is likely to w[...] May 10 presidential elec[...] the same short head ag[...] Francois Mitterrand, the [...] list leader, as in 1974.

The poll, carried out b[...] the President's successf[...] vision interview and M [...] rand's first television [...] ence in the campaign, [...] them respectively with [...] 49 per cent of the vote.

Sentence on Señora Perón angers her supporters

From Our Correspondent
Buenos Aires, March 22

Señora María Estela Perón, the former Argentine President and the widow of Juan Domingo Perón, has until Friday to appeal against an eight-year jail sentence, passed last Friday for the mishandling of charity funds.

Señora Perón was also ordered to pay back 3,250m pesos (about £650,000) to the Solidarity Crusade, whose funds she was found guilty of *mishandling*. She was barred from holding any further government office.

If she makes an appeal and it fails, the earliest the President can apply for [...] would be in mid-July, ac[...] to court sources.

The court ruling has s[...] a wave of protests fro[...] various Peronist faction[...] had expected a lighter se[...] which would have per[...] Señora Perón's release i[...] of the fact that she has [...] been held for five years[...]

Indeed, so optimistic the Peronists that they [...] be known that the [...] President would be [...] Buenos Aires on a B[...] flight at 6.45 pm on Fri[...]

Soviet block countries stay away from conference on aid for Zimbabwe

From Nicholas Ashford
Salisbury, March 22

Communist countries will be noticeable by their absence when the Zimbabwe conference on reconstruction and development gets under way here *tomorrow.*

The conference has been convened to raise £804m over the next three years towards financing what Dr Bernard Chidzero, the Minister of Economic Planning, described at the weekend as a "rural revolution" in Zimbabwe. Most of the funds, which form part of a three-year transitional development programme costing £2,600m, are being earmarked for land resettlement and rural development programmes.

So far only three communist countries—Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Romania—have indicated they will be attending the conference. Government officials were today uncertain whether any others would send delegations. It is almost certain that the Soviet Union, with which Zimbabwe recently established diplomatic relations, will not be represented.

Altogether as many as 44 countries, 11 international institutions and 16 United Nations agencies are expected to attend this week's meeting although the final tally is not yet known. Almost all of the countries represented will be Western or from the Middle East.

Western diplomats today commented that the poor showing by communist countries underlined the fact that these countries were much less ready to provide development aid than they were to supply arms and military assistance.

However, Britain's aid contribution to Zimbabwe—amounting to £75m over three years—has been criticized by the World Development Movement, a British pressure group on Third World issues.

In a press statement released here today, the organization said Britain's aid programme was a "totally inadequate response to the unique challenge facing Zimbabwe". It called on Britain to set an example to the international community by offering a substantial sum over and above the £75m already committed.

Lord Soames, Lord President of the Council, who is heading the British delegation, is expected to announce an increase in Britain's aid programme, believed to amount to around £25m, on Tuesday.

Zimbabwean leaders have been at pains to emphasize over the weekend that the success or failure of the conference should not be measured by the total amount of money that had been committed by the time the conference ends on Friday. What was important was the longer-term attitude of potential donors.

Supporters stoned: Soldiers and police intervened to protect a meeting of supporters of Bishop Abel Muzorewa, Zimbabwe's last Prime Minister before independence, when youths threw stones at them (Agence France-Presse reports *from Salisbury*).

Police used tear gas against the protesters, who were members of Mr Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union, the main party in the coalition government. The Muzorewa supporters were obliged to move their two-day rally in a Salisbury suburb to another venue two miles away.

Oil giants urged to atone for sanction breaking

More than 50 church [...] in Britain, France, Hollan[...] the United States are [...] the six oil companies [...] broke Rhodesia sa[...] during white rule to [...] *compensation to the Zim[...]* Government.

In a letter to the oil [...] panies published today [...] church leaders call for a [...] stantial amount" to be p[...] reparation. The letter [...] signed in Britain and s[...] BP by 24 people from a v[...] of denominations, [...] several Anglican bishops.

"It has been persua[...] argued that the war was [...] longed, and the destr[...] considerably increased, b[...] continued supply of your [...] panies' products", the [...] said. Copies were also se[...] Total Oil, Shell, Mobil, T[...] and Standard Oil.

Ban proposed: A Tanz[...] newspaper said yesterday [...] a special committee of [...] Organization of African [...] had decided that African [...] tries should ban tankers [...] delivered oil to South A[...] from their waters (Reute[...] ports from Dar es Salaam[...])

EEC fish pact said to depend on French

There will be no progress in EEC fisheries talks unless France makes concessions, Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith, Minister of State for Agriculture, said in an interview with *The Times*. Fish will be at the heart of the debate by EEC heads of government when they meet in Maastricht, The Netherlands, tomorrow.

"We have got to get some response from the French or we cannot get an agreement", he said. "The stumbling block is the lack of political will to get a solution. I think it is very much tied up with the political situation in France."

He said that the British approach to the next series of talks on April would be based on flexibility backed by determination to protect British fishing interests. He believed that EEC policy would have to include rights for vessels from abroad to fish less than 12 miles from the British coast, though British boat owners would oppose such concessions.

Britain would want such rights to be based on agreements reached before it had joined the EEC.

Mr Buchanan-Smith distinguished between "historic rights" which applied to particular nations and particular types of fish in each area, and "acquired

Farming and food
Hugh Clayton

rights" which would open British waters to boats of all EEC nations, pursuing many species of fish.

The Government would prefer to concede rights on an historic rather than acquired basis, but bargaining about detail had not yet begun in Brussels. "We are still at the stage of arguing the philosophic thing", Mr Buchanan-Smith said.

He corrected an account of British policy on waters between 12 and 50 miles from the coast which was issued officially in Whitehall last week. The account was that Britain would insist on a ban on large boats of all nations between those mileages along the whole of the Scottish coast and in parts of north-east England.

He explained that the Government's stance was much more flexible than that: "you much so. Indeed, that it ruled out the desire of British fishermen for dominent preference in waters from 12 to 50 miles off the British coast.

"In Community terms that would be so discriminatory that it would be unacceptable to our colleagues in Europe."

The Government had also decided against trading higher catch quotas for British fishing concessions to foreign boats in the 12 to 50-mile zone. "To say to our industry that we have achieved X per cent more fish because we have given something up is going to be an impossible concept to sell."

Ministers had decided to opt for fishing plans in much of the Irish Sea and in areas off Orkney and Shetland.

Areas would be drawn in the form of boxes bounded by lines of longitude and latitude. "This has now become clouded because the Commission has proposed a much bigger box."

Britain was now prepared to consider either a smaller box which gave preference to small boats, or a much smaller box with tight restrictions on boat size combined with a larger box open to licensed boats of any size.

"The third possibility is to have a mixture of all three."

Leading article, page 13

هكذا من الأصل

Mercenaries' arrival in Pakistan to help Afghan resistance embarrasses Western governments

From Trevor Fisblock
Islamabad, March 22

Pakistan is expected to deport five Britons and an American, who have arrived on the North-West Frontier with the intention of helping the resistance fighters in Afghanistan.

Some of the men have experience as mercenary soldiers. Their presence in Pakistan is an embarrassment to the Pakistan Government, the Americans, the British, who are well aware of the propaganda value of them to the Russians, and the Afghan Government.

Moscow and Kabul have always claimed that the resistance is getting Western and Pakistani aid. Pakistan, which is in a particularly sensitive position because of the fluid nature of the frontier, has consistently denied that it aids the insurgency.

Even the Afghan resistance groups based in Peshawar are somewhat embarrassed by the presence of the adventurers. One of the groups said the men's ideas were "crazy" and "we want nothing to do with them, we can do our own fighting".

The propaganda value may already have been reduced by their evident lack of professionalism. Three of them spent some time in the American Club where, over a number of drinks, they talked openly, and not at all quietly about their wish to fight Russians. They talked readily to reporters and one of them, who became overexcited, knocked a reporter to the ground.

Having assured themselves of publicity the three men went by road next day to Peshawar, 10 miles north-west of here.

They are: Mr John Pilgrim, of Clacton-on-Sea, Essex; Mr Robin Morrison, of Bournemouth; and Mr Eugene Shipley, an American.

In Peshawar, the other three adventurers have been rather more discreet. They are: Mr David Tomkins, who describes himself as a company director, of Basing, Hampshire; a man called Evans; and a man who goes under the name of Phil Webb.

Mr Tomkins fought in the doomed mercenary army led by the self-styled "Colonel Callan" in Angola in 1976.

It is hardly surprising that adventurers or would-be mercenaries should surface in the frontier. A number of people have already volunteered to join the *mujahidin*.

Last year an American Army officer, nearing the end of his service, had talks with guerrilla leaders and, consequently, the American authorities put the frontier out of bounds for military people. The Americans do not want to risk embarrassment of that kind.

No connexion: The Foreign Office denied that British mercenaries now in Pakistan had any connexion with the British Government (the Press Association reports).

A spokesman said: "We are aware that these people are in Pakistan. They have no connexion officially or otherwise, with our government or our embassy."

He added: "We do not know much about what they are up to. We have asked our embassy to give reports when further information becomes available."

The Foreign Office statement was also issued by the British Embassy in Islamabad. A similar statement was issued by the American Embassy in respect of an American mercenary accompanying the Britons.

In London, Foreign Office officials said the mercenaries were unlikely to be needed as there was no shortage of guerrillas fighting the Soviet-backed Karmal regime.

News of the mercenaries' activities has come at an embarrassing time for Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, who is due to fly to Pakistan in the next week or so on his way to China. A stop-over on the Afghan frontier is part of the itinerary.

Zia request: President Zia-Haq, of Pakistan, said in Islamabad that his Government had asked the Syrian Government to return the three Pakistani hijackers at present living in Damascus (Our Islamabad Correspondent writes).

The hijackers, said to be Karachi students belonging to a terrorist organization, Al-Zulfiqar, forced a Pakistan airliner with 148 passengers and crew to fly to Kabul and Damascus where they were held hostages for about two weeks. It is not known whether Pakistan and Syria have an extradition treaty.

The Pakistan authorities have made more arrests and imposed further restrictions on the movement of opposition leaders. Mr Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, president of the Sind People's Party and a former chief minister, has been taken from Karachi and confined to his home village.

Mr Sher Baz Mazarir, president of the National Democratic Party, has likewise been restricted. He is already debarred from visiting the North-West Frontier Province.

Criticism of Labour by Reagan adviser

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, March 22

Mr Richard Allen, President Reagan's National Security Adviser, attacked the British Labour Party yesterday for its decision to ban nuclear weapons in Britain. He denounced European pacifists for using "the contemptible 'better-red-than-dead' slogan of a generation ago".

Mr Allen was making a speech to a conference of conservatives here. He said that Western Europe was facing an economic crisis as grave as that which followed the Second World War. This crisis, together with "the outright pacifist sentiments" that he claimed were spreading in Europe, he described as dangers to allied unity and the anti-Soviet cause. He ascribed the economic crisis to uncontrollable social programmes.

Mr Allen also said that arms control negotiations with the Soviet Union would not be a substitute for modernization of allied nuclear forces in Europe.

Mr Allen also spoke about South Africa, saying: "I don't consider an improvement in relations with South Africa as any stamp of approval of the system of apartheid", which he said he deplored.

He was addressing the annual convention of the Conservative Political Action Commitee which President Reagan addressed on Friday night. The President's speech was an enunciation of the general themes of modern American conservatism, not a programme for action. He mentioned the affinity he felt for Mrs Thatcher, and said that they had both observed a fundamental change in their countries' politics.



...ce confrontation: Police, clad in full ...ot gear, escorting Ku-Klux-Klan ...embers to Meriden City Hall, Connecticut, on Saturday. The Klan rally ...s called in support of the local ...lice, one of whom has been accused ... killing a suspected black shoplifter. About 200 anti-Klan demonstrators threw stones and bricks at the rally of about two dozen Klansmen in a confrontation that left about 20 people injured, most of them police. At least two people were arrested for breaching the peace.

Policemen, wearing helmets and gas masks and wielding batons, tackled the anti-Klan protesters, most of whom were blacks or Hispanics. The Klansmen were allowed to take refuge inside the city hall, but when police tried to escort then from a side entrance later they had to run a gauntlet of protesters, who were throwing bricks and bottles.

...srael foresees renewal of ...order war of attrition

...om Moshe Brilliant
...l Aviv, March 22

Lieutenant-General Rafael ...tan, the Israeli Chief of Staff, ...redicted today a renewed war ... attrition along the country's ...rthern frontier if Palestinian ...errillas, protected by United ...tion forces, extend their in...ence in Lebanon down to the ...aeli border.

He spoke at the border town ... Metullah, at a celebration ...rking the fifth anniversary ... Israel's decision to open a ...te in the electronic border ...ce to allow friendly Lebanese ... enter Israel for medical treat...nt, jobs, shopping and visits.

He said the renewal of a war ... attrition, which in the past ...s meant sporadic artillery ex...nges across the border, might ...d the south Lebanese across ... Israeli border as refugees.

The general's reference to the ...e of the peace-keeping forces ...s likely to sharpen tension ...h the United Nations. In an ...icial statement last week, the ...aeli military command ...imed that General William ...llaghan, the new Irish com...nder of Unifil, had demanded ... the Israelis discontinue ...ir assistance to their south ...anese allies, Major Saad ...ddad's militia.

...nited Nations officials ...ied that General Callaghan had presented such a demand but the Israelis stood by their claim.

The five-mile belt across the border controlled by the Christian militias has been a buffer between the Palestinian guerrillas and Israel. United Nations officials complain that the militias restricted the deployment and movement of peace-keeping troops

General Eitan made it clear today that Israel will not abandon Major Haddad. Addressing several hundred Lebanese at a celebration, he described the major as a "Lebanese patriot fulfilling a national command of Lebanon".

Lebanon anger: Lebanon has recalled its representative at the United Nations for consultations after criticizing what it termed the intransigence of the United States in a Security Council debate on bloody incidents in south Lebanon (Reuter reports from Beirut).

Mr Fuad Butros, the Lebanese Foreign Minister, disclosed the move yesterday, when he spoke to reporters about the Security Council's condemnation of the Israeli-backed militias in southern Lebanon for the death of two Nigerian United Nations soldiers. American efforts, he said, had blocked any clear reference in the statement to Israel.

Signs that Iran is anxious for quick end to conflict

From Tony Allaway
Tehran, March 22

Iranian leaders are optimistic that futher negotiations can bring the six-month Gulf war to an end soon, according to a source close to the country's Supreme Defence Council.

"We want the war to end and after that an international tribunal," he source said. "Once our realistic conditions are met Ayatollah Khomeini is going to accept, and the military wants it as well."

The source indicated that Iran was prepared to be as flexible as it could in order to end the fighting, perhaps more so than it appears in public.

President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr yesterday gave fresh impetus to the stalled peace process, indicating that far from rejecting the proposals of an eight-member Islamic peace mission Iran was awaiting further "clarifications". In a meeting with foreign ambassadors the President asked them to help Iran find a "just" solution. "We would very much like the war to end at the first opportunity," he said.

The President was somewhat vague on the clarifications Iran is seeking from the Islamic mission, which shuttled between Tehran, Baghdad and Saudi Arabia earlier this month before announcing a ceasefire plan subsequently turned down by both sides.

But the source said they related to the manner of the ceasefire, the 1975 Algiers treaty between the two countries and the nature and purpose of a proposed international arbitration after the ceasefire.

He said Iran's insistence on a denunciation of Iraq as the aggressor "has nothing to do with ending the fighting." He added: "What we want is a de facto return to the 1975 treaty. The ceasefire must be followed by an immediate withdrawal, no waiting period. How long the Iraqi withdrawal itself should take is a military matter. That's negotiable."

The problem of the 1975 treaty appears to be the main stumbling block, particularly in so far as it affects the disputed Shatt al-Arab waterway between the two countries. Iraq insists on complete control of the waterway while the source said Iran still insisted on de facto joint sovereignty as stipulated in the treaty.

The source agreed that domestic problems had also hindered the President of Iran. Although he made encouraging noises during the Islamic mission's two visits to Tehran, hardline clergymen, some on the Supreme Defence Council itself, rejected the mission's proposals almost out of hand.

The President's negotiating stand has since been strengthened by Ayatollah's Khomeini's recent reaffirmation of him as commander-in-chief and head of the Defence Council and the Ayatollah's decision to drop four Islamic hardliners from the council.

Diplomatic links restored by Egypt and Sudan

Cairo, March 22.—Egypt and Sudan, concerned by Libya's growing military role, yesterday overlooked their differences on the Middle East and restored full diplomatic relations.

The announcement cleared the way for closer cooperation against what both countries perceive as a threat that Libya will attempt to subvert the pro-Western Sudanese Government.

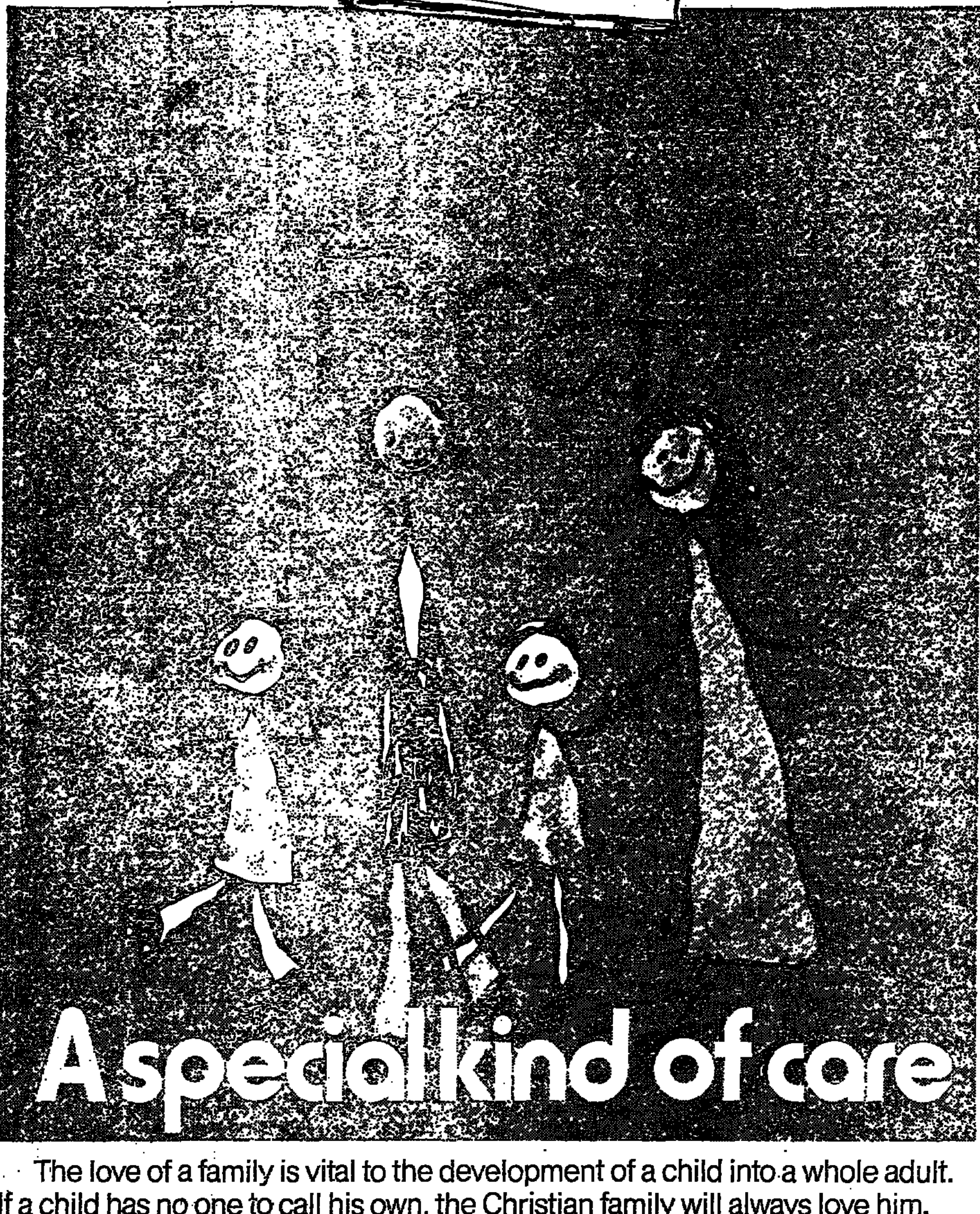
Earlier this year Libyan troops and tanks intervened in the civil war in Chad, which has a long border with Sudan.—Reuter.

Malta and Libya take dispute to world court

From Our Correspondent
Valletta, March 22

Mr Dom Mintoff, the Maltese Prime Minister, told a Labour Party rally here over the weekend that there has been progress on the demarcation of the continental shelf between Malta and Libya.

A Libyan delegation was expected in Valletta tomorrow, he said, to exchange documents affirming that the 1976 accord on the median line of the continental shelf would now be referred to the International Court of Justice in The Hague for evaluation.





Yugoslav leaders fear upheaval as economy continues to falter and living standards fall

From Dessa Trevisan
Belgrade, March 22

The Yugoslav system of self-management is encountering its most serious challenge as the economic situation continues to *deteriorate, and Yugoslav* leaders fear serious social and political consequences if the current trend is not stopped.

Inflation is beginning to affect living standards seriously and there have been calls for radical changes—both social and economic.

The crisis began when the economic improvements, brought about by last year's devaluation and by government measures, suddenly stopped because of an eruption of price increases, which caught both the nation and the Government unprepared.

Last year the Government introduced measures to cut down investments and reduce inflation. It was also intended to stimulate exports and improve the Yugoslav trade balance, which has been deteriorating over the past few years.

But at the beginning of this year the Government increased purchase tax on various commodities and unfroze prices to bring in extra income. A series of measures which were to accompany the new price policy were delayed because consensus of the six republics and two autonomous regions was not reached in time. This, in turn, precipitated a *steep increase* in prices, the most extreme being in transport costs.

The unexpected price *explosion* has provoked misgivings among government officials and policies could be ignored and even sabotaged by the very people who are in charge of industry and called upon to implement government policies. In many cases price increases were decided by managers, in agreement with their workers. Thus the Government's attempts to improve the economy by cutting down investments and trying to curb inflation has come up against a soft management, with industry trying to justify the increases.

The result has been that *inflation* is already running at more than 12 per cent. In the face of such a negative trend, which has already begun to have a serious effect on the *low income groups, the Praesidium* of the Yugoslav Communist Party met in Zagreb last week to propose economic remedies.

The conclusion of the meeting has yet to be published but officials clearly recognize that the situation is serious and have called for a fundamental reappraisal of the Yugoslav economic system.

No one doubts the country's system of self-management and *decentralization.* Yugoslavia is a multi-national country and this is the only system which assures each nation equal *say* in what is now a federal state.

But the meeting left no doubt that the system must be made more effective and more *efficient.* "We have used all methods," one member of the Praesidium said. These methods had enabled Yugo*slavia to go forward one year,* and backwards the next two years, another member said.

The continuation of negative economic trends could lead the country into a complicated social and political situation, which would have great consequences—both internal and external—for Yugoslavia.

General Nikola Ljubicic, the Minister of Defence, in an earlier speech said that the present economic situation *could* have serious repercussions for the country's defence capacity. Unless the difficulties were overcome the Army could not guarantee that its programme to *modernize* its forces would be realized.

It is against this background that Yugoslav leaders have opened up what is a nation-wide debate on how to overcome the crisis.

Fatal Chile blaze may be work of terrorists

From Florencia Varas
Santiago, March 22

A fire in one of Santiago's tallest buildings killed 11 people yesterday. The building, a 35-storey apartment complex *called Santa Maria, is owned* by the Javier Vial financial group which achieved commercial prominence after Chile's military coup in 1973.

There are suspicions that leftist terrorists, who have designated 1981 as a year for an all-out offensive against General Augusto Pinochet's military regime may have been responsible.

People working at the building *reported that security was* recently increased after a rash of bomb threats.

The blaze erupted at 10 am and 10 teams of firemen supported by air force helicopters tried to rescue people trapped in the building. As the flames enveloped the apartments, there was alarm at the Hotel Sheraton nearby.

At least three people died from asphyxiation inside the building, one was burnt to *death three died from their* injuries after leaping from the building.

As firement fought the blaze, the helicopters made repeated rooftop sorties in order to lift residents to safety.

If the fire was the work of terrorists, it is part of a series of attacks that began last year. These included eight bank robberies (including one in which attackers wore police uniforms), attacks on taxis, car thefts and firebombing two discotheques.

Chile's terrorists have apparently become bolder. While in 1978 and 1979 they seemed to *restrict their activity to bombings* and spraypainted slogans, last year they made attacks in *broad daylight with commandos* of eight to ten.

Towards the end of the year, their were strange attacks on taxi drivers. In some cases the driver was locked in the boot, while in others he was given money by his attackers and his vehicle was returned to him after they had taken it for a short drive.

Chilean authorities speculate that these attacks could have been training. exercises by members of the outlawed movement of the revolutionary left.

Chile's leftist guerrillas have tended to avoid actions in which people are killed and investigators have noted that the few deaths occurring in such attacks appear to have been due to errors in calculation or nervousness

Their main aim appears to be *to attract more sympathisers* with the use of "armed propaganda".

The fire at the Santa Maria Tower is attributed by some to the leftists because of the Javier Vial group's symbolic importance as a bulwark of the Pinochet regime.

The group, along with a number of other financial consortia have profited from the free market economic policies espoused by the regime.

Prisoners of conscience

Somalia: Saida Bolan Elmi

By Caroline Moorehead

Saida Bolan Elmi, the wife of a former Somali Supreme Court judge, is being detained in the women's section of Mogadishu central prison. She was arrested in 1978 and is being held under Somalia's national security laws.

In a country where the names of detainees do not get published, the Government has issued no statement about her *imprisonment. Observers* believe, however, that she is being kept as a reprisal for her husband's flight to Ethiopia, where he has joined the opposition in exile, the Somalia Salvation Action Front, and broadcasts to Somalia over the front's radio.

There is no evidence that his wife took part in any of the front's clandestine activities inside Somalia. Her continued imprisonment may therefore simply be an attempt to force him to give up his opposition activities.

According to information reaching this country, she had a miscarriage not long after her arrest, allegedly after ill treatment.

Since then, she has been to *hospital on several* occasions, always after alleged ill treatment. The central prison is said to be overcrowded and unhealthy.

Nato exercise shows several weak spots

From Frederick Bonnart
Brussels, March 22

Nato's crisis management exercise Wintex/Cimex 81 (Winter Civil Military Emergency Exercise) which takes place every two years ended yesterday and indicated a number of weaknesses.

According to senior participants, the four main areas of concern are the lack of civil defence measures, vulnerable lines of communication, gaps in air defence and the chemical warfare threat.

There were also problems of reserve and stock levels.

The "stayput" policy for civilians may be difficult to put into effect in the event of a mass attack. Even if adequate shelters were available—which is not the case—it is more likely that streams of refugees *in cars would* clog motorways and other roads, blocking military traffic and providing excellent targets for the enemy.

The threat of chemical warfare hangs over soldiers and civilians alike. Although protective equipment is available for the military (there is none for civilians) and they are trained in its use, *only the United* States have any offensive capacity in Nato.

And that is understood to be old and of doubtful value.

Those who took part point out that it was an exercise in procedure and that the scenario was not important nor necessarily realistic.

However, acccording to one participant, it appears that senior officials in ministries prefer optimistic paper situa*tions rather than have to face* the unfavourable reality.

The exercise, which was run from Nato headquarters in Brussels, involved ministries of member countries as well as the three main military commands: Shape in Mons, Belgium, Atlantic Command in *Norfolk,* Virginia, and Channel Command in Northwood, Britain.

According to reports, practically no interference was caused *by the industrial* action of the British civil service.

Kampucheans face army call-up, Thai officers say

From Our Correspondent
Bangkok, March 22

All Kampuchean men aged 18 to 35 are being conscripted into the Army by the Vietnamese-supported Government, according to Thai intelligence officers.

They say that such a measure *indicates the increasing military* effectiveness of Khmer Rouge guerrillas and other resistance fighters.

The Thai authorities also say conscription will enable the Phnom Penh Government to compel more Kampucheans to vote in the forthcoming elections which Thailand and other countries in South-East Asia condemn as a sham

Poisoned water: Thai army scientists, prompted by reports of deaths among Khmer Rouge guerrillas from Vietnam's alleged use of poisons, have found "traces of cyanide" in samples of water, a Thai spokesman at the Thai-Kampuchean border said today.

Colonel Charnboon Pentraboon, commander of the 31st *Infantry Regiment in the* border area south of Aranyaprathet, confirmed the presence of poisonous substances in the water but the location from where the water was taken was not given.

There was some discrepancy in dates and casualty figures. The army spokesman said 17 Khmer Rouge guerrillas and dependents had died and 46 others were taken seriously ill between March 10-12.

The government-run Free Asia Radio, operating from Bangkok, quoted "sources along the border" as saying that 10 had been killed and 31 others seriously infected from March 12-19.

The Government in Phnom Penh today rejected Thai charges that Vietnamese troops have used toxic gas in operations against Kampuchean resistance forces. The official news agency SPK dismissed as "slander" the allegations which, it said, were intended "to deflect public attention" from Thai support for the ousted Khmer Rouge "genocidal *criminals*". — Agence France-Presse.

Istanbul police thwart Kurd's escape

Ankara, March 22.—Forty-six members of a suspected Kurdish separatist movement were arrested today as they were planning to escape from Turkey, police said.

The Kurds, all suspected members of an outlawed group calling itself the Kawa, were rounded up at several houses *in Istanbul* after a tip-off.

The Kurdish separatist movement is said to be active, despite tough military crackdowns, in at least five south eastern provinces. Police said the 48 were all known offenders, who were charged with killing 14 political rivals from 1979 to *September 1980,* when the military seized power.—UPI.

UN is urged to promote laws for the disabled

From Our Correspondent
Geneva, March 22

The determination of individuals to help themselves was the predominating note at the *30-nation meeting held here* yesterday as part of the United Nations International Year of Disabled People and organized by the International Federation for the Handicapped. At least half of the 2,000 participants were themselves disabled.

Dr Manfred Fink, the federation's president, said that this determination must be complemented by social legislation, with United Nations General Assembly resolutions indicating what was universally *required,* particularly on reintegration. Automation and economic recession were reducing job opportunities.

Mr Pierre Aubert, the Swiss Foreign Minister, pointed out that a third of the world's estimated 450 million disabled people—a figure regarded by the World Health Organization as grossly conservative—were children, while 80 per cent of all disabled people were in developing nations 90 per cent of all resources allocated for helping the disabled worldwide were spent on the 10 per cent living in industrialized countries. Mr Hermann Meyer, the federation's vice-president, loudly applauded when he put the question of how many wheelchairs could be supplied for the price of a tank.

Teacher's tantrum

Jakarta, March 22.—A teacher in Sumatra, enraged by complaints from his pupils that they did not understand his mathematics lesson, beat two children unconscious and injured 13 others, according to a Jakarta newspaper.

Protestants are thriving under new China policy

Hongkong, March 22.—China has brought back freedom of religion and worship and the *Protestant church there is* thriving, Bishop Ding Guangxun said here today.

He is leading an eight-member Chinese *Protestant delegation* to a Christian conference of Asia opening tomorrow, the first such delegation for 32 years.

Bishop Ding said in a statement on arrival: "After the smashing of the Gang of Four, China has reimplemented the policy on freedom of religion and worship so that our church is being rebuilt. Construction work is unfolding in various places and the church is now thriving better *than before.*"

The conference, entitled the "China Consultation", is described by local church leaders as "a breakthrough in *the relationship* between the churches in China and other Asian countries". — Agence France-Presse.

Mr Ford delivers Reagan greetings to the Chinese

Peking, March 22.—Mr Gerald Ford, the former United States President, today began talks with Mr Huang Hua, the Chinese Foreign Minister, after arriving here this afternoon from Hongkong with greetings fro mPresident Reagan for Mr Deng Xiaoping, the Senior *Deputy Prime Minister.*

Mr Ford's six-day visit to China is part of a 12-nation tour of the Middle East and Asia.

His arrival in Peking was the first contact between a senior Republican and Chinese leaders since President Reagan took office in January.

The former President's visit comes after numerous warnings from Peking to Washington against any idea by the Americans of renewing diplomatic *links with Taiwan, an idea* Mr Reagan raised during his election campaign.

China has also clearly indicated its opposition to any arms sales to Taiwan—and recently rubbed in the message by downgrading its relations with the Netherlands over the supply of Dutch-built submarines to Taiwan.

Mr Ford is representing an American oil company and has *described his visit to* China as private in spite of conveying Mr Reagan's messages.

He is accompanied by secret service agents and has available communications equipment which will enable him to talk directly with the White House. Mr Ford has declined to discuss his talks here except to say they will deal with "Soviet expansionism".

Another arrival in Peking today was President Julius Nyerere of *Tanzania to start* his fourth official visit. It is due to last four days.

Dr Nyerere flew in from Japan where he made a state visit last week.

China and Tanzania have maintained close ties since the 1960s and the official Chinese Communist Party newspaper, the *People's Daily,* welcomed him as an "old friend of China."—Agence France-Presse and AP.

Thousands quit 'wild west' for city life

Peking, March 22.—About 3,000 people who tried to return to Shanghai from the remote Xinjiang region of China have *been sent back to the* region over the past few months, the Shanghai newspaper *Wenhui Bao* reported today.

Some of those sent thousands of miles from the east coast city in order to settle China's "wild west" in the 1960s, made their way home secretly, while others had permission from the Xinjiang authorities.

But Shanghai refused to take them back and recently there have been street demonstrations by young people demanding jobs and food coupons. The first big protest occurred in mid-January, while in Xinjiang a mass demonstration was rumoured to have been held *last November.*

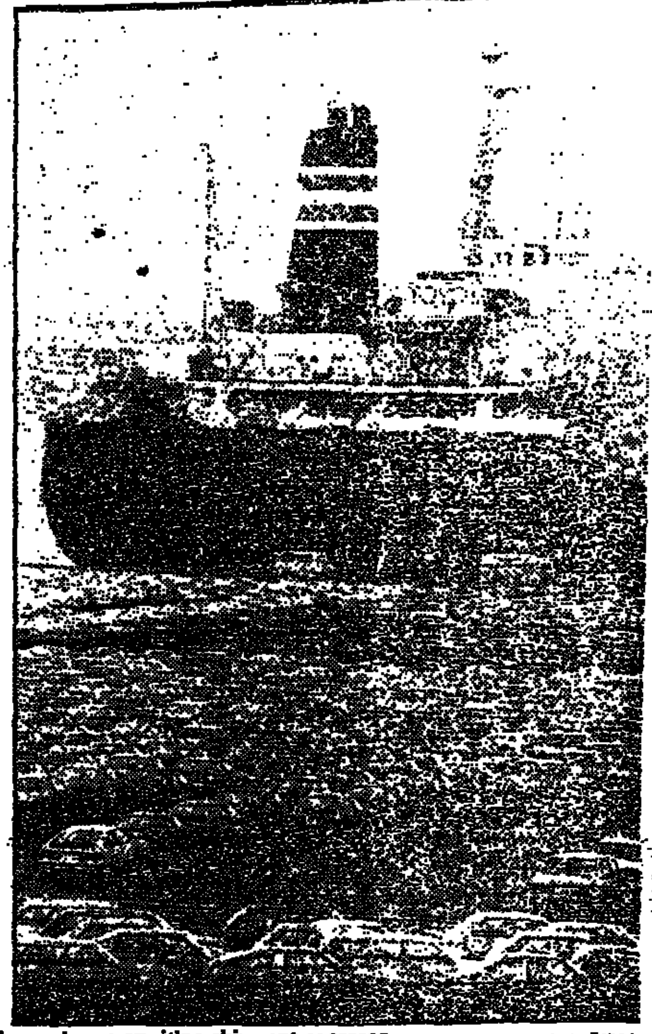
Today's report in Wenhui Bao gave the first official indication of the size of the problem, with its mention of the numbers involved. Some sources have said *as many as 10,000 people* returned in November with authorization from Xinjiang, though they had not officially been reintegrated into Shanghai.

The paper focused on some of those returning who, it said, had been "incited" to come back, without giving further details. It praised others who had decided to return to Xinjiang after several months of "patient education" by the Shanghai authorities.—Agence France-Presse.

The Times Profile

How Toyota changed their name and changed their luck





Assembling an engine in the Toyota works, and cars awaiting shipment overseas. Photographs by Frank L

The year 1929 is famed for the Wall Street crash, but in the same year there was an event which history does not record but which in terms of its economic repercussions, deserved equal attention — the number of cars in Japan first overtook the number of rickshaws.

It was also the year a Japanese inventor called Sakichi Toyoda sold the patent for an automatic loom he had designed to a company of weaving machine manufacturers at Oldham in Lancashire for £10,000. Toyoda promptly turned it over to his son Kiichiro who was building a motor car.

Last year, half a century later, Japanese car makers produced 11,000,000 vehicles compared with the 8,000,000 produced in the United States. Congress pushed for import controls, the union of United Auto Workers banned imported cars from the parking lots at their offices. In Germany, Japanese manufacturers doubled their share of the market in twelve months. *In Britain they took* more than 11 per cent of car sales, forcing the government to make strong protests in Tokyo. And, for the first time, Europe's leading manufacturers joined forces in an effort to persuade their Japanese counterparts to adopt some form of export restraint.

It is Toyota, the company that started with the sale of a loom to Britain, that leads the Japanese advance.

The Toyoda family was superstitious. Spelt with a "d" the name requires ten Japanese characters, with a "t" it only needs eight, and eight for the Japanese is a lucky number. And while the company had its share of bad luck in the early days, Toyota with a "t" is now the giant among giants.

At home it sells more vehicles than any of its rivals — 300,000 more than its closest rival Nissan. *It is the largest exporter of vehicles in the world,* earning more foreign currency for Japan than any other Japanese company. One of its models, the Corolla (translated it means aptly "crown of flowers") has been the world's best selling car for five of the past six years. In Japan it has been the best seller for no less than twelve consecutive years. In a normal production period, Toyota makes more Corollas than all BL models put together. Today Toyota's accumulative production has passed the 30 million mark. The company even has a rugby XV which consistently runs Japan's leading clubs into the ground.

The beginning was slow and often painful. In the 1930s Ford and GM were dominating the Japanese market with cars and trucks that were already well proven. Toyoda knew that to compete he not only needed a good product but also the means to mass produce it. His prototype Model A-1 was going nicely round the streets of his home town Nagoya when his country's imperialist leaders resumed their adventures in China. In Tokyo, the *government was calling for trucks not cars, and* Toyoda was forced to defer his plans for a *family* saloon.

An example to GM workers

The truck version of the A-1, the Model G-1, was poor. It was shoddy and cheap. The two vehicles *destined for the gala launch at a Tokyo hotel nearly* did not make it after countless breakdowns on the way. Two weeks later, on the way to the company's first dealer, a rear axle housing broke up when one of the trucks just lightly brushed a street lamp. At least the trucks were cheap — 200 yen less than the imported American version. It meant selling at a loss, but it helped Toyoda get rid of 14 of the 18 he had built by the end of the year.

Today things have changed: so good have Toyota cars become that the beleagured management at GM's body plant in Fairfield, Ohio, drove a Toyota Celica into the factory and parked it at the end of their production as an example of the quality their own workforce would have to match if they wanted to stay in business.

Koromo, the small town site of the first factory where the G-1 truck was made, has grown out of all proportion and changed its name to Toyota City. It is an ugly sprawling place with eight huge production plants, and a population of 280,000 the majority of whom work for Toyota or do work in some way related to it. 3,293,344 cars, trucks and *buses rolled off the assembly lines in 1980.*

But even after getting the G-1 truck right, the Toyota ascendancy was never the certainty today's results would suggest. Wars, near bankruptcy, and a disastrous first attempt at exporting to the United States each in turn threatened to kill the company.

To start with, the conflict with China actually worked in Toyota's favour. The Japanese *government revised its foreign exchange laws,* and adopted emergency measures to control the imports of parts for the motor industry.

The war in the Pacific increased the demand for trucks still further. But this time, the government banned work on passenger cars altogether. Prospects did not improve when the war was over. When the Allies relented on their complete ban on the production of motor vehicles, they sanctioned a *total monthly output of 1500 trucks.* The number of cars was restricted to 350 a year.

The restrictions were lifted gradually but only in time for the manufacturers to see the bottom drop out of the car market *as the country's post-war* economy lurched from crisis to crisis. What financial aid the government was able to give went to the priority industries like coal, steel, power and *fertilizers. Toyoda borrowed what he could from* the Reconstruction Bank to keep the truck business going.

But Joseph Dodge, MacArthur's senior economic adviser in Japan, was advocating drastic financial retrenchment as the only way of bringing inflation under control, and Toyoda's loans from the reconstruction bank began to dry up. He revised his annual production of 15,000 trucks down to 3,000. *Delays in credit payments began to* create liquidity problems. Prices or raw materials soared; and the market shrank still further. By Christmas of 1949, Toyoda found himself needing 200m yen to see the New Year in.

Down but not yet out, he went round to his local office of the Bank of Japan arguing that the demise of Toyota would not just be the end of his company, it would be the beginning of the end of *the regional economy as a whole. The Bank took* the point, and hurried together a consortium to raise the cash. But, far from solving his troubles, the deal pushed Toyoda into a nasty corner.

The loan carried three conditions: the sales department was to be hived off from manufacturing to form a separate company; production was to be kept within realistic sales forecasts; and manning levels were to be cut *drastically.*

The first two conditions presented no great problem. But the cut in manning the Banks asked for meant laying off 1600 men — a full 20 per cent of the workforce. There was already growing unemployment, and the union was not having it. Negotiations reached a stalemate, and the men began a go-slow reducing output by a third. The two sides met no less than 36 times in the space of *10 weeks before the management backed down* and the whole board resigned. So too in the end did 2000 workers.

As it turned out, the near disaster was something of a blessing in disguise. The company needed a shake down, and the Toyota Motor Company and Toyota Motor Sales began work again with fresh vigour. But the upheaval had put a strain on Toyoda's health, and he died suddenly in 1952 at *the age of 58. Had he lived just one more year,* he would have seen the first truly Japanese family car driven off his assembly line into a barrage of coloured streamers; the senior staff dressed up in tuxedos clapping and bowing and congratulating themselves on their achievement.

In Japan, the Crown compared favourably with other models and, flush with its success, Toyota went for the export markets before it was ready. In the United States, the Crown failed to meet the standards of performance Americans expected. The Tiara which followed in 1960 did not do any better. By 1963 Toyota was pulling *out of the American market. It was a bitter but* salutary lesson.

Today Toyota is winning the Export battle, and it is doing so because it has high quality products and a dedicated and undivided workforce. Since a go-slow in 1950, Toyota has not lost a single day's production through industrial disputes. No motor company in Europe or America has a cars-per-worker ratio *that comes anywhere near Toyota's.*

The undivided workforce, now almost 47 000 strong, comes from an essentially undivided nation. The concept of them and us simply does not exist in Japan. When I visited the Corolla plant, Mr Hiraiwa, the manager of No I assembly line, spent the 15 minute coffee break talking with five assembly workers and their group leader. When I suggested it must be unusual for managers to come into the shop floor for that kind of discussion, he looked mildly surprised. He came onto the shop floor every day, he said. "Toyota make cars in factory, not in office", he said with laughter. Managers and workers eat in the same canteen.

The labour force cares about the cars it makes. Huge boards with the company motto "Good thinking, good products" hang above every work station. Last year the staff dropped more than 500,000 written suggestions into the factory collecting boxes. More than 80 per cent of them were used to a greater or lesser extent.

Such is the cooperation that one might ask, who needs unions? It is true that differences between management and the workforce are generally sorted out at *informal meetings before the union need get involved.* But annual wage negotiations are a union matt Japan unions are company based. The T Workers' Union represents all blue and collar workers, and while it belongs to a na Auto Workers' Union it is not controlled The Toyota union do not give the manage an easy time, but its negotiators tend to the general belief that what is good fo *company must be good for its workers.*

Factory staff work an eight hour day ea on average 2,140 yen per hour (approx £4.28) including overtime. Office staff le work much longer hours, often not going before seven in the evening and rarely t their full holiday entitlement. Why? "There much work to do", is the reply.

But perhaps the most conclusive eviden *involvement at Toyota can be seen* in above the length of every assembly line. Th "communication cord" is for anyone to pull finds something wrong with a vehicle wh reaches his work station, or if he has a pr himself. He will sort out the fault o difficulty if he can, or he will make sure taken care of further down the line. A group leader explained: "Everyone in Toy *an inspector.*"

To the unaccustomed eye it looks as if the assemblers are about to run out of That is how it should look. The so Kamban system ensures that parts manufactured and delivered to the produ line only as and when they are required. only does it create the flexibility to cope market fluctuations, but it also saves space *assembly lines and in the warehouses.* Ar course it saves money. The Toyota system is well established throughout the Japanese industry and Ford introduced the syste America last year.

Not just an employer

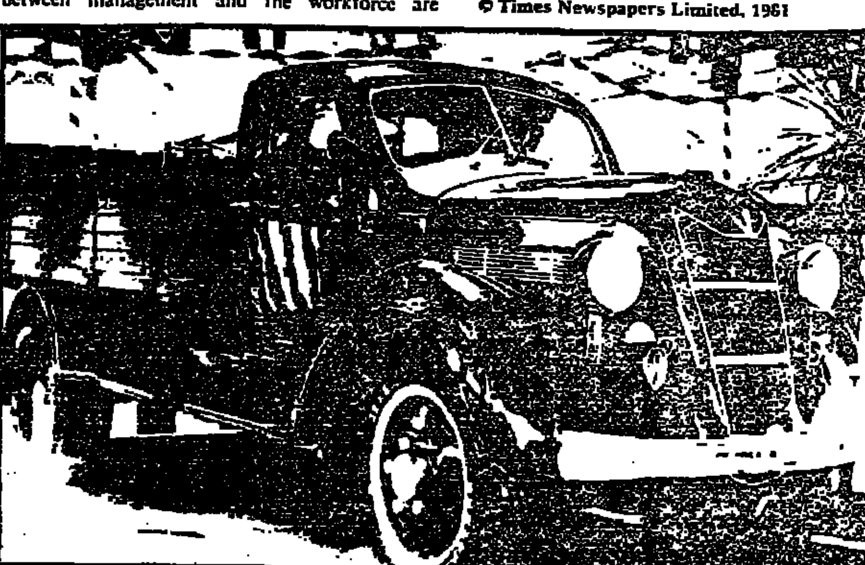
While Ford can borrow production techn what it will never do is reproduce the patern that characterizes Toyota's relationship wi staff. More than thirteen thousand unma employees live in single rooms in con dormitories. They pay the equivalent of month. Then 3,500 families live in T apartments; and, for those who choose to their own homes, *the Toyota Home Fu* scheme provides loans at well below the b going rate.

The Toyota Co-op, established back in the 1940s, has nearly 90 stores all conven situated near company housing. *For* holidaying at home, there are company r and more than 200 inns and hotels were T workers can claim huge reductions.

In sickness, as in health, the company hand. The 400-bed Toyota General Hospita a staff of 26 doctors and 122 nurses providin kind of health care NHS patients in Britai no longer take for granted. There is an acc *and emergency department, a maternity unit* theatres equipped to deal with everything fr simple appendicectomy to complex brain su — all free.

And while the company keeps one eye o present workforce, it keeps another eye ju firmly on the future. Just a stone's throw the head office is the company's own T Technical High School. It provides a three *course for 800 boys in the 15-18 age group.* is by exam and, while there is no obligatio sign up with Toyota afterwards, the vast maj do. Unlike so many high school children days, the 800 at Toyota have a job all line for them. A job in a still expanding com that has already earned itself a prominent in the annals of industrial history.

Robin Lauran



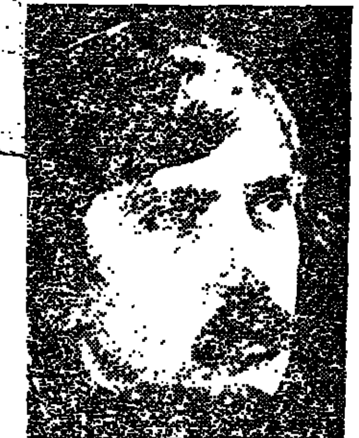
The G-1 truck, the first Toyota to take the road.

هكذا من الأصل

Nabokov's Lolita by Edward Albee

Critical slaughter of the annual Edward Albee play is a regular spring rite in this town, and the postponed unveiling of Albee's *Lolita*—which finally opened at the Brooks Atkinson on Thursday—aroused a gloating suspicion that the management were cravenly putting off the evil day. As one who has become increasingly mystified as to why Albee still bothers to write for the stage, I was glad to find him thoroughly in command of it this time. I have not enjoyed an Albee piece so much for years, and if the knives do come out it will be due to old vendettas or to the feminist picket line which is poised for descent on 47th Street.

Like Albee's previous adaptations, Lolita is the work of a man who cannot resist reminding you that he, too, is a creative artist. ("Giles Cooper's *Everything in the Garden* by Edward Albee" was the first such piece that came my way.) The difference this time is that he has found an author who matches his own temperament: another besottedly self-admiring stylist who keeps an olympian distance from whatever story he is telling. Additionally, though, Nabokov was a comedian, a prodigious virtuoso, and he did have a good story to tell: qualities which have brought Albee up to the technical work and banished his portentousness. For once he has plainly been enjoying himself, and the fun spills over generously into the house.



Edward Albee

The main liberty he has taken with the book is to convert its first person narrative into a dialogue between the hero and the author (coolly listed as "a certain gentleman"—Nabokov or Albee, take your pick). Had Nabokov himself been doing the job, it is unlikely that he would have been satisfied with that much excavated relationship; but Albee, having settled on it, sticks to its rules and continually finds fresh ways of exploiting it. Partly he shows a character trying to break free from his creator; partly two figures existing on different time scales—the character in control of the present moment, the author foreseeing what is to come. Sometimes the pair act in perfect unison, sitting or crossing their legs as one man. Sometimes the character takes the rebellious initiative in ways unforseen by the author: more often he calls on the author to help him out of trouble. They go through the piece as inseparable twins, though, on request, the author will retire to the shadows to give his creature the illusion of being alone.

The success of the partnership must be chiefly credited to Ian Richardson as the author, who has no part in the story and yet achieves a dramatic interest equal to that of the leading character. He comes on like a senior consultant, radiating authority through his ringing articulation, and contemplating spectators and characters alike with supercilious detachment. The art of his performance lies in its various descents from this aloof posture; levelling with the audience as fellow hypocrites, explaining as if to a class of backward children, impishly *nudging* the plot along (it is he who hands over Humbert's tell-tale diary to Lolita's terrible mother), and delicately underlining moments of pathos, the main dynamic in the part is that he is thoroughly ashamed of the story; and although he is powerless to stop it, he pulls a curtain down over the motel bedroom scene, and watches the slaying of quilty with cotton-wool in his ears. The piece thus recharges the author-character cliché by staging a tug-of-war between a passionlessly fastidious creator and a hero who will sink to any depths to get what he wants.

Of Donald Sutherland's performance, I am not so sure. Never for an instant does that foxily rakish figure suggest a European language teacher; and his treatment of poor Humbert's paedophilia reduces that all-consuming attachment to a farcical sequence of cruelly interrupted orgasms. What Mr Sutherland and the popsicle-licking Blanche Baker do faithfully convey is the idea of Lolita as the sexual aggressor (by the end, her voice is unnervingly echoing her mother's) and that if the story does have a moral it is a stern warning against little girls seducing defenceless middle-aged gentlemen.

Clive Revill's Quilty *is* a gleefully malignant rival, outwitting Humbert in a succession of ruthlessly transparent disguises, and walking off after his venomous masterstroke with a smug wink to the watching Richardson, "you clever writer, you".

Albee has omitted the last details of Humbert's sad fate, and left unstaged the lovers' coast to coast tour which forms the book's central episode. The whole thing happens in a theatrical vacuum, for which Frank Dunlop's production makes some amends with theatrical jokes (Lolita's mother emerging from the coffin for a last word until the lid is slammed down on her), and William Ritman's beautiful set of mobile screens, which *silently* assemble themselves into a blue sky, the dazzling white interior of a mental *hospital*, or a shadowy maze where *past* and present briefly coalesce.

In *Fifth of July* (New Apollo) Lanford Wilson examines the lives of a group of Berkeley classmates of the 1960s who are still held together by the memories of handing out daffodils on the freeway and supporting protest marches by car. At first glance, their holiday reunion at the Talley family's Missouri farm promises no more than a typical edition of the American crazy family play. (As the author of *Hot Baltimore* Mr Wilson has a fondness for neutral locations stuffed with oddballs). The bereaved Sally carries her husband's ashes around in a candy box. The dizzy Gwen, who has lost most of her internal organs to surgery, is planning a singing career once she overcomes the vocal paralysis that stifles her in the presence of a band.

The taciturn Weston sits hugging his guitar, and periodically stunning the company with coarse eskimo legends. The younger generation is represented by 13-year-old Shirley who claims to be 18 and waltzes about in Art Deco finery, swooning whenever indelicate expressions pass her elders' lips and declaring her preference for spirituality rather than sex while ingesting bananas.

It takes a long time to work out who all these people are, and to register them as an extended family who have made young Shirley what she is, and are still passing her from hand to hand. But once the links have been made, the play's subtext comes singing through, justifying most of the cute eccentricities, and presenting a robustly plotted fable of betrayal and defeat against a background of lost innocence, and the stark fact that Ken, the head of the household, lost his legs in Vietnam because Gwen and her husband broke their agreement to take a draft-dodging trip to Europe.

Centered on the sale of the farm, *Fifth of July* has insistent Chekhovian echoes; but most Chekhovian elements are the presence of sinewy action under the random conversations, and the witty self-respect with which its characters evade the quicksands of sentimentality. Marshall Mason's production is well supplied with attention-grabbing personalites (Mary Carver and the ever-erupting Swoosie Kurtz), but their quick, nervy exchanges, constantly chipping into each others lines, firmly locate the show's life in the life of the group.

Irving Waddle

The Commanding Sea
BBC 2

Miles Kingston

Men have always gone to sea in search of territory, trade, fish and a chance to sink their neighbours' ships. What is new in human history is the men and women who go to sea for fun, adventure and challenge, and there may be those who are misled by the presence of Clare Francis into thinking that this series is another single-handed voyage across the open wastes of the TV schedules.

Not so: producer Michael [illegible] has raised his sights high and intends, in this six-point venture, to cover everything from the birth of sail and navigation to oil rigs and our threatened environment.

A tough project, but the first hour last night gave great cause for hope. The affable and endearing figure of Clare Francis does some coast-hopping from Lymington to the Scilly Isles, with the film shooting off at tangents now and again to look at the earliest surviving boat (Egypt), dug out canoes (the Pacific), religious involvement (an Italian port) and primitive boat design (exotic South Seas). That is the way the [illegible] conversations are conducted. It's harder to make films the same way without being desperately afraid of losing the viewers' attention but it seems to have got the tempo right already.

Carl Davis's music works well because there is less of it than expected, and the commentary, done by a man I took to be a melancholy Welsh actor but who turned out to be Lord Olivier, strikes just the right note.

Even more impressive was the way that, along with the emphasis on all the practical side of sailing, and you're dead if you're not practical, there were resounding echoes of man's philosophical attitude to the sea. People who work closely with the sea feel very little romance or love for it. Fear and respect, more like. And in the case of the coracle-maker Bernard Thomas, loathing; he chillingly recounted his ordeal adrift in World War Two and concluded: "I hate the sea for what it has made me do . . . it brings you lower than the animals." A gripping moment, especially with his soft, safe Welsh river as a backdrop.

The title of the programme, in fact, is not just a poetic selling line but a reminder that no matter how hard man tries to master the sea, the sea is usually a few points ahead.

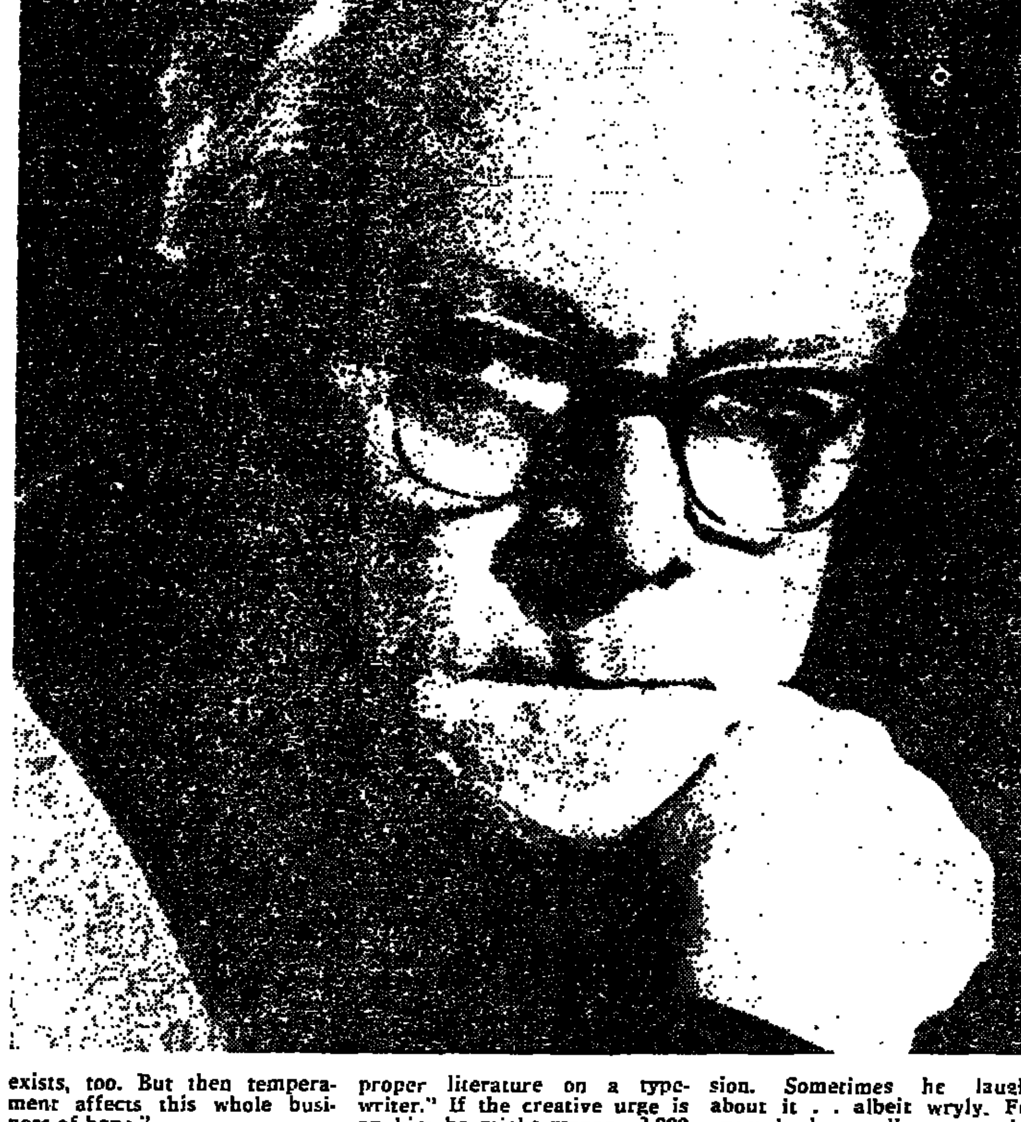
In the Solent there lies the wreck of the Mary Rose, the Tudor flagship which capsized within sight of Henry VIII with 700 men on board, and nobody yet knows why. Could it possibly have been caused by 700 men rushing to one side of the boat to get a glimpse of Henry VIII? Just a thought.

Books

Alan Paton: writing steadily on

The Oxford University Press's blurb writer compares Alan Paton's prose with that of an Old Testament prophet, and while your average blurb writer is always fulsome and almost invariably absurd this one seems interestingly near the mark. There *is* something of the Old Testament about Paton's work, indeed one reviewer of his newly published autobiography has been reminded of Job. He's not really my idea of Job, being of a more rumbustious inclination. It is difficult to imagine Job saying, as Paton did when I met him the other day: "I lost my passport in 1960 for saying that South Africa was not a Nazi country but a good imitation". And laughing at the recollection.

But he does have an irrepressibly Biblical turn of phrase. Talking admiringly of J. M. Coetzee's powerful South African allegory *Waiting for the Barbarians* he reflected on the terrible effects of detention on the human soul. "Something is destroyed in the personality", he said. "If there is a sin against the Holy Ghost, that's it."



He is in his late seventies now, a little man with very white hair and the fierce but watchful face of an elderly bird of prey. It is more than thirty years since his first novel *Cry the Beloved Country* was published but he is still writing steadily. A new novel, the first of a series inspired by Paul Scott's *Raj Quartet*, is out later this year. Since he is seized by the creative urge he is now working on its successor before, perhaps, returning to the more routine job of putting together a second volume of autobiography. He is in Europe until shortly before the South African election and his diary is very full; lunch with Archbishop Fisher's widow in Trent, a visit to his old friend Sir Robert Birley, possibly another to fellow novelist and sometime scourge of Afrikaanerdom, Tom Sharpe. Also Scotland as far as Cape Wrath if the weather isn't too awful, a tour of the battlefields of the Great War and a trip down the Rhine. Old age only makes him more indefatigible.

It is impossible to talk to Alan Paton for long without discussing the central issues of South African politics which inform practically everything he has written. "If you wrote a novel in South Africa which didn't concern the central issues", he says, crisply, "it wouldn't be worth reading." Although an implacable opponent of apartheid and its advocates he is quite charitable about his enemies. "I can't condemn the Afrikaaner and say he's an evil chap", he says. "I know he's made an awful mess of the last 32 years but. . . ." And he is optimistic. "I don't like using the word 'optimistic'. I prefer to say 'hope'. There are two kinds of hope. There's one that is a longing. I have that but I don't regard it as important. The other hope is based on rational grounds and I think that exists, too. But then temperament affects this whole business of hope."

Some say that he has mellowed with the years. Perhaps he has. I went to my first rugby game for 25 years when the Lions came last", he says. "If I can see some slight change I'll support it." To any rugby player wondering whether or not to make a visit to South Africa, he says that he would respect his reasons for not coming, but welcome him unreservedly if he did come. He knows that much "change" is cosmetic and that much is just talk but he believes that Mr Botha is a realist. "'Ach', people say. 'This chap bluffs". But when a man gets up and says you've got to change or you'll die, he can't be bluffing. One thing about the future: the future is either going to be one of painful evolution for white people, or one of destructive revolution aided by outside forces. That would mean the destruction of the economy which would be terrible, but if you're a black man you say 'we've never had any of your economy anyway'." He shrugs and seems momentarily desolate.

He writes in the mornings, always in pen. "I have a theory that you can't write proper literature on a typewriter." If the creative urge is on him he might manage 3,000 words a day. More often it is a third or less. For the last dozen years he lived in a modern house 22 miles outside Durban. Its drawing room is large enough to accommodate the 70 or so people who come every year to celebrate his birthday. Most of them are old members of the Liberal Party of which he was president until it was banned in 1968. That whole period will be dealt with in volume two.

"We're 2,000 feet higher than Durban", he says, "so we have a quite different climate. It's very beautiful, but you're always conscious of the fact that there are people just over the valley who live in houses with no washing machines. No running water. I'm not talking about poverty. I'm talking about *disparity*. Their aspirations are so different. Luxury is hardly ever known I've got a car. When I take the car I see people waiting for buses. In the rain many African people don't seem to have rain coats."

No matter what one asks him his talk almost inevitably returns to that crucial nagging concern which must trouble every thinking South African to the point, almost of obsession. Sometimes he laughs about it . . albeit wryly. For example, he recalls an occasion in Alabama, sitting around a table with whites and blacks. He asked an old white reactionary what he felt about such a thing. "I've still got my prejudices", said the man, "but thank God, my children don't have them." Sometimes he seems pessimistic: "If you look at the outward signs you'd have to say things haven't changed". Sometimes he is sunnier; "If you look for the inward, psychological signs, you'd have to say 'yes' they have."

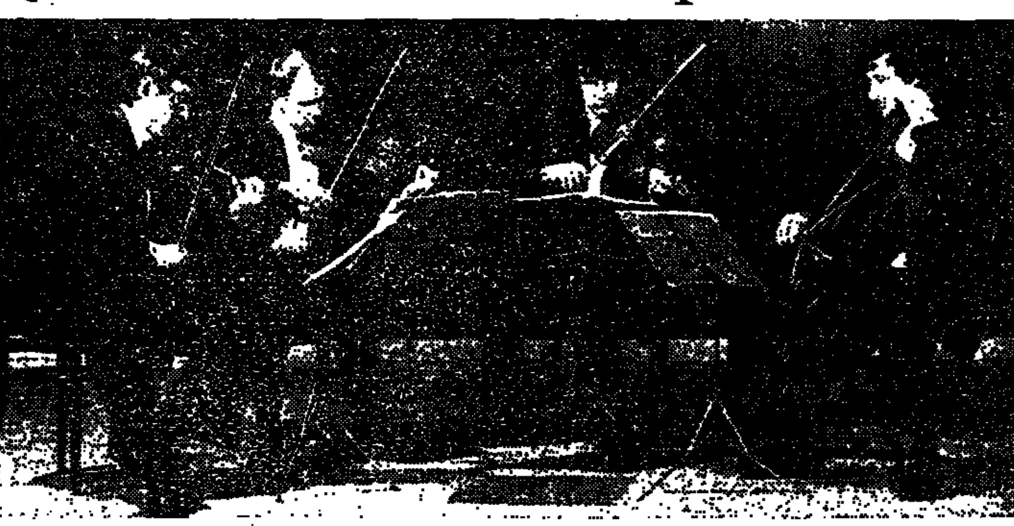
One example of this is the lightening of censorship. When his own novel is published this summer, back home, he will be competing for attention with two rivals: Coetzee's *Waiting for the Barbarians* and Nadine Gordimer's *July's People*, both of which he considers world-class books, both of which deal with those intractable South African problems in a manner which would once have been thought traitorous. The climate is changing. "Is it too late?" he asks himself, "I can't answer." And then, "I don't feel a gloom, but that may be temperamental. I'm not given to gloom."

Tim Heald

The Melos Quartet on and off the platform

A few months ago the Melos Quartet of Stuttgart commissioned a young German composer, Wolfgang Rihm, to write a quartet movement for them. He replied, "I promise I'll build you a very good house; but you may not feel comfortable in it at the beginning".

Wilhelm Melcher, Gerhard and Hermann Voss and Peter Buck are never content to feel comfortable for long. From the time they first played together in 1965, through 15 years of world tours and international prizes, they have expanded their repertoire to include not only Haydn, Mozart, Brahms, Verdi, Debussy, Ravel, but also Hindemith, Berg, Malipier, Lutoslawski, Kelemen, Wittinger, Fortner and the Finnish composer Johannes Kokkonen—over 120 works in all. And they are still hungry for more.



Left to right: Wilhelm Melcher, Gerhard Voss, Hermann Vos and Peter Buck

Their concert at the Wigmore Hall tonight, the central point of a series of four Schubert recitals, will be one of as many concerts a year as there are works in their repertoire. It works out at an average of one concert every two days. Hermann Voss, viola, explained their schedule. "We try to concentrate our tours with only one big overseas trip a year: last year to Canada, the United States and Japan; this year to Australia and New Zealand. In the meantime we travel within Europe and save time for teaching and recording".

Last February they spent a week recording the Mendelssohn quartets for Deutsche Grammophon, a project they hope to complete next October, together with their Mozart series. "Mendelssohn's music was forbidden in Germany during the Nazi regime—and there are still, especially in Germany, many prejudices. People think, for instance, that he was too happy a man to write profound music. Of course, Late Schubert goes deeper into one's innermost being. But we love Mendelssohn. It has been interesting for us to see how much the young Mendelssohn depended on Beethoven's late quartets. For instance, in the A minor, Op 13 you ha e the influence of Beethoven's A A minor, Op 13 you have the F minor quartet, written after the death of Mendelssohn's sister, Fanny, is in many ways similar to the Beethoven F minor Op 95 which he wrote after the death of his brother."

Since 1975 the quartet has taught—as a quartet—in the Stuttgart High School of Music. They enjoy working and playing with young quartets like this too—they play more emotionally than 10 years ago. But also—and we like this too—they play with greater sensitivity to the differing colours of the music." The Melos's own mentors are the Busch Quartet whom they admire particularly for their sense of structure and precisely chosen tempi. "That has to be the foundation. But it is like a tree in winter: it has a beauty of its own and you can see how it is built; but perhaps we like the tree more in summer with all its colour, its leaves, its full, pulsing life."

They feel it has taken them all of their 15 years to achieve a style, an image, of their own; yet this, too, is constantly changing. "We try to have a base of normal, relaxed string sound, a kind of *mezza voce*, and not to go from one dynamic extreme to another. We try to develop our sound from the middle outwards and with a relaxed vibrato. Many quartets use very quick vibrato, but we save that for passages of high intensity and for cold colours." Although Hermann Voss's viola, an eighteenth-century Landolfi, and Peter Buck's cello, a 1682 Ruggieri, have stayed with them, the violins have been changed. The first is now a Bergonzi (a pupil of Stradivarius), and the second a Storioni. "They have a warmer, more human voice, and we feel the whole quartet has become warmer, more unified in tone."

Despite the occasional personal and musical disagreements that are inevitable in this 15-year-old marriage, Schubert, says Hermann Voss, has been the cause of very few. "It may well have something to do with the structure of his writing. It's more homophonic than contrasting, more the work of one group than of four individuals. Schubert gives more weight to the first violin and cello than to the middle voices, so we don't bicker too much!"

How did they go about planning this Schubert series? "The four late works, the G major Quartet, 'Death and the Maiden', the Trout Quintet and the C major Quintet determined the number of recitals: there is one in each. Then we chose our favourite early quartets; those which would provide the most interesting comparisons with the later works. These unknown quartets have a certain virginity; you don't have to work so hard to restore the original."

Tonight they are playing the B flat (No 8) and the C major (No 4), for which they use a very early edition. "It's not very popular, but it's a virtuoso work and we love it." And then comes "Death and the Maiden", the D minor, D 810. In their highly acclaimed complete recorded set of Schubert quartets (Deutsche Grammophon, 1975) they departed from conventional practice in the variation movement by playing a crescendo in the first part of the last variation to fortissimo the first time round as well as in the reprise. They made this decision, like many others, after meticulous scholarly research, comparing the old Breitkopf and Härtel first edition, which is very similar to the autograph manuscript, with modern performing editions. Convinced by their choice, they will play it that way tonight: "But compared with the record there will probably be quicker tempi, especially in the first movement and the scherzo. And we play more colourfully, now, I hope!"

The series ends with the great C major Quintet which they have already recorded with Rostropovich. On Wednesday Hans Häublein, principal cello of the Bamberg Philharmonic, will join them. He and the Melos's own cellist, Peter Buck, studied together wit h Ludwig Hoelscher and play instruments of the same period and same tone colours. It is worth listening especially carefully to the last bar of the work. "Many groups play it fortissimo with an accent, and finish very strongly as an apotheosis. But Schubert writes a decrescendo. We had to decide whether it was an accent or a light decrescenco; he wrote so many accents! But this last bar seems to us to be recalling the very beginning of the work, which grows, as it were, out of the silence of the universe, from nothing into the heart of the music. At the end, it's going back."

Hermann Voss recalls one perofrmance in particular. "I had the feeling that beyond the decrescendo of sound, there was, as it were, a negative, a shape of musical space surrounding the sound, a sort of negative crescendo which leads into the silence. This is Schubert's very last music, after all. And in this last bar we never fail to feel quite overwhelmed."

Hilary Finch

Weekend concerts

Renaud
Logan Hall/Radio 3

Paul Griffiths

Always to be relied on to explore the footnotes of operatic history, the Camden Festival on Saturday night presented a concert performance of the lyric tragedy *Renaeud* by Antonio Sacchini.

First gven in 1783, and therefore closely contemporary with *Idomeneo*, Sacchini's opera shows like Mozart's a debt to Gluck, with the difference that it shows little else. It is a work of decisive heroic sentiments, and so the love interest is by no means insignificant to the narrative. This excellently dramatic performance under Richard Hickox demonstrates how Sacchini was really in his element when dealing with the more inflamed passions of fury, pride and indignation.

Renaeud, composed for the Paris Opera under the protection of Marie Antoinette, was Sacchini's third crack at Tasso's story of Rinaldo and Armida, and it benefited from the *triumphs of its predecessors*: the fiercely expressive vocal writing of the first version for Milan, and splendid choruses which the composer learned to put in when he was writing for the London stage. Despite all the preparation, however, the opera remained a pretty flat succession of panels with no great theatrical cogency, though that hardly spoiled one's enjoyment of so many flamboyent attitudes being struck.

The central pair, Crusader prince and Damascene princess, were sung with exactly the right boldness and brilliance by Anthony Roden and Marie Slorach. Neither character could possibly be made into a human being, but Renaeud's brave, trumpet-blown aria properly became the imperious highlight of the first act, and Miss Slorach was thrilling throughout her sequence of arias and dialogues in the second. Perhaps the finest thing in the whole opera, and certainly this performance, was the duet for the principals in the second act, powerfully emphasized by Sacchini's understanding of how violins can be made to tremble with the heart.

Among the other soloists, Michael Lewis was an image of strength and sternness as Armida's father, and Alison Hargan brought the work to a stirring conclusion in her ariette as captain of the Amazons. The choral singing, by the BBC Singers, was a shade too Anglican to work in the French grand manner, but the BBC Concert Orchestra played with fiery panache.

Chet Baker
Round House

Max Harrison

It was part of a diligent American scribe's description of Chet Baker that he was "as a singer weak-voiced, but appealing to feminine audiences". There was little singing at the Round House on Friday and, besides, the main point was always his trumpet playing, which is so much better now than in his days of greatest fame in the 1950s.

The strongest vein in his improvisation is a kind of stoical lyricism, rendered more acute by his asymmetrical placing of phrases and of the silences between. Sometimes his lines probe more sharply than at others, but the effect remains pensive, this music possessing an austere delicacy, even a becalmed sadness. In such circumstances small gestures and subtle nuances have an effect out of all proportion to their size: but Mr Baker's sort of lucidity and economy were not in evidence elsewhere.

The main disappointment on Thursday evening had been Dollar Brand, a gifted musician whom the Camden Jazz Week had obviously caught at a disadvantageous moment. Essentially a composer, bandleader and pianist, he has in the past given us several kinds of impressively integrated ensemble music. But this time, besides some notable keyboard passages, at once graceful and incisive, his group offered empty and interminable drum and amplified bass solos.

Carlos Ward's saxophone work, especially, was far too much in the shadow of John Coltrane, my chief objection to such playing being that everything is sacrificed to speed of movement and sharpness of accent. But the main point was that the performances were essentially bits and pieces, having no centre, no collective identity, and hence the opposite of what we expect from Mr Brand. Perhaps he is in a transitional period; certainly he has given us fine music in the past and will surely do so again.

The same was to be hoped for from the supporting groups, and on Thursday night Dudu Pukwana's Zila, a largish band, slashed its phrases crudely out of a perpetual wall of sound. Louis Stewart's Trio, on Friday, with excellent drumming from Bryan Spring, were quieter, more melodious and, dare I add, more civilized.

Tom Waits
Apollo Victoria

Richard Williams

In his songs and stage performance, Tom Waits inhabits the subterranean Los Angeles of pool-halls where two-bit grifters and five-card shifters pass the time, of airless Edward Hopper diners *sparsely populated* by silent couples, and of fly-blown motels where a visit from Marlowe might produce a two-day-old corpse on a stained sheet. It's an ultra-*noir* world where the survivors meet "at the bottom of a bottle of bargain Scotch", and Waits brings it painfully to life.

This is essentially a scenario from the Forties and Fifties, and the fact that Waits is only 32 has led some to conclude that his espousal of cool jazz and beat poetry must be a clever counterfeit. Such a judgment would not have withstood the evidence of Saturday night's concert, when for two and a half hours he delivered an unbroken set of such subtlety and passion that it was very hard to remember when one had last felt so caught up in and moved by a performer's private vision.

Croaking, bawling, growling formlessly, his voice is the grotesque sound of a drunk attempting a Tony Bennett impersonation with a mouth full of hamburger. Eventually, however, one perceives how carefully he adjusts its intensity to match the spare but varied arrangements for his own piano and guitar, Gene Cohen's double bass and Teddy Edwards's tenor saxophone. What initially sounded inchoate comes to seem almost exquisitely controlled.

He is fortunate to have the company of Edwards, an authentic graduate of the post-war Los Angeles bebop school who blew raunchy blues on "Heartattack and Vine" and delivered a solo on "Blue Valentines" so sweet and soaring that it drew an ovation.

Waits counterpoints his darkest moments with tinkling fragments of carols and nursery rhymes, devices which (like Kane's Rosebud) evoke the lost promise of childhood. There was a particular tipsy grandeur in the exhaustion of "Tom Traubert's Blues" and in the medley of "Heart of Saturday Night" and "Jersey Girl", where he affectingly combined an extraordinary range of conflicting emotions. If Tom Waits is fooling, he certainly fooled me.

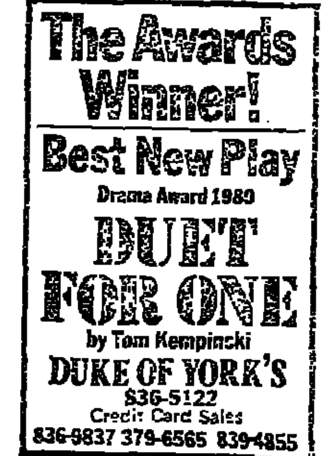
Coppelia
Coliseum

Judith Cruickshank

Somewhere in the world I suppose there must be a production of *Coppelia* which does justice to the ballet's distinguished origins, its lovely Delibes score and the Petipa choreography that still remains. I do not think that Jack Carter's production for Festival Ballet could put in a very strong claim to the title, even taking into account the fact that it has held its place in the company's repertory for 12 years.

However, what Festival Ballet can offer are some interesting young casts, and Lucia Truglia, who made her debut as Swanilda on Friday, was no exception. Small, dark and attractive, rather than conventionally pretty, she is a very expressive performer both in her acting and in her dancing. She gets a great deal of humour from the role; but avoids the temptation to go too far, and I liked the way that whenever possible during her Act III solo she looked lovingly at her partner, underlining the point that *Coppelia* is a love story as well as a comedy.

Nicholas Johnson played Franz, and I wish he would look a little more relaxed in the role since it is one of the best things he does, dancing strongly and acting with charm, sincerity and quite a lot of subtlety. He manages to make Franz a fundamentally worthwhile young man who, nonetheless, cannot resist a pretty girl.



Rugby Union

Controversy fails to mask French skills

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

England 12 France 16

France did not look a grand slam side when the championship course was half-completed, but they have lasted it with increasing confidence and style. There will be no sour grapes in the losers' camp about the outcome at Twickenham on Saturday.

With a fierce wind behind them in the first half—by courtesy of their hosts—France seized their chances and scored the only tries of the game, to build a lead of 16—0 and leave England with just too much to do. It is pertinent to ask whether Beaumont had been wise to give his opponents first use of the wind.

He did the fashionable thing, but the French have always been wary of Twickenham and surely it would have been better to take the game to them in the hope of getting their tails down. Whatever the answer to that may be, the essential truth is that it is extremely difficult to play successful rugby without an adequate base at the scrummage. To all intents and purposes, England lost the game in the front row.

Their efforts, too, were hindered when six of the French points were obtained in controversial circumstances. These were scored when Rose had booted the ball into the crowd and the French scrum half, acquiring another one from a ball boy (so contravening a section of law 23), threw it quickly to a short lineout. Rives set up Lacans for a try that was handsomely converted by Laporte.

There could be no complaints, however, about the second try which was beautifully fashioned close to half-time. Rives again played a vital part in a movement that illustrated French legerdemain as well as a desire to make the ball do the work. Rives plundered an uncontrolled English heel. Berbizier changed the direction of attack after a wiggle of the hips, and some adroit handling by Laporte and Bertranne had Pardo feeding Codorniou on the *left*.

The little French centre might have gone alone to the corner but, instead, drew three defenders and cleverly slipped the ball behind him for Pardo to go over after a looping run. There was still time before the interval for Laporte, a modern Albaladejo, to put over a *second dropped goal*—just as he had done in Dublin—from 40 metres out.

Rose then steadily eroded the French advantage by landing four penalty goals, three of them with huge kicks from half way out, and the last with five minutes of ordinary time remaining, though there was *drama* enough at the finish.

Indeed Rose, in the second period, hit a post with another attempt and went tantalisingly close with two more great blows from long range—one of them almost from his own 10-metre line. The final score was a goal, two dropped goals and a try to four penalty goals.

Defeat was even harder to bear because the back five forwards corporately had their finest game of the championship, with Colclough leaping and catching the ball two-handed at the lineout, evoking memories of 1980, and Cooke, plundering long French throws, having his best match to date.

Moreover, England won loose ball enough, some of it set up by a rampaging Beaumont on the peel, and their command of the lineout was all but total. Their advantage here was 27—7 (15—5 to England on French throws) and Scott, with yet another shrewd performance, emerged with great credit from his joust with the formidable Joinel.

This is not to imply that the French loose trio of Rives, Joinel and Lacans did not threaten frequent danger. Their task was made easier by a scrummage platform consistently stable and in marked contrast to an *English* one that was rarely comfortable and often slewed. Blakeway collected a black eye as well as another back injury. Smart on the loose-head side, had a testing time against Paparemborde, and it is clear that the England selectors have some knotty problems to resolve before *next Sunday when they announce* their team to tour Argentina.

There were some promising individual touches from the English midfield, Davies again kicking nicely, the elusive Woodward probing for openings and Rose behind them playing with gathering confidence and vision.

Davies had a dart himself towards the end, but was snuffed out by Joinel. Shortly afterwards, there looked to be a sniff of a chance for Rose, thundering up in support of a half break by Dodge, but another conclusive tackle, this time by Bertranne, put paid to that. There was not much wrong with the French defence.

The first French grand slam was obtained in 1968 under Christian Carrere, the second, nine years later, under Jacques Fouroux. Now that shrewd little man, as coach of his national side has planned a third and his captain, Rives, can put behind him all the disappointments of their season a year ago, when they finished equal last.

ENGLAND: W. H. Rose (Cambridge University); J. Carleton (Orrell), C. Woodward (Leicester), P. W. Dodge (Leicester), M. A. C. Slemen (Liverpool); H. P. Davies (Cambridge University), S. J. Smith (Sale); C. E. Smart (Newport), P. J. Wheeler (Leicester), P. J. Blakeway (Gloucester), W. B. Beaumont (Fylde, captain), M. J. Colclough (Angoulême), N. C. Jeavons (Moseley), J. P. Scott (Cardiff), D. H. Cooke (Harlequins).

FRANCE: S. Gabernet (Stade Toulousain); S. Blanco (Biarritz), R. Bertranne (Bagnères), D. Codorniou (Narbonne), L. Pardo (Bayonne); G. Laporte (Graulhet), P. Berbizier (Lourdes); R. Paparemborde (Pau), P. Dintrans (Tarbes), P. Dospital (Bayonne), J.-F. Imbernon (Perpignan), D. Revallier (Graulhet), J.-P. Rives (Toulouse, captain), J.-L. Joinel (Brive), P. Lacans (Beziers).

Referee: A. M. Hosie (Scotland).



Juggling act: Smith (left and Beaumont go for the ball with Dintrans (right) closing in

Final table

	P	W	L	F	A	Pts
France	4	4	0	70	49	8
England	4	2	2	64	60	4
Scotland	4	2	2	51	54	4
Wales	4	2	2	61	61	4
Ireland	4	0	4	36	58	0

Harp strings snap as Scotland's perseverance earns due reward

By Richard Streeton

Scotland 10 Ireland 9

Scotland owed more to their tenacious qualities in defence than anything else for what was in the kindest and most tolerant terms, an unconvincing win at Murrayfield on Saturday. The Irish could justifiably feel that the fates were prejudiced in what has been an eminently forgettable season for them. Scotland scored their points in the first half without reply and then had to withstand an almost ceaseless second half assault before winning by a dropped goal, a penalty goal and a try to a goal and a penalty.

In miserable cold and rain, there was enormous endeavour by both packs and a full ration of excitement, but errors and mistakes in handling and kicking abounded. However, Scotland embark on their summer tour to New Zealand having avoided the wooden spoon; the Irish set off for South Africa bowed down by its ignominy, as well as by political controversy.

In the first half Ireland were so shaky that Scotland seemed likely to run up a cricket score against them. The Irish gave away penalties like a profligate millionaire; they seemed yards slower and yielded the ball as if it did not matter in rucks and lineouts. Scotland took little advantage: a dropped goal and a fortunate try stemming from an intercepted pass was hardly a solid foundation on which to build hopes of dominance. In attack Scotland were offering nothing themselves.

In the end, though, justice was served reasonably by Scottish perseverance after the interval in defence. They had to withstand some fierce and *well-organized* drives by the Irish pack, even if Ireland's own shortcomings helped their opponents. There were some crucial missed passes by the Irish backs in attack: once again, too, this season, the much-vaunted Irish place-kicking let them down. It was all typefied by an attempted *drop goal by Campbell that went* inches past the post in the second half.

A reminder how the gremlins this winter have plagued the Irish comes from the cold statistics. Ireland have *been beaten in four matches* out of four: Scotland and Wales have triumphed only by a one-point margin; England by a four-point margin and France by six. These angels who wear green are indeed gnashing their teeth and plucking their harp strings angrily.

Calder and Leslie stood out in the splendid work in the loose performed by the Scottish pack; Tomes in the lineout and Cuthbertson in the rucks were others to shine. Laidlaw, on the day, provided a far better and quicker service than Robbie and helped Rutherford have an outstanding match, both as a *judicious runner* and, above all, as a shrewd kicker. Irvine never seemed to recover from the effects of an early knock; Robertson and Renwick tackled heroically in midfield; Hay, of course, clinched the game with his solitary intervention and gallop over 70 metres.

Slattery and Duggan were the mainspring of the Irish forward drive but this may well have been the swansong for the bulk of the Irish pack at this level. They certainly said farewell on the international stage with memorable fervour.

With Robbie below par, Ward was often struggling and the Irish centres were always closely marked. MacNeill, though, did nothing to blot his copybook for the future and Hooks has clearly come to stay. Hooks dropped the first pass he was given but remained unshaken; twice later he kicked ahead and chased threateningly: he also saved what had seemed a certain try with a late tackle close to his own line.

Scotland's points all came before the game was 25 minutes old. Rutherford dropped a well-judged goal after his forwards had rucked successfully and Laidlaw had done *the rest. Then Hay scored his try*
after intercepting a high …
pass from Irvine to Hooks …
switched the direction of an a…
from left to right. Irvine, who …
already missed one long …
attempt, kicked a 30-metre pe…
when the Irish forwards …
penalized for going over the …
at a ruck. By half-time Cam…
had missed twice by his stand…
were two feasible penalty atte…

Scotland attacked strongly i…
second half but it was Ir…
who, inside 11 minutes, ha…
briefly eased their deficit. C…
bell kicked a simple penalt…
offside at a ruck and then …
claimed a try after a dr…
mistake by Irvine. The Sc…
full back had slipped over …
evaded one tackle near his …
line but another man on th…
side and then with two me…
side him, attempted a cle…
kick that was charged do…
Irvine.

Campbell converted and …
then on the Irish had mor…
the fair share of the init…
Nothing went right for …
however, and as the rain inc…
in its intensity, the bur…
from both sides multiplied.

SCOTLAND: [illegible]

IRELAND: [illegible]

Referee: L. Prideaux (England).

The Irish selectors have postponed until this evening selection of the party to South Africa. They had intended to pick the side last night but will now deliberate on names later today.

Welsh take a place at the table in grand manner

By Gordon Allan

London Welsh 25 Rosslyn Park 7

London Welsh failed to qualify for this season's John Player Cup, but their place next season should be safe after this merit table win at *Old Deer Park* on Saturday. They beat Rosslyn Park, who have no fears about qualifying, by two goals, two penalty goals, a dropped goal and a try to a penalty goal and and a try, and should pick up at least two more points from their remaining table matches, against Harlequins and Wasps.

Welsh had first use of a flag-stretching wind and scored 18 points without reply before half-time. Park scored a try as soon as the second half began but their recovery more or less ended there.

George, the leading scorer for Welsh this season, kicked a penalty and scored a try when he kicked into the Park 22, and the ball bounced over Bate's head. Slater converted. Walbyoff swerved through for the next try, which George converted, and Slater dropped a goal from a tapped penalty 40 metres out.

Park's try was scored by Sainter, from a long pass by Greenhalgh, after Ripley, not for the first time or the last, had shown Park how to go quickly and determinedly about their business at a maul.

Greenhalgh kicked a penalty from the halfway line but the Welsh scored twice more, a try by *Bowring and a penalty by Slater*. Bowring's try was the best of the game, even if it did involve a little luck. Hoade fed the ball back from a maul, George kicked it to the Park 22, the bounce was bad for Bate. Titley gathered near the corner, and Bowring was up for the final pass.

George and Slater, besides scoring 17 points between them, were as much in tune at half back for Welsh as Peck and Fluskey were out of it for Park. Peck was harassed and Fluskey indecisive. The platform provided by the Welsh forwards stood up throughout. The one provided by the Park forwards creaked and sagged.

LONDON WELSH: A. Clements; M. Titley, M. Williams, M. Walbyoff, C. Pees; D. Slater, I. George; J. Deacon, R. John, B. Bradley, R. Thomas, D. Hoade, K. Bowring, E. Lewis, H. Thomas.

ROSSLYN PARK: P. Bate; R. Sainter, N. Anderson, M. Greenhalgh, R. Hoolahan; S. Fluskey, I. Peck; L. Barlow, P. Keith-Roach, M. Renny, P. de Lacy, P. Ackford, N. Mantell, A. Ripley, R. Montgomery.

Referee: P. Russell (London).

Blakeway pulls out of Argentine tour

Phil Blakeway, Gloucester's injury-prone, prop forward, has joined Maurice Colclough and Mike Slemen in turning down the chance to tour Argentina with England in May.

Blakeway, aged 30 was only *passed fit for the championship* match against France after an exhaustive rest on the pinched spinal nerve he suffered in Dublin. On Saturday he hurt his lower back after 15 minutes and although he stayed on the field, has decided it would be unwise to make the Argentine trip. Blakeway was chosen for last summer's British Lions tour to South Africa, but returned home with damaged ribs.

England will now delay announcing their party of 26 for Argentina, which will be managed by Derek Morgan. The search for a replacement tight head prop could mean that Clint MacGregor, the former Saracens and Wasps player, will come into the reckoning. Macgregor had an England trial last year but left London last December and is currently playing for Angoulême, the same French club as Colclough.

Pressure on the Irish Rugby *Union to call off plans for its controversial tour of South Africa will be stepped up in Dublin this week.*

Dundee take championship without turning a hair

By Iain Mackenzie

Edinburgh U 9, Aberdeen U 19

Dundee won the Scottish universities title on Saturday without touching a ball, when Edinburgh lost to Aberdeen. To succeed in the closest finish for years, Edinburgh had to win, draw or, at worst, avoid defeat by less than 10 points.

The margin of a try and five penalty goals to a goal and a penalty goal was just too great. It was also insufficient for Aberdeen who did not have enough points on board to edge out Dundee, surprise winners despite finishing in the lower half of the six division of tht National League. Earlier in the season Dundee narrowly beat Aberdeen, who will play in the third division next season, but lost to Edinburgh and opened the way for an exciting climax.

It was a disappointing end for David Knox, the Edinburgh scrum half, secretary and former captain, whose last game it was for the club. "I had hoped to leave with a win and the title", he said, but admitted that Edinburgh had failed to capitalize on a good supply of ball to the centres. Aber*deen, inspired by their coach,* Malcolm Reid, a former Rugby League player who has been involved in a conflict with Rugby Union authorities, kept the game tight and won on penalty kicks.

In wet conditions they went ahead from the kick-off, when Peter Grant kicked his first goal. Immediately Edinburgh equalized when Stevenson *kicked* one but, with Aberdeen giving little away and playing to the conditions, Grant was able to land two more goals before the interval.

In the second half a high kick ahead by the full back had the ball bouncing in the Edinburgh 22 and *Ewan Grant grabbed it to* score. Although Peter Grant missed the conversion he kicked two more penalties. Young scored Edinburgh's try, converted by Stevenson, after the best move of the match when the ball reached him via Royds, Knox, Stevenson and Rayney, but that ended the *scoring and the championship* hopes of Scotland's two strongest student sides were buried

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY: D. Reynolds; R. Young, S. Rayney, S. Sage, D. Oakland; A. Stevenson, D. Knox (captain); J. Peters, H. Ritchie, M. Royds, R. Marchant, J. Hamilton, M. Heighton, I. Halliday, D. Poidnger.

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY: P. Grant; G. Bowie, E. Grant, H. Murray, S. Tait; G. O'Rourke, P. MacKinnon; G. Linn (captain), D. Ellis, J. Small, K. Goudie, D. Sturrock, G. Ray, R. MacLean, R. Holstein.

Rugby Union results

RUGBY UNION: INTERNATIONAL MATCHES: England 12, France 16; Scotland 10, Ireland 9; Spain 19, French XV 40.

CLUB MATCHES: Birmingham 7, Loughborough Students 14; Boroughmuir 15, Edinburgh Wanderers 6; Bradford 13, Northern 6; Cardiff 28, Ebbw Vale 0; Coventry 9, Harlequins 3; Gala 30, Fylde 0; Glamorgan Wanderers 19, South Wales Police 4; Gloucester 9, Orrell 0; Gosforth 20, Halifax 3; Harrogate 7, Birkenhead Park 6; Headingley 7, Liverpool 9; Hull & E R 7, Broughton Park 9; London Welsh 25, Rosslyn Park 7; Manchester 6, Roundhay 6; Moseley 17, Richmond 3; Penarth 3, Pontypool 25; US Portsmouth 21, Wasps 23; West Hartlepool 9, Wakefield 9; Weston-super-Mare 6, Camborne 3; Wilmslow 4, Waterloo 31. Cancelled: Cross Keys v Newport; Heriots F.P. v Glasgow High; Llanelli v Bridgend; Maesteg v Exeter; Newbridge v South Glamorgan Institute; New Brighton v Morley; Sale v Swansea.

TOUR MATCHES: All Japan 10, Australian Universities 9; British Columbia President's XV 27, Cambridge University 0.

SCHOOLS: Bethany 25, Old Bethanians 12; St Joseph's Blackheath 24, Crown Woods 12.

Yesterday

Rugby Union

MIDDLESEX CUP: Final: Metropolitan Police 12, Saracens 10.
HAMPSHIRE CUP: Final: US Portsmouth 21, Trojans 6.
CLUB MATCHES: Sidcup 23, Old Merchant Taylors 3.

University match date

The Oxford University v Cambridge University Rugby League match will now be played at Fulham on Sunday, April 26 (3.00). It *was postponed* last Sunday because of the state of the pitch at Craven Cottage.

Crawford the first to trea… well-worn path to the lin…

By a Special Correspondent

England 68 Netherlands 0

The inexperience and relative isolation of the Dutch in international schoolboy rugby was cruelly exposed at Blackheath yesterday when they went down to England in a 16-group match by seven goals, five tries and two penalty goals to nil.

The Dutch boys did not seem to appreciate the International Board's recent tightening-up of the laws on loose play—they were penalized repeatedly in the rucks. *They were tactically naive, beaten* in the lineout by the good jumping of Dryden and Clark, and outplayed in the *tight*.

Yet England spent an agonising first 20 minutes relying on the boot of Joyce, the Cowley centre, to keep the scoreboard ticking over. Then guided by Clark, their captain, and a masterly performance by Fletcher at stand-off, the England backs discovered how to stretch the Dutch defence.

It was not clear, however, that England had the ability to score at will until 10 minutes before half-time. Marker took a long-range kick at goal which fell woefully wide. Fletcher touched down, ran back to the 22 and took a quick drop-out. He picked u…
fed Crawford to his right.

More amusement than …
emanates from such inventi…
in senior rugby but at sch…
level the surprise can be de…
ing. Crawford seized Fle…
pass *and in one exhil…*
70-metre run went throu…
entire Dutch side almost unc…
and touched down.

Halpin touched down …
times, Mann, Featherstone, …
Crawford, Fletcher, Wi…
Demon, Wright and Clark f…
with one each and Joyce …
seven conversions and two p…
goals.

ENGLAND SCHOOLS: [illegible]

NETHERLANDS: [illegible] Verhess, R. Hengeveld (captain), M. Schoonen, R. van Teulingen, Bannink, M. van Teulingen, R. … L. Broos, J. Verbraak, M. … Zwart, P. Moleman, D. Von Lauffer (rep. F. Stiegingа), Maanicus.

Rugby League

Leigh sneak away from relegation

By Keith Macklin

The sun shone brightly from clear blue skies in the North yesterday after the week's deluges and snow flurries had caused postponements, doubts and frantic telephone calls throughout the League. Six matches were postponed and in those which were played on muddy and heavy pitches the most significant results were at Leigh, Workington, Castleford and York.

The match at Leigh was thrilling affair. Leigh and Hull Kingston Rovers, who are chasing the double, exchanged the lead and had a dramatic last few minutes. A late try to Leigh made the score 20—18, Rovers hit back with a try to lead 21—20 and then a last-minute dropped goal put *Leigh level*.

A point each was valuable to both sides. Leigh sneakted further away from relegation and Rovers kept in touch with the Championship, which is sponsored by Slalom Lager.

Another thriller decided in the last-minute was a Workington *where the scores were tied 13—1* as Hopkins, Town's Welsh wing, took a penalty on the Bradford Northern 25-yard line. He missed what could have been the match-winning kick and then had the mortification of seeing Ferres drop the goal which won the game for Northern and took the Yorkshire side into second place in the table behind Warrington.

Castleford improved their own chances of taking part in the premiership play-offs by convincingly beating their neighbours Featherstone Rovers 26—6. In doing so they plunged Rovers into the bottom six; after a good start to the season a long sequence of defeats must give Rovers palpitations about their survival.

York improved their points aggregate by beating the unfortunate chopping blocks, Huyton, 44—0, and now look strong favourites to beat Wigan in the race for the second division championship. Crossley, the York stand-off *half scored* two tries in the second half scoring burst by the leaders, and the second gave him 27 tries for the season and a new divisional record.

Fulham improved their growing chances of promotion by beating Dewsbury, 16—4, at Craven Cottage. Cambriani, Wood, Eckersley *and Noonan scored the tries for* Fulham and MacCorquodale kicked two goals. Dunford, the Dewsbury winger, kicked two goals and made his own little piece of history by becoming the first professional player to play both football and Rugby League at Craven Cottage. He was formerly on Chelsea's books.

FIRST DIVISION: Castleford 26, Featherstone 6; Oldham 4, Halifax 19; Leigh 21, Hull KR 23; Workington 13, Bradford Northern 14; Widnes 19, Barrow 12. Postponed: Leeds v Wakefield Trinity; Hull v St Helens.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Warrington	21	16	0	5	316	196	32
Bradford N	25	15	1	9	322	279	31
Castleford	24	14	2	8	442	349	30
Wakefield	22	14	2	6	412	322	30
Widnes	25	14	1	10	359	296	29
Hull KR	22	13	2	7	358	282	28
Hull	21	13	0	8	316	279	26
Leeds	23	12	0	11	288	326	23
St Helens	23	10	1	12	312	371	21
Leigh	23	10	1	12	290	308	21
Feath'stn R	25	10	0	15	392	366	20
Barrow	24	10	0	14	315	426	20
Workington	26	8	3	15	293	376	19
Halifax	25	9	0	16	294	347	18
Salford	26	8	0	18	414	520	16
Oldham	25	7	1	17	273	454	15

SECOND DIVISION: Huddersfield 8, Swinton 8; Fulham 16, Dewsbury 4; York 44, Huyton 0. Postponed: Batley v Rochdale Hornets; Blackpool Borough v Keighley; Bramley v Wigan; Whitehaven v Doncaster.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
York	21	18	0	3	478	225	36
Wigan	22	16	2	4	472	230	34
Fulham	22	17	0	5	355	188	34
Swinton	24	15	1	8	378	253	31
Huddersfield	22	14	1	7	310	214	29
Whitehaven	22	14	1	7	285	183	29
Hunslet	23	12	0	11	377	309	24
Bramley	23	11	1	11	347	334	23
Rochdale	22	10	0	12	320	330	20
Keighley	22	10	0	12	351	327	20
Dewsbury	21	9	1	11	306	330	19
Batley	22	8	0	14	273	340	16
Doncaster	23	5	0	18	188	417	10
Blackpool	22	3	1	18	141	505	7
Huyton	22	2	0	20	150	681	4

Latest European snow reports

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Piste	Conditions Off piste	Runs to resort	Weather (3 pm) —	°C
Andermatt	80	330	Good	Varied	Fair	Cloud	2
Slush on lower slopes							
Avoriaz	170	245	Icy	Varied	Fair	Snow	—
New snow on icy base							
Flaine	*115*	*320*	*Good*	*Varied*	*Fair*	*Snow*	8
New snow on hard base							
Les Arcs	105	220	Fair	Varied	Fair	Cloud	3
Worn patches on lower slopes							
Serre Chevalier	20	80	Fair	Varied	Fair	Cloud	4
Slush on lower slopes							
Tignes	120	130	Icy	Crust	Icy	Snow	-2
Few bare patches on lower slopes							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of *Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes.*

SCOTLAND: Cairngorm: main runs, most complete; new snow on a firm base. Lower slopes, a few runs complete but narrow, all others broken. New snow. Vertical runs, 1,400ft. Access roads clear. Snow level, 1,200ft. Glenshee: Main runs, most complete. Lower slopes, ample nursery areas. New snow. Vertical runs, 1,000ft. Access roads clear. Snow level, 2,000ft. Glencoe: Main runs, all complete. Lower slopes, ample nursery areas, powder snow drifting. Vertical runs, 1,400ft. Access roads clear, snow level, 1,000ft. Lecht: Main runs, all complete. Lower slopes, ample nursery areas. New snow on a firm base. Vertical runs, 600ft. Access roads clear. Snow level, 2,000ft.

Ski jumping

PLANICA: World Cup: 1, D. Jensen (Norway), [illegible] pts (105m); 2, A. Kogler (Austria), 106.4 (102m); 3, A. Grover (Austria), 105.5 (101m); 4, S. Collins (Canada), 101.1 (100m); 5, [illegible] (Norway), 95.3 (98m); 6, A. Bauer (WG), 88.2 (94m). Final standings: 1, A. Kogler (Austria), 203; 2, R. Ruud (Norway), 201; 3, H. Bulau (Canada), 177; 4, H. Neuper (Austria), 155; 5, J. Puikkonen (Finland), 152; 6, J. Sættre (Norway), 145. Final team standings: 1, Austria, 935 pts; 2, Norway, 916; 3, Finland, 812.

ROVANIEMI: 70m (all Finland): 1, M. Nykaenen; 2, P. Kokkonen. 30 kms: 1, J. Mieto; 2, P. Kulala; 3, J. Korpa. Women (10 kms): 1, M. L. Hamalainen; 2, H. Riihivuori; 3, E. Pentulla.

Nordic skiing

WHITEHORSE, Yukon: World Cup: 1, T. Wassberg (Sweden), 2 hrs 24 min 34 sec; 2, P. Mikkelsplass (Norway), [illegible]; 3, B. Kohlberg (Sweden), [illegible]; 4, O. Braa (Norway), [illegible]; 5, P. Harvey (Canada), [illegible]; 6, S. E. Danielsson (Sweden), [illegible]. Final placings: 1, A. Zavjalov (USSR), 129 pts; 2, O. Braa, 127; 3, O. Aunli (Norway), 126; 4, H. Kirvesniemi (Finland), 121; 5, T. Wassberg, 106; 6, Y. Burlakov (USSR), 98.

Weightlifting

ATHENS: 52kg: 1, J. Chiapparo (Belgium), overall 185 (snatch 85kg, jerk 110kg); 2, G. Revolta (GB), 192, [illegible]. [illegible] (France), 340 (107.5, [illegible]); [illegible] Laws (GB), 237.5 (105, 132.5); [illegible] Radschinsky [illegible] (France), 305 (135, 160); [illegible] Winterbourne (GB), 290 (115, 175); [illegible] Senet (France), 310 (140, 170); [illegible] Borrow (GB), 302.5 (125, 167.5); 82.5kg: 1, Neguer (W Germany), 322.5 (145, 187.5); 6, Lambert (GB), 280 (125, 155); 90kg: 1, Iliadis, Greece, 320 (140, 180); 2, Pinsent (GB), 310 (140, 170); 110kg: 1, Gourrier (France), 352.5 (150, 202.5); 2, Burns (GB), 342.5 (155, 177.5).

LVOV: Friendship Cup: 90kg: snatch: Y. *Zakarevitch, 182kg (world record)*; clean and jerk: G. Bessanov, 223.5kg (world record). 100kg: snatch, D. Rigert, 185kg (world record); clean and jerk: V. Stolz, 251.5kg (world record).

Shooting

BEDFORD: Phoenix Trophy skeet championship: Men: D. Bradley, B. Simpson, J. Kitson, *all 95 kills (out of 100)*. Women, Mrs P. Dyson, 85 kills.

Tennis

Second grand prix in a row for Connors

Rotterdam, March 22.—Jimmy Connors won his second successive grand prix title when he beat Gene Mayer 6—1, 2—6, 6—2 in the final of a $175,000 World Championship Tennis tournament today.

Connors followed up his victory over Brian Gottfried in last weekend's final of the Belgian indoor championship in Brussels with a devastating show of power tennis against Mayer.

Mayer had little reply to Connor's onslaught in the first set, but he bounced back into the match in a ding-dong second set. He broke Connor's service in the second game, only to lose his own service in the third game.

Mayer, with most of the 8,000 spectators encouraging him, broke through again to make it 3—1 and then held his own service in the fifth game. He went on to take Connor's service again in the last game to win the set 6—2.

Connors turned on the pressure in the final set with vicious services, pinpoint dropshots and lobs which often left Mayer stranded.

RESULTS: Semi-final round: J. Connors (US) beat B. Gottfried (US) 6—2, 6—3, G. Mayer (US) beat W. Fibak (Poland) 6—3, 6—3. Final: Connors beat Mayer 6—1, 2—6, 6—3.
—Reuter

Japan bring champion

Seijo Ono, the world men's table tennis champion, is in Japan's team for a three-match series of internationals in England at the end of April. The games are at Bletchley on April 28; Bolton on April 30; and Coventry on May 2.

Golf

Leigh and Thomas provide a worthy centre piece

By Peter Ryde

The threat to a Cambridge victory in the University match, narrowly foiled, came not from Oxford but from the weather. Building steadily on a psychologically crushing four point lead on the foursomes the Light Blues were never in danger from a counter-attack, and the final margin of *their victory was 10½ to 4½*. More than two inches of rain at the weekend kept the bunkers well topped up and gave an unusually forlorn appearance to the view from the club house.

The old cry that the match should be played in the south at this time of year will no doubt *gain strength for Hoylake in 1980* also had its severities, but a sound argument on the other side is provided by the fact that reserves included, more than two thirds of the competitors this year came from the North and the Midlands. Also no greens could have stood up better to the foul weather than Formby's.

For Cambridge it was revenge at last. Victory had eluded them for three years but it must have been all the sweeter for that, and for no one more so than the Cambridge captain, Stuart Melville, who in three appearances lost only one of his six matches. Paul Vickers, his opposite number, showed signs of a return to form on the last afternoon and by then against one of Melville's burgeoning class it was too late.

Bryce soon put Cambridge another point nearer victory. A *runaway start of seven up was* well checked by Morris who reduced the gap to four, but Bryce after re-starting with a birdie went on in strict par, giving his younger opponent no opening. Bryce and Melville may be in residence again next year and Cambridge can look forward to an embarrassment of riches.

Among them will be Leigh, who with the new Oxford captain Thomas provided a worthy centrepiece to the day's umbrellad activities. He went out in 33 with Thomas clinging magnificently to his coat tail. Thomas had caught him by lunchtime and became dormy four before Leigh went mad again winning the last four holes in 4, 2, 4, and a probable three.

Randall got down in two from off the 36th green to add another half and Godwin, who has developed slowly but surely, scored a *useful victory over one of Oxford's* better players, Wright. In the top half, Phillips alone prospered for Oxford, going from strength to strength as Warden struggled to find his form.

SINGLES: (Cambridge first): G. S. Melville beat P. A. Vickers, 4 and 3; J. C. Leigh halved with S. P. Thomas; J. H. Randall halved with T. D. Askew; P. M. Froggatt beat M. F. Robson, 5 and 4; D. J. Warden lost to R. C. Phillips 3 and 2; T. C. W. Godwin beat A. J. C. Wright, 5 and 4; J. H. Bryce beat K. R. Morris, 8 and 7; S. D. Rosser lost to R. J. Bisson, 3 and 2; J. D. Cruickshank lost to G. B. Taylor, 2 and 1; G. D. Collingham beat M. R. Butler, 5 and 4.

Darcy is Cock o' the North

Ndola, Zambia, March 22. Eamonn Darcy, of Ireland staged a splendid recovery in coming from four strokes behind Sandy Lyle, the overnight leader to win the Cock O The North open title today. With a last round of 68 which gave him an 11 under par total of 281, the 28-year-old former Ryder Cup international finish a stroke ahead of the ritish golfer Cary Mason, who recorded 72. Darcy collected eight birdies.

With a *75*, Lyle shared third place on 284 with his British compatriots Ian Woosnan (71) and Ross Drummond (72) and Jose Maria Canizares (71) of Spain. Despite taking six at the first, Lyle came back with two birdies to lead Darcy, who had four birdies in the stretch but dropped one stroke, *by two at 11 under* par.

But Lyle, Europe's leading money winner for the last two years, three-putted the seventh, and when Darcy birdied the 10th and short 12th, he was in the lead and never looked back.

In Saturday's third round Lyle had moved into the lead, by one stroke over Mason, with a three-under-par 70 for atotal of 209 after the third round. Mason's round of 69 put him two strokes clear of Drummond, the Scot who also achieved a 69.

The best round of the day was a 68 by another British competitor Bernard Gallacher, who covered the inward nine in 31. He was joint runner-up with Lyle in the Kenya Open a week ago, but with a total of 217 here lies eight strokes behind his fellow Scot.

Mason moved ahead with three birdies in the first six holes while Lyle dropped strokes at the third and fourth by three-putting. Lyle birdied the fifth and eighth, where he holed from six yards for a two, but Mason, the top Briton in the British open last July, holed 20-foot putts for further birdies at 12 and 13.

Lyle, with a birdie four at the 16th and an eagle three at the 17th, where he chipped in, went ahead as Mason dropped a stroke at the 18th after pushing his drive into a bush. Drummond, 24, in his first full season o nthe circuit, had five birdies, including a three from 25 feet at the last.

281: E. Darcy (Ireland) (72, 68, 73, 68).
282: C. Mason (GB) (71, 70, 69, 72).
284: J. Canizares (Spain) (74, 68, 71, 71); I. Woosnam (GB) (68, 71, 74, 71); R. Drummond (GB) (71, 72, 69, 72); S. Lyle (GB) (70, 69, 70, 75).
288: M. Steadman (GB) (69, 75, 73, 71); T. Horton (GB) (73, 69, 73, 73); M. Miller (GB) (75, 70, 69, 74).
289: S. Ginn (Australia) (73, 70, 76, 70); W. Longmuir (GB) (70, 73, 74, 72).
290: E. Murray (GB) (71, 75, 73, 71); B. Gallacher (GB) (74, 76, 68, 72); S. Martin (GB) (71, 74, 71, 74); E. Polland (Ireland) (70, 72, 72, 76); J. Morgan (GB) (73, 68, 72, 77).
291: H. Clark (73, 73, 74, 69); R. Waites (70, 74, 76, 71); G. Brand (71, 73, 73, 74).
292: E. Webber (Zimbabwe) (78, 71, 70, 73).

Rowing

Little people are taking over the river

By Jim Railton

The little people are taking over the river. They used to be heard sometimes but not always seen by the crews. But since Susan Brown was chosen to cox Oxford in the Boat Race on April 4 (1 pm), the coxswains on the Tideway have sought to be in on the act more than ever.

A couple of weeks ago the Tideway follies produced "Kamikaze" Jeffries steering the British lightweight eight against Oxford. *This* weekend "Flashman" Moynihan, a former Oxford coswain, steered the British heavyweight national eight; the result was a series of clashes, and disaster for Oxford.

After this weekend Oxford and the British national eight will claim that their egos are intact. On Saturday the British eight could claim fractional victories after two rows but on the third bout their chest cavities were straining and they conceded three and a half lengths to Oxford.

Yesterday over longer stretches *between Hammersmith and Putney* Bridges, Oxford, with the first bend in their favour and Susan Brown failing to take the best of the tide, came home by one length.

In the second, with stations reversed, the national eight were quickly up, with Moynihan *blatantly in the wrong position* when clashes occurred. One Oxford oarsman was winded after an oar struck his solar plexus and Conington, Oxford's two-man, suffered a jammed seat. The British eight went into ecstasies after this "victory" but we were spared the sight of them walking up and down the Tideway hugging each other.

Over the weekend Oxford …
with a distinguished sub…
because Ian McNuff, an O…
silver medallist, took …
Rankov's place at No 5. R…
who has been in and out …
Oxford eight since last Tu…
is expected back this week.

Cambridge, rowing as …
finished second in the Ki…
head of the river race on …
day, 18 seconds down o…
host club's first eight. At …
Cambridge finished the …
Oxford reserves, Isis, run…
to be holding their own …
Kingston on Saturday, pl…
into a four going to the st…

Oxford's men's crews hav…
a fin, a rudder and suffe…
major collision in races at R…
and Kingston. Oxford will …
that their luck has changed …
the Boat Race.

For the record

Athletics

TOKYO: Indoor meeting: Men: 60 metres: 1, S. Floyd (US), 6.61sec. 400 metres: 1, Yearwood (US), 49.00sec. 800 metres: 1, B. Phriot (US), 1min 53.57sec. 1,500 metres: 1, D. Aldridge (US), 3min 49.71sec. 60 metres hurdles: 1, D. Cooper (US), 7.84sec. 3,000 metres walk: 1, M. da Milano (Italy), 11min 14.06sec. Shot putt: 1, B. Oldfield (US), 21.29 metres. Long jump: 1, L. Myricks (US), 8.32 metres. High jump: 1, N. Page (US), 2.21 metres. Pole vault: 1, T. Vigneron (France), 5.60 metres. Triple jump, 1, W. Banks (US), 17.20 metres (US indoor record). Women: 60 metres: 1, J. Bolden (US), 7.21sec. 400 metres: 1, C. Griffith (US), 56.58sec. 1,500 metres: 1, T. Kazankina (USSR), 4min 18.69sec. 60 metres hurdles: 1, C. Washington (US), 8.37 sec. Long jump: 1, C. Lewis (US), 6.56 metres. High jump: 1, S. Lorentzon (Sweden), 1.86 metres.

Trampoline

PARIS CHAMPIONS CUP: Men: 1, C. Furrer (GB), 104.2; 2, L. Pigline (France), 103.4; 3, R. Pelle (WG), 101.0. Women: 1, U. Scholle (WG), 95.5; 2, J. De Ruiter (Netherlands), 92.7; 3, N. Conie (France), 90.3; 8, S. Shotton (GB).

Cycling

SAN REMO: Milan-San Remo classic standings: 1, A. de Wolf (Belgium), 288 kms in 6 hrs 41 mins 06 secs; 2, R. de Vlaeminck (Belgium), at 11 secs; 3, J. Bossis (France); 4, C. Torelli (Italy); 5, P. Kehl (WG); 6, G. van Calster (Belgium).

Road walking

EXETER: 10-mile road walking championship: Men: 1, M. Parker, 73 mins 37 secs; 2, G. Morris, 71: 52; 3, D. Jarman, 75: 03. Women's 5km championship: 1, I. Bateman, 25 mins; 2, J. Barrett, 25: 45; 3, C. Edgar, 26: 09.

Motor racing

THRUXTON: Formula Ford 1600: 1, H. Gross (Pacer FF81), 17min 36.35secs (96.35 mph); 2, A. Wallace, Royale RP36, 17:38.8; 3, D. Wheeler, Royale RP29, 17:36.7. Clubmans sports: 1, M. Jackson, Mallock MK20B, 17:15.5 (98.20 mph). Modified sports: 1, P. Thomas, Lotus Elan, 21:28.8 (97.96 mph). Special saloon: 1, A. Humberstone, Sunbeam Stiletto, 17:24.4 (97.45 mph). Production saloons: 1, G. Marshal, Ford Capri, 19:49.7 (85.55 mph).

Cross country

BRUSSUM, Netherlands (10.5 km): 1, E. Puttemans (Belgium), 32min 45sec; 2, R. de Vogel (Belgium), 32:50; 3, R. Lismont (Belgium), 33:0; 4, R. Crabb (RAF), 33:5; 5, C. Lambrechts (Netherlands), 33:51; 6, A. Robertson (Army), 33:52. International Military Team Trophy: 1, Army 43 pts; 2, RAF 81.

CHINGFORD (15 miles): 1, D. G. Horton (Harlow), 1hr 36min 20sec; 2, R. Hillier (Epsom and Ewell), 1:36:24; 3, D. E. Cox (Woodford Green), 1:37:14. Team: Woodford Green, 4:56:7; 2, Epsom and Ewell; 3, Chelmsford.

Tennis

NANCY (France): Lorraine Open: third round: I. Nastase (Romania) beat G. Vilas (Argentina), 7—6, 6—3. Quarter-finals round: Nastase beat S. Glickstein (Israel), 6—3, 6—1; P. Slozil (Czechoslovakia) beat M. Edmondson (Australia), 6—2, 4—6, 7—5; M. Martinez (Bolivia) beat P. Dominguez (France), 6—1, 4—6, 6—0; J. Lopez-Maeso (Spain) beat T. Tulasne (France), 2—6, 6—4, 6—0. Semi-final round: Nastase beat Martinez, 6—2, 6—2; Slozil beat Lopez-Maeso, 6—1, 6—1. Doubles: Semi-final round: J. Feaver (GB) and J. Hrebec (Czechoslovakia) beat Glickstein and P. Hjertquist (Sweden), 7—6, 7—6; A. Panatta (Italy) and I. Nastase beat K. Eberhard and H. Kirchhubel (WG), 7—6, 7—6.

BOSTON: Women's tournament: quarter final round: C. Lloyd (US) beat V. Ruzici (Romania), 6—2, 6—1; K. Jordan beat P. Louie (US), 6—2, 6—2. Semi final round: Lloyd beat Jordan, 7—6, 6—3; M. Jausovec beat S. Hanika (WG), 2—6, 6—3, 7—5.

ROTTERDAM: WCT Grand Prix tournament: Final: J. Connors (US) beat Gene Mayer (US), 6—1, 2—6, 6—2. Doubles: F. Buehning and F. Taygan (US) beat G. and S. Mayer (US), 7—6, 1—6, 6—4.

NANCY: Final: P. Slozil (Czechoslovakia) beat I. Nastase (Romania), 6—3, 7—5.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: New York Rangers 6, Hartford Whalers 4; Montreal Canadiens 5, Vancouver Canucks 3; Buffalo Sabres 6, Toronto Maple Leafs 2; Pittsburgh Penguins 2, Colorado Rockies 1; Boston Bruins 4, Calgary Flames 3; Chicago Black Hawks 4, Philadelphia Flyers 4; Detroit Red Wings 5, Winnipeg Jets 1; St Louis Blues 3, Washington Capitals 3; Edmonton Oilers 6, Los Angeles Kings 6.

Squash

AMSTERDAM: European team championship: final: England beat Sweden, 5—2. Final standings: 1, England; 2, Sweden; 3, Ireland; 4, Scotland; 5, Finland; 6, Wales. Women: Final: England beat Ireland, 7—0. Standings: 1, England; 2, Ireland; 3, Wales; 4, Scotland.

Basketball

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Men's second division: Colchester 82, Brighton 118; Hemeling Wolverhampton 79, Camden 125; Nat Breakdown Leeds 86, Liverpool 80.

Rowing

KINGSTON: Head of the River: 1, Kingston I, 17min 36sec; 2, Goldie (Cambridge University), 17:54; 3, Kingston II, 18:40; 4, Winchester I, 18:49 (Senior C winners); 5, Walton, 18:55 (Senior A winners). Other winners: Senior B, Weybridge, 19:5; Novice: KCS Wimbledon, 19:37. Fours: KCS Wimbledon, 20:17.

Billiards

GRIMSBY: English amateur championship: N. Dagley (Earl Shilton) beat R. Close (Hartlepool), 3,808—2,190.

Golf

KUALA LUMPUR: 276: L. Chung (Taiwan), 67, 68, 70, 71; Ho Ming Chung (Taiwan), 68, … 70. 277: R. Jones (Australia), … 71. … Chen Tze Ming (Taiwan), 69, 68, 72 … [illegible]

CALI (Colombia): Women's team championship: third round: Sweden, 445; Spain, 446; … Gt Britain and Ireland … [illegible]

SHIZUOKA: [illegible]

UNIVERSITY MATCH: London University beat Sundridge Park, 9— … Sundridge Park).

PONTE VEDRA: (US unless stated): [illegible] —Reuter.

Real tennis

TROON: Scottish Open Championship: Semi-final round: … (Hampton Court) beat N. R. … (Eton), 6—2, 6—3; A. C. Lovell … H. R. Angus, … Ronaldson beat Lovell, … Doubles: Final: Lovell and Cripps … Ronaldson and Toates, 6—1, 6— …

Lacrosse

NORTH: Junior flags: Final: A… 9, Cheadle 'A' 11.

NORTH OF ENGLAND LEA… First division, Mellor 8, Old Waconians 4; South Manchester & Wythenshawe 18, Sheffield University 5; Timperley 15, Old Stopfordians 7.

SOUTH OF ENGLAND LEA… First division: Bathurst Hill 6, … croft 4; Hampstead 18, Croydon …; London University 0, St. Helier …; Purley 13, Kenton 14.



هكذا من الأصل

Football

International withdrawals weekend

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

With league issues unresolved and important cup matches at home and abroad still to be played, this week's World Cup and friendly international games were always fated. March is a hard month even without these extra demands, and the national team managers could hardly have been taken aback by the long lists of withdrawals from their squads.

Scotland, involved with Northern Ireland in a World Cup game of consequence for both countries at Hampden Park on Wednesday, suffered particularly cruelly when Dalglish and Souness retired from the party with injuries received in Liverpool's 1-1 draw with Everton at Anfield. Jordan, of Manchester United, has been called into the group.

The Irish may be without McIlroy, who was unable to play for Manchester United in their surprising defeat of Ipswich Town at Old Trafford, and O'Neill hurt an ankle and calf when trying to help Norwich City out of relegation difficulties in a draw against Arsenal. The Republic of Ireland, who meet Belgium, also in the World Cup on Wednesday, have doubts over Robinson, Lawrenson, Stapleton and O'Leary, their four most valuable players.

At senior level England, who meet Spain in a friendly game on Wednesday, escaped comparatively lightly. Although Wilkins is still being treated for a groin strain that has threatened his international appearance this season, and Shilton is unwell, [illegible] battle weary, but as [illegible] to be expected. Ron Greenwood surprised the Leeds United goalkeeper Lukic by inviting him to join England rather than rearrange the B group.

Osman and Butcher, who are generally expected to replace Thompson and Watson in the middle of the defence, can only complain of bruised spirits after the 2-1 defeat at Old Trafford. Thomas, who scored United's first goal, has been ruled out of Wales's World Cup match with Turkey.

After the game at White Hart Lane, Ron Saunders, the Villa manager, was not placated by news of Ipswich's similar failing. "We can't rely on other people's mistakes," he complained, and yet perhaps in the end the championship will be decided by a moment of weakness rather than some clever or powerful intervention. Ipswich, contenders for League, FA Cup and Uefa Cup prizes, are in the greater danger of letting that happen.

Mr Saunders was not at all pleased with some of his players, and withdrew Shaw and Mortimer with some reference to injuries but a fierce expression that indicated more interest in ensuring that they would take a share of the retribution.

Clearly there is a conflict of loyalties when a manager engaging thoughts of the championship is required to release players for what, in his view must be fairly trivial friendlies. Unfortunately Shaw, who has a hamstring injury, badly needs international experience, because his talent ought to be harnessed for England's World Cup benefit.

Another of England's most gifted players, Devonshire, of West Ham United, withdrew from the B match. He, too, is in danger of being called "promising" until he becomes an early "veteran". Mr Greenwood reintroduced B matches to accommodate just such a need to give these players experience, but at this time in the season the best intentions are imperilled by complaining muscles and other people's priorities. Manchester City came to his aid yesterday by sending Power and Mackenzie to reinforce the B squad.

Several of England's prospective senior team members appeared together at West Bromwich Albion. Both Albion and Nottingham Forest were contesting a place in next season's Uefa Cup. Like Forest, Albion are developing their stadium and need the income European football would provide. Of more immediate interest was the form of Robson, who hopes to establish himself in England's midfield, and Barnes, whose inconsistency has not enabled Mr Greenwood to make a long-standing policy decision on the use of wingers.

Conditions on Saturday did not help Barnes but Robson again showed that he has become a most dependable player who should not be dislodged from the England team. Francis confirmed his fitness, which was important news for England, who can be taken so much more seriously when he is available.

Albion's 2-1 win kept them within sight of their European target, specially as they have two games in hand over Southampton, who should not have had such difficulty in winning by 1-0 against a Middlesbrough team without five regular players. At least Keegan came through it with no new injuries, and so will return to England's side after missing the last three international games.

The question is not if, but where, he will play and, while Mr Greenwood sees him as a flexible go-between, not restricted to any particular area, a personal preference is for him to play as a committed goal-searcher ahead of midfield players who, otherwise, can find his willing interventions a distraction.

Cracks cast doubts about Villa's solidarity

By Norman Fox
Tottenham 2 Aston Villa 0

As nothing else went right for Aston Villa at windswept White Hart Lane on Saturday, they were duly thankful to hear that Ipswich Town had also lost and the top of the first division remained as it was.

They blamed it all on themselves; on missing a penalty and an open goal, failing to defend in an organized way, and on the gale that blustered across the building site next to the pitch. Actually, Tottenham outplayed them.

The wind was a problem, but Spurs did the only wise thing and kept the ball low, giving it plenty of boot and generally coming to terms with the conditions. They also disclosed that they had discovered a determined and accomplished young midfield player in Brooke, who had an appetite for shooting from any distance and with impressive accuracy.

With the Tottenham defence looking safer for the appearance of Perryman at right back, and Roberts and Miller keeping Shaw and Geddis out of harm's way, the whole performance brought satisfaction. Crooks and Archibald completed it with the goals, but there was nothing new in that.

Satisfaction and entertainment not always being related, the game was not memorable, nor could anyone expect it to be on a day when a high clearance from Roberts, in the first half, brought the ball back like tissue in the wind and had to be deflected off the line. Only Brooke and Hoddle were reliable in their long passing. Shaw played some typically perceptive through balls but without Withe to rush through the Spurs' defence, the Villa attack was blunt.

Outstanding goalkeeping by Rimmer kept Villa out of trouble until just before half-time. He had made an agile save to stop a shot from Crooks, who was never adequately rewarded for his industry, but when his defenders were slow to see the danger from Brooke, moving up quickly on the left, he could do nothing to stop a firm, low shot, again from Crooks.

Villa gave a dull performance and they revealed some alarming faults that cast doubts on their championship quality. An inviting forward pass from Shaw to Geddis was made all the more alluring when Roberts slipped; but Geddis rushed his shot and put it over the top. Even that could have been overlooked if Cowans had not done much the same with a penalty given when Roberts clipped the heels of Shaw.

A quick and effective breakaway by Galvin on the left penalised Villa for their mistakes. His centre seemed to be at the wrong height and angle for Archibald, but the Scot would have gladdened the heart of Jock Stein by the nimble way he twisted to turn an awkward pass into a superb goal, heading wide of Rimmer, which was no easy matter in this game.

Rimmer proved the point later when tipping Brooke's long, curling shot over the bar. He complained bitterly about poor cover, and not without cause.

TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR: M. Aleksic; C. Hughton, P. Miller, G. Roberts, G. Brooke, S. Perryman, O. Ardiles, S. Archibald, A. Galvin, G. Hoddle, G. Crooks.
ASTON VILLA: J. Rimmer; K. Swain, G. Williams, A. Evans, K. McNaught, D. Mortimer, D. Bremner, G. Shaw, D. Geddis, G. Cowans, A. Morley.
Referee: L. Burden (Corfe Mullen).

Muddle in the mud. Cooper (right) saves point-blank a scrambled shot from Moran.

Those errant knights of Ipswich

By Stuart Jones
Manchester U 2 Ipswich 1

There is a chink in the shining armour that has shielded Ipswich Town all season. Lancing Mancunian rain and combative Mancunian jousting exposed it on Saturday. But because of Aston Villa's defeat, the wound was slight and damage is unlikely to be lasting, particularly if the weather behaves a bit more, shall we say, like the ideal knight.

The problem is mud. Or, more specifically, how to play on it. The saturated Old Trafford turf was passed fit only hours before the kick-off and groundsmen, armed with pitchforks, were deployed like pebbles among the puddles until minutes before the start. As each drop of rain fell, so the balance swung in Manchester United's favour.

Ipswich, spraying long balls and changing direction as usual, found it deceptively easy in the beginning. A confidence springing from 21 unbeaten games filled their early progress and enabled them to create openings while the surface was still relatively even. Mariner, bursting through the middle, should have scored before Butcher's header gave them a promising start after seven minutes.

Although the pitch began to cut up, Ipswich played on as though it were a sunny day in May and passes, swept across from side to side, fell shorter and shorter of their intended destinations. Brazil's variation was absent and so, more crucially, was the experience of Mills. Perhaps he might have been able to lead his side out of the slow quicksand.

As it was, Ipswich walked into it. As Butcher tried to play his way out of defence, Birtles challenged him and the rebound fell to Osman. Like his partner, he also attempted the unwise and Jordan, like his attacking colleague, won the challenge and crossed before Ipswich could recover. Coppell and Birtles made a porridge of it but Thomas's equalizer was clearly struck.

After Thijssen's centre had been deflected on to a post, the mudlarks took over. If not by design, United, who were without the injured McIlroy, Macari and Wilkins, seemed suited for the occasion. The three amphibious replacements—Thomas, Duxbury and particularly Moran, who hit the bar with a header—rose to it. Few midfield crumbs were left untouched and few visitors there were left unnoticed.

United, donning new red uniforms for the second half and with draws against Villa and Nottingham Forest fresher still in their minds, looked eagerly for the winner. It arrived 10 minutes after the interval. McQueen, returning prematurely from injury, won a corner in the air, where he had been dominant all afternoon, and the ball splashed around the area before Nicholl struck with his left foot.

Towards the close Jordan, with one of his stooping headers on the run, rearranged the bar and only Osman's toe denied Birtles his first League goal for United. That would have been a fitting end to the best performance of their ill-fated season. Dave Sexton's line-up, if not the team's form, has been cruelly inconsistent.

Wilkins, for instance, has played in only eight matches, McQueen in only seven. Yet the man whom many believe may soon be asked to vacate the manager's seat saw the display as "the turning of the corner". He was as relieved as anyone when the tingling whistle from the audience came to a final end. It was like suffering from tinnitus.

MANCHESTER UNITED: G. Bailey; J. Nicholl, A. Albiston, K. Moran, G. McQueen, M. Buchan, S. Coppell, G. Birtles, J. Jordan, M. Duxbury, M. Thomas.
IPSWICH TOWN: P. Cooper; K. Steggles, S. McCall, F. Thijssen, R. Osman, T. Butcher, J. Wark, A. Muhren, P. Mariner, K. O'Callaghan, L. Gates.
Referee: T. L. Morris (Leeds).

Everton's neighbourly visit comes to nothing again

By Tom German
Liverpool 1 Everton 1

Liverpool completed a taxing week intact, though sending a few more bruises. Heaped upon the unfinished League Cup final and the match which took them to the semi-final round of the European Cup came Everton, full of neighbourly challenge. Liverpool [illegible] hanges may not be too far distant but the immediate past record of the present formation reminds one critic that it still has more to commend it than most.

Everton's season seems to be ending disappointingly when once held promise. If they were going to take something from Anfield, where they have not won for 11 years, they should have made more of opportunities in the opening 10 minutes when Liverpool's reshuffled defence made mistakes on the soggy surface and suggested vulnerability of which it subsequently rid itself.

A half-hearted half-hit back pass by Hansen allowed Varadi to cross the ball dangerously, but it was handled away; then O'Keefe, who found himself alone in a huge open space on Liverpool's right, pitched a centre accurately to Varadi's head and Mooney had to make a desperate dash to get to the ball first. Thereafter the red mesh was pulled tighter and Everton seldom managed to filter through it; a single shot by McMahon, which whistled low past a post on the hour, held most prospect of reward.

It was an entertaining match full of movement in spite of the conditions and the restrictions imposed by both defences when intrusions reached a critical phase. Liverpool were stronger in the middle of the field. Souness is so brimming with assurance these days his whole demeanour seems to challenge opponents to dare to match his authority. He stamped his presence clearly on the match and, with his appetite for workmanship whetted by those three goals against CSKA Sofia in the last match at Anfield, sent a couple of shots thundering within inches of McDonagh's goal.

Heighway, in his benefit year, can still draw on a change of pace which takes him gracefully past opponents. He was often involved in Liverpool's best attacks, but Dalglish was effectively patrolled by Stanley and Everton's middle was secured by Wright, who had an admirable match.

A cruel twist, at least for Everton, settled things. The match was in its last quarter of an hour when Case's corner kick, struck hard, skidded off Bailey's head at the near post and flew in.

LIVERPOOL: R. Clemence; P. Neal, R. Kennedy, [illegible]
EVERTON: J. McDonagh; [illegible]
Referee: N. Midgley (Salford).

It rains in vain from a perfidious Albion sky

By Clive White
WBA 2 Nottingham Forest 1

Everywhere it rained but in the hearts of Albion supporters the sun shone from a blue-and-white sky. And not solely because their team won; but because, just as importantly, Villa lost. This brace of Brummies have always had a healthy abhorrence of each other. Seldom has it been so acute.

The younger Albion supporters, alert to the power of telecommunication (or, to be exact, ATV), spent as much time chanting opinions of Aston Villa—100 miles away—as they did cheering the team before them. The current level of ill feeling towards Villa has been accentuated by jealousy. Though only one place above them in the League, Albion see Villa commanding a position which should be theirs.

After the preparatory work of Johnny Giles had taken them to the threshold of ultimate success in 1978-79, Albion have waited in vain for fulfilment. Even now there is still a hint that it is just around the corner. But the rapidity with which Villa have rebuilt and moved on must be galling for those who wear the blue-and-white stripe.

Part of the reason for Albion's failure has been the inability to find a suitable partner for Regis. Deehan and Mills, two blossoming talents, were bought for over £1m but neither has found his own patch among the Hawthorns. Deehan ought to have been the match-winner much earlier than the eighty-second minute, when he threw himself horizontally at a ball which dropped invitingly a few yards out.

For a team with so much innocence—the average age in midfield is 19—Forest showed remarkable resilience to recover from a wicked deflection of fate after only six minutes. In the midst of some positive thoughts by Forest, Regis scored with a shot which changed course absurdly off Gunn to loop high over the unlucky Smelt, standing in superbly for Shilton in goal. Unfamiliar and unlikely names among the ranks of the European champions, but remember them—well, not least Gray—Stuart, not Frank. Here was a 20-year-old who oozed good football.

Walsh, aged 18, has a natural left foot. He needs to consider his passing more carefully. The midfield is completed by the comparatively experienced Mills, a solid 19-year-old who was less easily removed from the ball by the brusque challenges of Robson. Peter Taylor, Forest's assistant manager, claims that they are just two players short of being a better side than ever.

Mills's equalizer, fought for by Wallace, was well taken but never likely to be improved upon while little Wallace travelled between the twin towers of Wile and Bennett. The gluey pitch, lack of match fitness and young Bennett's keen attention took the edge of Francis. The optimism of Mr Taylor was not quelled, though. Like a man who has just had a glimpse of the season's honours list, he stated: "We'll finish third."

WEST BROMWICH ALBION: Godden; B. Batson, D. Statham, A. Moses, J. Wile, M. Bennett, B. Robson, J. Deehan, C. Regis, D. Mills, P. Barnes.
NOTTINGHAM FOREST: L. Smelt; B. Gunn, F. Gray, S. Gray, D. Needham, K. Burns, G. Mills, I. Wallace, T. Francis, C. Walsh (sub: R. Ponte), J. Robertson.
Referee: B. H. Stevens (Stonehouse).

Frenzy and desperation are in the air at Hove

John Nicholls
Brighton 1 Stoke City 1

There was a feeling of desperation in the air as Brighton and [illegible] ...ton stuttered to another unsatisfactory result at Hove. ...ey had ample opportunity to ... their way nearer to Stoke ... the table and put some distance between themselves and the other ...ms struggling against relegation, but their disjointed play ...ked any sort of direction. Although a few individuals, notably Robinson, played their parts out, other players seemed to have accepted relegation as inevitable. For their part, Stoke ...nt through the motions of playing football without ever having to try too hard. They were lucky to be visiting the Goldstone ground when few things went right for Brighton.

The longer the game went on the less likely it appeared that either side would break the deadlock. Both goals were scored in the first half, each was well taken and there seemed every possibility of a game that started quietly coming to life after the interval.

Such hopes were not fulfilled. Play from both teams varied between the aimless and the frenzied, with occasional bouts of bad temper. The weather was utterly against precision football and played its part in spoiling the game. A gale howled along the south coast and the gusts were ...h unpredictable and frustrat-

...nce Smith (generally one of Brighton's less committed players) crossed accurately towards Robinson. As the burly striker rose to meet the dropping ball it was wafted away leaving him suspended for an instant in time and space.

Brighton scored first in the 15th minute, and it must have been one of the best of Robinson's 20 goals this season. McNab played a vital part, but after his well judged pass into space, Robinson was on his own. He outpaced O'Callaghan and as Fox advanced the ball was placed hard past him into the corner of the net.

This ought to have been the cue for Brighton to stamp their authority on the game. Stoke had not seriously threatened their goal, but as the moves continued to go unrewarded, so their confidence drained away.

Their nerves were not helped by the spectre of an own goal by Stevens, but it was disallowed for offside. Stoke's equalizer came from a corner, of which they won several and in truth were about their only form of attack.

Their large defenders would join the ineffective forwards and together they went through their setpiece routines. Once which proved to be their only chance, they combined well and O'Callaghan tapped the ball back to give Ursem a simple chance from close range.

BRIGHTON: P. Digweed; G. Stevens, G. Williams, B. Horton, S. Foster, A. Ritchie, J. Gregory, G. Sutie, M. Robinson, G. Smith, N. McNab.
STOKE CITY: P. Fox; P. Johnson, I. Munro, A. Dodd, B. O'Callaghan, M. Doyle, L. Ursem, P. Bracewell, L. Chapman, A. Heath, P. McGuire.
Referee: B. Daniels (Brentwood).

A wind is blowing a City down into the basement

By Gerry Harrison
Norwich City 1 Arsenal 1

It was not so much the strong south-westerlies which knocked Norwich City off their stride at Carrow Road, it was more the cold wind of relegation, blowing increasingly powerfully down their necks, which slowly stripped the confidence from their performance.

In their early spells of dominance, shots were snatched at and chances missed in their anxiety. After they had gained the lead on the half-hour, when Royle and O'Neill set up Fashanu, Norwich seized up mentally and sat back, watching the clock.

Arsenal, although suffering from a bad dose of anti-climax at this stage of the season, as well as fielding four players not completely fit here, still had an authority and pattern strong enough to get them out of trouble. McDowell cleared Stapleton's header off the line with his knee before Woods palmed a difficult cross out to Rix, who made it easy for Talbot to score near the end.

For long periods Arsenal played as if by memory, mindful perhaps that eight of the team have international commitments this week. Their late rally suggested that they remembered that a place in Europe is still their target in a season which is now largely routine.

There is always a hard-luck story or two about teams struggling at the bottom. Injuries to Royle, who was withdrawn at half-time, and O'Neill, badly fouled by Arsenal's new signing, Nicholas, deprived an erratic side of their two most positive players. Fashanu should have done better with a late header; the substitute Robson beat Jennings in the closing minutes, only for Rix to clear off the line.

On the credit side, Woods, on loan from Queen's Park Rangers, made impressive saves; Watson and Walford worked well together at the back; and Barham in midfield showed great promise. Yet the indications are that Norwich, with their appalling away record, will have to produce exceptional results against sides like Forest, Ipswich, Manchester City, Everton and Manchester United if they are to avoid relegation.

NORWICH CITY: C. Woods; J. McDowell, S. Walford, D. Watson, G. Downs, M. O'Neill, M. McGuire, G. Paddon, M. Barham, J. Royle (sub K. Robson), J. Fashanu.
ARSENAL: P. Jennings; J. Devine, K. Sansom, P. Nicholas, D. O'Leary, W. Young, B. Talbot, A. Sunderland, F. Stapleton, B. McDermott, G. Rix.
Referee: M. P. Scott (Nottingham).

Houghton keeps his job even as City go down

Bristol City, apparently doomed to relegation for the second successive season, have given new ...e-year contracts to their manager, Bob Houghton, and his assistant, Roy Hodgson.

City, beaten 2—0 at home by Wrexham on Saturday, have now ...e seven matches without a ..., have not won away all season and are in 21st position in the second division.

Mr Houghton, who took over at City in October, said: "The contract gives me security for the right length of time to show what I can do."

Ernie Clay, the Fulham chairman, yesterday rejected his nomination for the post of president of the Football League. Cardiff and Sunderland had put forward Clay's name as a successor to the retiring Lord Westwood, but speaking on LBC Radio yesterday, he said: "I am not an administrator and people like me can go so high and I believe being a big fish in a small pond."

What the new man should do is to sweep the board. Whoever gets the job should hire a paid managing director, give him three years and say, 'Get the game right, get the money back from the pools people and so on'."

Alan Thorne, a 33-year-old South London businessman, will take over as chairman of Millwall from Bernard Eppel at tomorrow's board meeting. Mr Eppel, the outgoing chairman will remain on the board, with special responsibility for the club's "Super Den" development which he initiated and is expected to start this year.

IRAQ: World Cup: Asian Group: Saudi Arabia 1, Iraq 0.
BAHRAIN: World Cup, Asian Group: Bahrain 0, Qatar 3.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
... Arabia	1	1	0	0	1	0	2
...r	2	1	0	1	3	1	2
...	2	1	0	1	1	1	2
...ain	2	1	0	1	1	3	2
...	1	0	0	1	0	1	0

Hamburg lose the chance of opening the gap on Bayern

Bayern Munich, who play Liverpool in the European Cup semi-finals next month, maintained their challenge for the West German league title by coming back to draw 2—2 away to Hamburg on Saturday.

Hamburg, with Beckenhauer, the former West German Captain, playing his first game against his old club since returning from the United States, led 2—0 soon after half time.

Magath, who had a fine game in midfield, opened the scoring after 48 minutes and the big striker, Hrubesch, knocked in the second after 54 minutes. Rummenigge pulled one back for Bayern in the sixty-seventh minute and their captain, Breitner, scored the equalizer a minut efrom time.

The draw kept Hamburg three points clear of Bayern with 39 points from 25 games. The Bayern manager, Pal Csernai, said, "We showed enormous resilience to come back from two goals down."

Third-placed Kaiserslautern, who drew 1—1 at Karlsruhe, are on 31 points. Cologne, who play Ipswich Town in the Uefa Cup, are in sixth place on 27 points after losing 2—1 at Nuremberg. Cologne scored first in the thirty-second minute through Dieter Muller but Nuremberg equalized after 67 minutes through Hintermaier and Oberacher scored the winner eight minutes later.

A last-minute goal by Marocchino gave Juventus a 2-1 win over lowly Perugia and put them a point clear of Roma at the top of the Italian League. Roma, who have been leading the table since the start of the season, dropped to second place after being held to a 1-1 draw at Catanzaro. Naples stayed in third place after a goalless draw at Avellino.

Perugia took the lead against Juventus with a powerful header by their centre forward, De Rosa in the eighty-first minute, but Juventus drew level five minutes later with a penalty by Brady, his sixth goal in the championship. Less than a minute from time the right winger, Marocchino, scored the winner.

Brazil qualify

Rio de Janeiro, March 22.—Brazil qualified for the World Cup finals in Spain next year when they beat Bolivia 3-1 here today. Zico scored all their three goals.—Reuter.

European leagues

LUXEMBOURG: Alliance Dudelange 0, Jeunesse D'Esch 1, Spora Luxembourg 1, Beggen 2, Ettelbruck 0, Red Boys 4, Grevenmacher 2, Union Luxembourg 6, Progres Niedercorn 1, Eschen 2, Aris Bonnevole 1, Stade Dudelange 0.

PORTUGUESE: Viseu 1, Benfica 1; Porto 3, Portimonense 0; Coimbra 1, Amora 1; Sporting 1, Boavista 1; Setubal 0, Penafiel 0; Funchal 1, Braga 0; Belenenses 1, Espinho 0; Guimaraes 0, Varzim 0.

SPANISH: Atletico de Madrid 1, Salamanca 1; Barcelona 0, Zaragoza 0; Hercules 1, Real Madrid 2; Betis 2, Valladolid 2; Real Sociedad 3, Almeria 1; Las Palmas 1, Bilbao 3; Osasuna 2, Sevilla 1; Valencia 3, Murcia 2; Gijon 0, Espanol 2. Atletico de Madrid is leading the standings with 40 points followed by Barcelona and Real Sociedad with 35 each.

EAST GERMAN: Vorwaerts 5, Stahl Riesa 2; Dynamo Dresden 2, Karl Marx Stadt 0; Wismut 3, Chemie Boehlen 0; Magdeburg 3, Dynamo Berlin 4; Rot-Weiss Erfurt 3, Hansa Rostock 1; Lokomotive Leipzig 0, Carl Zeiss Jena 0; Sachsenring Zwickau 0, Chemie Halle 3.

ITALIAN: Avellino 0, Napoli 0; Brescia 0, Bologna 0; Cagliari 0, Fiorentina 0; Catanzaro 1, Roma 1; Como 0, Torino 2; Juventus 2, Perugia 1; Pistoiese 1, Internazionale 2; Udinese 0, Ascoli 0.

PORTUGUESE: Sporting Lisbon 1, Boavista 1.

SOVIET CUP: Quarter final round: Metallist Kharkov 1, Dinamo Tbilisi 0 (aet); Army Sports Rostov 2, Ararat Yerevan 1 (aet); Dinamo Moscow 1, Chernomorets Odessa 1 (aet), Dinamo won on penalties.

WEST GERMAN: Bayer Leverkusen 2, Fortuna Duesseldorf 0; Munich 1860 4, Bayer Uerdingen 0; Hamburg 2, Bayern Munich 2; Stuttgart 5, Borussia Dortmund 1; Bochum 1, Borussia Mönchengladbach 1; Nuremberg 2, Cologne 1; MSV Duisburg 0, Eintracht Frankfurt 0; Karlsruhe 1, Kaiserslautern 1; Arminia Bielefeld 1, Schalke 4.

No Celtic bones broken in the graveyard

Celtic, steering a fixed course towards the Scottish premier division title, showed no signs of deviating from their intended destination when they overcame a difficult hurdle at Airdrie. The part-timers' little Broomfield ground, a notorious graveyard for some of the "big guns" in the past, failed to claim another scalp as Celtic increased their lead at the top of the league to eight points over last season's champions, Aberdeen.

The Parkhead club emerged 2—1 victors from a match in which the manager Billy McNeill commented: "I was worried for the safety of my players. Happily, we got away with a win and no serious injuries." Jim March, of Airdrieonians, was sent off in a bruising battle. Three others were booked, one of whom was the Celtic captain, Danny McGrain, who will be suspended for three matches.

McGarvey and Macleod, who has now averaged a goal a game since his comeback from injury four matches ago, scored for Celtic, with Thompson getting a late consolation for the losers.

With Aberdeen's home match against Partick Thistle having been postponed because of waterlogging, Dundee United had the opportunity to draw level with their rivals for second place in the league. But St Mirren, eager to erase memories of last week's 7—0 thrashing by Celtic, had other ideas.

Despite falling behind to a 74th minute Pettigrew goal, St Mirren struck back to claim both points with goals from McCormack nine minutes from time and a last-minute winner by the substitute, Logan.

Rangers fly out to Portugal today for a four-day trip to recharge their batteries. John Greig, their manager, stressed that it would be no holiday. They will face the Portuguese second division leaders Praia Estoril on Wednesday.

Contenders could be swept off course

By Nicholas Harling
Chelsea 0 Blackburn Rovers 0

Many more matches like this and the Football League could be excused for using wind as an excuse for postponing games. In rain or snow, ice or shine two of the second division's promotion contenders would have been expected to provide better fare than they did in their game which was as deressing as the afternoon on Saturday.

Blackburn Rovers at least admitted it, or their honest player manager, Howard Kendall, one of the few men on the pitch able to distribute accurate passes, did. "Sorry about that, gentlemen" he said as he faced the press afterwards, before going on to explain why the game had been ruined. The conditions did, as he suggested, favour the away side as the onus was on Chelsea as the home team to become only the second side in 16 games to beat the Lancastrians, who are now threatening to win promotion for the second year running.

Chelsea, however, had their own problems like a much permed attack which after its latest blank has now scored in only three of its last 15 league games. On the latest evidence from Stamford Bridge it was easy to see why. When Arnold, Rover's extremely capable goalkeeper was not saving well from Britton, Mayes and especially Walker, who was right through on one occasion, he was watching Walker, Mayes and Lee miss the kind of chances that are clearly beginning to bring their manager Geoff Hurst close to despair.

Mr Hurst's decision to bring on Lee in the 66th minute had not been a popular one as Rhoades-Brown, who came off, was just beginning to get the better of Branagan, his full back.

Since all Arnold's saves and Chelsea's near misses occurred in the second half that period at least provided marginally better entertainment than the first when Blackburn had the wind behind them. Without Brotherston who will miss the rest of the season with a knee ligament injury, they rarely looked like benefiting from the elements and far less so afterwards, managing to muster not a single shot at Borota during the 90 minutes.

With even Chelsea's goalkeeper cutting out the antics for once, if one is not to include his appalling distribution, it was an afternoon entirely without relief. It was one which went a long way to emphasizing the deficiencies of the English footballer when it comes to adapting to a wind as capricious as this one certainly was.

It illustrated too why the two teams had no more right to join West Ham in the first division next season than any of the others in the chasing pack. But it did auger well for Crystal Palace's chance of going straight back up next season.

CHELSEA: P. Borota; G. Locke, D. Pate, J. Bumstead, M. Droy, G. Chivers, I. Britton, M. Fillery, A. Mayes, C. Walker, P. Rhoades-Brown (Sub, C. Lee).
BLACKBURN: J. Arnold; J. Branagan, M. Rathbone, H. Kendall, G. Keeley, D. Fazackerley, S. Garner, V. Rushy, J. Lowey, M. Burke, M. Speight.
Referee: H. Taylor (Oadby, Leicestershire).

Today's fixtures

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Altrincham v Telford; Nuneaton v Worcester.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Taunton v Bedford. Southern division: Salisbury v Aylesbury.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Morecambe v Workington.

RUGBY UNION: Pontypridd v Llanelli (7.0).

LONDON SENIOR CUP: Third round: Second replay: Hitchin Town v Harrow Borough.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Division I: Tilbury v Walton & Hersham.

Weekend results and tables

FIRST DIVISION: Birmingham City 2, Manchester City 0; Brighton 1, Stoke City 1; Leeds United 1, Wolverhampton Wanderers 3; Leicester City 1, Crystal Palace 1; Liverpool 1, Everton 0; Manchester United 2, Ipswich Town 1; Norwich City 1, Arsenal 1; Southampton 1, Middlesbrough 0; Sunderland 3, Coventry City 0; Tottenham Hotspur 2, Aston Villa 0; West Bromwich Albion 2, Nottingham Forest 1.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Ipswich T	35	20	10	5	66	27	50
Aston Villa	34	21	7	6	58	32	49
Southampton	36	18	8	10	67	48	44
WBA	34	16	11	7	47	33	43
Liverpool	33	14	14	5	56	37	42
Nottm Forest	35	16	10	9	55	37	42
Arsenal	34	12	14	8	48	41	38
Tottenham H	35	13	12	10	61	56	38
Manchester U	36	9	18	9	43	35	36
Birmingham C	34	12	10	12	45	48	34
Stoke C	35	9	15	11	42	53	33
Leeds U	34	13	7	14	30	45	33
Manchester C	34	12	8	14	45	48	32
Sunderland	35	12	7	16	45	42	31
Everton	33	12	7	14	47	45	31
Middlesbrough	34	13	5	16	45	47	31
Wolverhampton	34	11	8	15	37	45	30
Coventry C	35	11	8	16	43	59	30
Brighton	35	10	6	19	44	63	26
Norwich C	35	9	7	19	38	65	25
Leicester C	35	10	4	21	27	54	24
Crystal Palace	35	5	6	24	40	70	16

SECOND DIVISION: Bristol City 0, Wrexham 2; Cambridge United 2, Cardiff City 0; Chelsea 0, Blackburn Rovers 0; Notts County 1, Orient 0; Queen's Park Rangers 3, Derby County 1; Shrewsbury Town 1, Newcastle United 0; Watford 3, Bristol Rovers 1; West Ham United 1, Oldham Athletic 1. Postponed: Preston North End v Bolton Wanderers; Sheffield Wednesday v Grimsby Town; Swansea City v Luton Town.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
West Ham U	34	22	8	4	64	27	52
Notts County	34	15	13	6	39	32	43
Blackburn R	34	13	14	7	37	27	40
Grimsby	34	13	13	8	38	28	39
Chelsea	35	14	10	11	46	32	38
Sheffield W	33	15	8	10	43	34	38
Swansea C	33	13	11	9	40	37	37
Luton T	33	14	9	10	48	39	37
Derby County	34	12	13	9	49	46	37
Cambridge U	34	16	5	13	43	46	37
QPR	34	13	10	11	46	32	36
Watford	34	12	9	13	41	39	33
Newcastle U	34	11	11	12	25	37	33
Orient	34	11	10	13	41	43	32
Wrexham	33	10	10	13	32	37	30
Shrewsbury T	35	8	13	14	34	39	29
Oldham Ath	35	8	13	14	31	41	29
Bolton W	34	11	6	17	50	55	28
Cardiff C	34	10	8	16	36	51	28
Preston NE	33	8	12	13	31	50	28
Bristol City	35	5	14	16	23	43	24
Bristol Rovers	35	4	12	19	29	55	20

THIRD DIVISION: Carlisle United 2, Hull City 0; Charlton Athletic 0, Swindon Town 0; Chester 0, Rotherham United 1; Chesterfield 3, Blackpool 2; Exeter City 1, Sheffield United 1; Gillingham 2, Brentford 0; Millwall 1, Barnsley 1; Oxford United 2, Fulham 0; Plymouth Argyle 1, Portsmouth 0. Postponed: Burnley v Huddersfield Town; Newport County v Walsall.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Charlton Ath	37	21	8	8	52	33	50
Rotherham	37	18	12	7	50	27	48
Huddersfield T	37	17	12	8	54	28	46
Chesterfield	37	19	7	11	56	36	45
Barnsley	35	16	12	7	54	35	44
Portsmouth	38	19	6	13	47	40	44
Burnley	36	16	10	10	49	35	42
Plymouth A	38	15	11	12	47	37	41
Reading	38	15	10	13	50	45	40
Exeter	36	15	8	13	52	50	38
Brentford	39	11	16	12	43	43	38
Millwall	39	12	13	14	38	52	37
Chester	38	14	8	16	31	39	36
Colchester U	38	13	9	16	43	53	35
Sheffield U	37	13	8	16	56	52	34
Fulham	38	11	12	15	46	55	34
Newport Co	37	11	11	15	40	48	33
Oxford U	38	11	11	16	31	41	33
Gillingham	38	10	13	15	42	52	33
Carlisle U	37	11	11	15	47	59	33
Swindon T	37	12	8	17	42	49	32
Walsall	38	10	12	16	48	63	32
Blackpool	38	8	11	19	41	66	27
Hull C	37	6	11	20	31	62	23

FOURTH DIVISION: Bury 3, Rochdale 1; Crewe Alexandra 3, Northampton Town 1; Darlington 2, Peterborough United 0; Halifax Town 0, Doncaster Rovers 3; Lincoln City 3, Hartlepool United 0; Mansfield Town 1, Bournemouth 1; Wigan Athletic 3, Torquay United 0.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Southend U	39	26	5	8	68	27	57
Lincoln C	38	21	12	5	60	21	54
Doncaster R	38	18	10	10	50	43	46
Mansfield T	38	19	6	13	50	33	44
Aldershot	38	17	10	11	38	35	44
Wimbledon	37	17	8	12	52	39	42
Peterboro' U	38	14	13	11	58	47	41
Darlington	38	16	9	13	57	50	41
Bournemouth	39	15	11	13	42	40	41
Hartlepool U	39	16	8	15	54	56	40
Wigan A	39	15	9	15	38	43	39
Torquay U	38	17	4	17	51	53	38
Bradford C	38	12	14	12	45	49	38
Crewe A	39	12	13	14	44	51	37
Northampton T	37	14	8	15	55	61	36
Rochdale	38	12	12	14	51	57	36
Scunthorpe U	39	8	19	12	47	53	35
Bury	37	12	8	17	50	55	32
Stockport Co	38	12	7	19	37	49	31
Tranmere R	37	11	8	18	47	57	30
Port Vale	36	10	9	17	49	62	29
York C	36	10	8	18	36	49	28
Halifax T	38	7	11	20	38	64	25
Hereford U	36	7	10	19	30	56	24

SCOTTISH PREMIER DIVISION: Airdrieonians 1, Celtic 2; Dundee United 1, St Mirren 2; Morton 3, Hearts 0; Rangers 2, Kilmarnock 0. Postponed: Aberdeen v Partick Thistle.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Celtic	29	22	2	5	70	30	46
Aberdeen	28	15	8	5	50	21	38
Dundee U	29	14	8	7	62	32	36
Rangers	28	12	10	6	47	27	34
St Mirren	29	12	8	9	42	41	32
Airdrie	30	8	9	13	30	42	25
Morton	29	9	7	13	30	43	25
Partick Th	29	8	9	12	22	36	25
Hearts	28	4	6	18	23	51	14
Kilmarnock	29	3	7	19	18	61	13

SCOTTISH FIRST DIVISION: Clydebank 0, Motherwell 0; Dumbarton 1, Hibernian 4; East Stirlingshire 0, Dunfermline Athletic 0; Falkirk 0, Stirling Albion 0; Hamilton Academicals 1, Dundee 3; Raith Rovers 1, Ayr United 1; St Johnstone 6, Berwick Rangers 2.

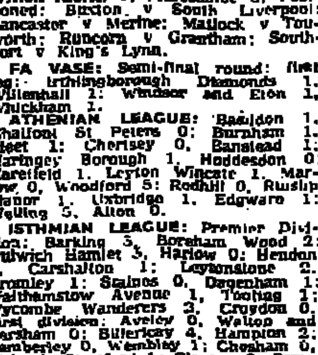
	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Hibernian	33	20	7	6	58	23	47
Raith R	31	18	8	5	45	22	44
St Johnstone	33	16	10	7	53	37	42
Ayr U	34	15	11	8	54	37	41
Dundee	31	16	6	9	52	36	38
Motherwell	31	14	9	8	55	46	37
Hamilton Ac	34	13	6	15	52	50	32
Falkirk	34	12	7	15	35	45	31
Dumbarton	32	9	9	14	39	44	27
E Stirling	29	5	13	11	33	41	23
Clydebank	28	7	9	12	36	47	23
Dunfermline	31	8	5	18	33	47	21
Stirling A	31	6	9	16	18	40	21
Berwick	32	4	9	19	27	73	17

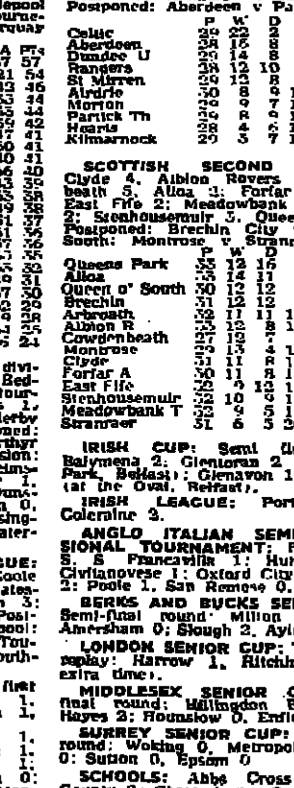
SCOTTISH SECOND DIVISION: Clyde 4, Albion Rovers 0; Cowdenbeath 5, Alloa 3; Forfar Athletic 1, East Fife 2; Meadowbank 1, Arbroath 2; Stenhousemuir 3, Queen's Park 4. Postponed: Brechin City v Queen of South; Montrose v Stranraer.

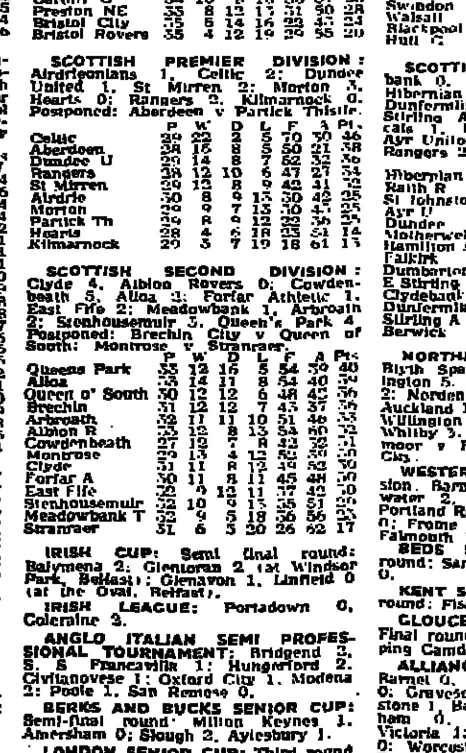
	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Queens Park	33	12	16	5	54	39	40
Alloa	33	14	11	8	54	40	39
Queen o' South	30	12	12	6	48	45	36
Brechin	31	12	12	7	43	37	36
Arbroath	32	11	11	10	51	46	33
Albion R	33	12	8	13	54	60	32
Cowdenbeath	27	12	7	8	42	32	31
Montrose	29	13	4	12	52	50	30
Clyde	31	11	8	12	49	53	30
Forfar A	30	11	8	11	45	48	30
East Fife	32	9	12	11	37	42	30
Stenhousemuir	32	10	9	13	55	51	29
Meadowbank T	32	9	5	18	36	56	23
Stranraer	31	6	5	20	26	62	17











SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Barry 4, Wellingborough 0; Bedford 1, Corby 0; Bromsgrove 2, Stourbridge 1; Kidderminster Harriers 1, Cheltenham 0; Minehead 1, Enderby 1; Redditch 1, Taunton 4. Postponed: Gloucester v Alvechurch; Merthyr Tydfil v Trowbridge. Southern division: Canterbury 1, Bognor Regis 1; Chelmsford 3, Ashford 1; Dorchester 1, Addlestone and Weybridge 2; Dunstable 1, Dover 0; Fareham Town 0, Tonbridge 1; Folkestone 1, Basingstoke 0; Gosport 1, Crawley 0; Waterlooville 3, Margate 0.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Burton Albion 2, Oswestry 1; Goole 3, Macclesfield 1; Mossley 1, Gateshead 1; Netherfield 2, Workson 3; Witton Albion 5, Morecambe 0. Postponed: Buxton v South Liverpool; Lancaster v Marine; Matlock v Tow-worth; Runcorn v Grantham; Southport v King's Lynn.

FA VASE: Semi-final round: first leg: Irthlingborough Diamonds 1, Willenhall 2; Windsor and Eton 1, Whickham 1.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Basildon 1, Chalfont St Peters 0; Burnham 1, Fleet 1; Chertsey 0, Banstead 1; Haringey Borough 1, Hoddesdon 0; Harefield 1, Leyton Wingate 1; Marlow 0, Woodford 5; Redhill 0, Ruislip Manor 1; Uxbridge 1, Edgware 1; Welling 3, Alton 0.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier Division: Barking 3, Boreham Wood 2; Dulwich Hamlet 3, Harlow 0; Hendon 1, Carshalton 1; Leytonstone 2, Bromley 1; Staines 0, Dagenham 1; Walthamstow Avenue 1, Tooting 1; Wycombe Wanderers 3, Croydon 0. First division: Aveley 0, Walton and Hersham 0; Billericay 4, Hampton 2; Camberley 0, Wembley 1; Chesham 0, Bishop's Stortford 1; Clapton 0, Farnborough 0; Kingstonian 3, Hertford 0; Lewes 3, Tilbury 1; St Albans 3, Ware 3; Wokingham 1, Finchley 0. Postponed: Maidenhead v Epsom. Second division: Corinthian Casuals 0, Dorking 2; Egham 0, Cheshunt 3; Epping 1, Horsham 0; Harwich and Parkstone 1, Letchworth 3; Molesey 0, Barton Rovers 1; Tring 1, Feltham 3; Willesden 0, Hemel Hempstead 0; Worthing 0, Southall 1.

IRISH CUP: Semi final round: Ballymena 2, Glentoran 2 (at Windsor Park, Belfast); Glenavon 1, Linfield 0 (at the Oval, Belfast).

IRISH LEAGUE: Portadown 0, Coleraine 3.

ANGLO ITALIAN SEMI PROFESSIONAL TOURNAMENT: Bridgend 3, S. S. Francavilla 1; Hungerford 2, Civitanovese 1; Oxford City 1, Modena 2; Poole 1, San Remese 0.

BERKS AND BUCKS SENIOR CUP: Semi-final round: Milton Keynes 1, Amersham 0; Slough 2, Aylesbury 1.

LONDON SENIOR CUP: Third round replay: Harrow 1, Hitchin 1 (after extra time).

MIDDLESEX SENIOR CUP: Semi final round: Hillingdon Borough 0, Hayes 2; Hounslow 0, Enfield 5.

SURREY SENIOR CUP: Semi final round: Woking 0, Metropolitan Police 0; Sutton 0, Epsom 0.

SCHOOLS: Abbs Cross 0, Ilford County 2; Charterhouse 0, Millfield 3; K.C.S. Wimbledon 11, K.C.S. Old Boys 2; Wells Blue 0, Sexey's, Bruton 4.

NORTHERN LEAGUE: Evenwood 0, Blyth Spartans 2; Billingham 2, Ashington 5; Whitley Bay 2, North Shields 2; Norden 0, Bishop Auckland 2; West Auckland 1, South Bank 0; Tow Law 6, Willington 0; Shildon 1, Consett 1; Whitby 3, Crook 1. Postponed: Spennymoor v Ferryhill; Penrith v Durham City.

WESTERN LEAGUE: Premier Division: Barnstaple 2, Bridport 1; Bridgwater 2, Keynsham 0; Clevedon 3, Portland Rovers 1; Dawlish 0, Clandown 0; Frome 3, Bideford 1; Melksham 2, Falmouth 3.

BEDS SENIOR CUP: Semi Final round: Sandy Albions 2, Bedford Town 0.

KENT SENIOR TROPHY: Semi Final round: Fisher 0, Slade Green 1.

GLOUCESTER SENIOR CUP: Semi Final round: Cirencester Town 2, Chipping Camden Town 1.

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Barnet 0, Kettering 1; Bath 3, Frickley 0; Gravesend 1, Scarborough 1; Maidstone 1, Barrow 0; Nuneaton 0, Altrincham 0; Wealdstone 1, Northwich Victoria 1; Weymouth 4, Bangor City 0; Worcester 0, Telford 3; Yeovil 2, Boston United 1. Postponed: Stafford Rangers v AP Leamington.

ARTHURIAN LEAGUE: Old Ardinians 0, Old Malvernians 7; Old Harrovians 3, Old Carthusians 3; Lancing Old Boys 3, Old Cholmeleians 0; Old Chigwellians 0, Old Wykehamists 1.

UNDER-18 INTERNATIONAL: Scotland 2, England 1 (at St Mirren).

Yesterday's results

Third division

Colchester (1) 1	Bremner	Reading (2) 2	Heale (2) 3,705

Fourth division

Aldershot (2) 3	Larford, Lucas, Garwood	Tranmere (1) 2	Kerr, Beamish 4,493
Wimbledon (0) 0		Hereford U (0) 0	3,898
Scunthorpe (0) 2	Pilling, Green	Southend (0) 1	Hadley 3,605

Port Vale v Bradford—postponed.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Gateshead v Matlock—postponed. South Liverpool v Mossley—postponed.

Leading goalscorers

FIRST DIVISION: Archibald (Tottenham) 24; Wark (Ipswich) 31; Robinson (Brighton) 30; Shaw (Aston Villa), Crooks (Tottenham), Fashanu (Norwich), Moran (Southampton) 18; Mariner (Ipswich), Eastoe (Everton), Worthington (Birmingham) 17.

SECOND DIVISION: Cross (West Ham) 23; Poskett (Watford) 20; Harford (Newcastle) 18; Moss (Luton), Stein (Luton) 17; Lee (Chelsea), Mayes (Chelsea), Goddard (West Ham) 16.

THIRD DIVISION: Kellow (Exeter) 27; Kemp (Plymouth) 23; Birch (Chesterfield), Hales (Charlton) 22; Davies (Fulham), Moore (Rotherham) 20; Hatton (Sheffield United) 18.

FOURTH DIVISION: Cork (Wimbledon) 24; Cooke (Peterborough) 23; Walsh (Darlington) 22; Lumby (Mansfield), Spence (Southend) 20; Hobson (Lincoln), Phillips (Northampton) 19.

Leaders go down as Sunday crowds go up

Sunday soccer was a success at the turnstiles yesterday as four more clubs joined the experiment and cashed in with bigger crowds. A total of 15,701 watched the one third division and three fourth division games, almost 75 per cent more than the clubs would have expected for an average Saturday game.

Not everyone was happy, however. Southend, the fourth division leaders slumped to defeat and with an attendance of 3,605—1,300 above the average for the season—Scunthorpe, their hosts and conquerors were pleased with their first attempt at Sunday football. They went ahead after 51 minutes through Pilling and six minutes later Green added a second.

With six minutes to go Hadley pulled on back.

Wimbledon, who like Southend are going for promotion, were almost as disappointed, not with their attendance of 3,898 which was more than 1,000 up on the previous best of the campaign, but with the result, a goalless draw with bottom-of-the-table Hereford. They held on for only their sixth away point.

Hereford had their chances and Harvey's 20-yard volley forced Wimbledon's deputy goalkeeper Goddard into a sprawling save

Aldershot, who are also among the contenders had more reason to feel satisfied. Their first venture into Sunday football since the three-day week of 1973 paid rich dividends, doubling the gate of the last two home games. The attendance of 4,493 was over 2,000 up, and was the second highest gate of the season.

But although happy with the figure, their club secretary Mike Cosway pointed out: "It is not all due to Sunday soccer. Remember, we are back in the promotion race."

Tranmere took the lead through Kerr in the third minute, but Aldershot were in front by half-time with goals from Sanford and Lucas. Tranmere equalized through Beamish but Garwood's fine solo goal in the 85th minute brought Aldershot their fourth successive win.

In the third division Colchester gained 1,500 extra supporters but the game against Reading they saw was a non-starter as a spectacle. Neither team showed much aggression, but Reading deserved the points if only for the fact that they capitalized on their chances.

The visitors took the lead when Heale headed in from Beavan's corner. Although Colchester equalized when Bremner accepted an opening created by Foley the home team never really got to grips with the game.

It was after Packer had misjudged a long ball from Hetzke that Heale shot his second goal to put Reading back on the fringe of their promotion race.

Cricket

Athey and Boycott give England cause for enjoyment

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Montserrat, March 22

A second-wicket partnership of 110 between Athey, on his first appearance since arriving from Australia nine days ago, and Boycott made enjoyable watching here today. Even so, England were 211 for seven at the close in reply to the Leewards Islands' first innings total of 161. The pitch here, as in Antigua, is prepared by prisoners from the local jail. It was so green to start with that they could have been on parole from Clacton or Southend. By this afternoon, alongside a sparkling sea, Athey batted well enough to fortify the view of those who believe he should have been with the side from the start, while Boycott, his exemplar, watched with approval.

It was in this corresponding match seven years ago that Vivian Richards first came to light, hooking Willis, who bowled fast and short, with quite startling effect. Yesterday the equivalent innings was played by Luther Kelly, wearing a green jockey cap, who hit Dilley for 27 in his first three overs and scored 72 in 82 minutes. It was instinctive strokeplay of the best West Indian kind, more daring than unorthodox.

After Kelly and Amory had scored 102 in 18 overs for the first wicket, the Leewards lost their last nine wickets for 59 runs in 22.4 overs. Dilley, hitting back, finished with five for 48; Stevenson, with much his best return of the tour, took five for 50. Yesterday the start of the match was delayed by rain for nearly three hours; this morning, after the Leewards had lost their last five wickets for another 26 runs, there was another hold-up of three-quarters of an hour.

When England did go in, a half hour before lunch, Downton was caught at the wicket in the second over off something that lifted nastily at him. While the ball was new and hard and the opening bowlers, Harris and White, were still in their early overs, there were no easy runs. Within 10 minutes Athey, unhelmeted, was needing the pain-killing spray for a blow on each forearm.

But he got doggedly into line, and looked well organized, and when Parry came on to bowl off breaks and Newton orthodox left-arm spin Athey used his feet to both of them. It made an utterly welcome change from the drudge of endless pace. It was disappointing, when White returned, to see Athey caught in the gully aiming rather casually off the back foot.

Having been heading, it seemed for a winning lead, England now lost Gatting, Butcher and Boycott within 20 minutes, Gatting, pushing forward at Guishard, another off spinner, was caught at forward short leg off bat and pad; Butcher, also on the front foot, was bowled by Guishard, and Boycott was run out. Calling for a second run to a stroke by Miller which mid-on was chasing, Boycott was comfortably beaten by the return to the bowler's end.

This is the sixth time on the tour that Boycott has been out between 70 and 90.

LEEWARD ISLANDS: First Innings
A. L. Kelly, c Old, b Stevenson .. 72
*V. A. Amory, c Gatting, b Stevenson .. 37
E. E. Lewis, c Downton, b Dilley .. 1
S. I. Williams, b Stevenson .. 8
E. Ryan, b Dilley .. 0
D. R. Parry, c Butcher, b Dilley .. 1
J. Archibald, c Downton, b Stevenson .. 7
N. Guisherd, not out .. 8
A. White, c Bairstow, b Stevenson .. 18
J. Harris, c Old, b Dilley .. 0
V. Newton, b Dilley .. 0
Extras (b 2, l-b 4, n-b 6) .. 12
Total .. 161

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—102, 2—111, 3—124, 4—126, 5—128, 6—135, 7—139, 8—157, 9—161, 10—161.
BOWLING: Dilley, 17.4—2—48—5; Old, 7—2—16—0; Jackman 7—0—22—0; Stevenson, 15—5—50—5; Miller, 2—0—11—0.

ENGLAND: First Innings
G. Boycott, run out .. 73
b Harris .. 0
C. W. J. Athey, c Parry b White .. 41
M. W. Gatting, c Archibald b Guishard .. 4
R. O. Butcher, b Guishard .. 8
*G. Miller, not out .. 60
D. L. Bairstow, c Amory b Harris .. 0
G. B. Stevenson, b Guishard .. 3
R. D. Jackman .. 12
Extras .. 14
.. 211

R. D. Jackman, G. B. Stevenson, G. M. Old and G. R. Dilley to bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—3, 2—113, 3—120, 4—126, 5—128, 6—143, 7—154.
Umpires: P. White and T. Brambell.

Stung into inaction

New Delhi, March 22.—Six players and an umpire were admitted to hospital after a swarm of bees caused a cricket match in Bangalore to be abandoned yesterday. Thousands of bees from a honeycomb at the ground were apparently disturbed by children throwing stones—Agence France-Presse.

Springboks issue challenge to the world

From Eric Marsden
Johannesburg, March 22

South Africa chose a "Test" team yesterday for the first time in 11 years. It is unlikely to play in a test match, although the chairman of the South African Cricket Union, Boon Wallace, has issued a challenge to all the cricketing nations. Mike Procter, the phantom team's captain and also captain of Gloucestershire, believes it could beat any of the current Test sides except West Indies.

In batting order, the team is: Chris Wilkins (Natal), Jimmy Cook (Transvaal), Peter Kirsten (Western Province), Graeme Pollock (Transvaal), Allan Lamb (Western Province), Clive Rice (Transvaal), Mike Procter (Natal, captain), Alan Kourie (Transvaal), Ray Jennings (Transvaal), Vincent van der Bijl (Natal), Kenny Watson (Eastern Province). Ken Cooper (Natal) was named 12th man and the selectors added that if a tour were possible, the party would be made up by the addition of Lawrence Seeff (Western Province), Robbie Armitage (Eastern Province), Denys Hobson (Western Province) and Noel Day (Transvaal).

Those selected will not receive Springbok blazers, reserved for those who have played in Test matches, but will be presented with an inscribed brandy decanter and two glasses. The never-never aspect of the selection is shown by the inclusion of Allan Lamb, who is qualified to play for England in 1982 and has said that even if South Africa returns to the Test match scene in the future, he will remain loyal to England. Including Lamb, who finished top of the English batting averages last season, eight of the chosen have played in county cricket, the others being Wilkins, Kirsten, Rice, Procter, van der Bijl, Watson and Cooper.

If there is a surprise, it is the omission of Eddie Barlow, the Western Province captain, who at 40 is probably considered past his best in spite of his illustrious Springbok record and the fact that he still opens with bat and ball for his province. Also omitted are Barry Richards, who is in South Africa on holiday, and Kepler Wessels and Ken McEwan, who now play in Australia outside the English season. It was decided to restrict the choice to players in the Currie Cup competition, which was won last week by Natal.

The side is evenly balanced between youth and experience. Wilkins and Cook are attacking opening bats, Kirsten and Lamb attractive stylists and Pollock at 37, is still regarded by South Africans as the world's greatest left-hander, although he has been out of international competition since 1970. He has topped the Currie Cup averages for the third successive year, scoring slightly fewer than 500 runs at an average of 60.

Procter and Rice are world-class all rounders, Kourie an exciting left-arm spinner and sound bat, Jennings an acrobatic wicket-keeper who has also opened the batting for Transvaal, van der Bijl the giant medium pacer who was the toast of Lord's last season, and Watson is South Africa's most improved pace bowler. Van der Bijl has had a spectacular season, heading the Currie Cup averages with 54 wickets in eight matches at less than 10 runs each. Kourie was close behind with 52 wickets.

The tragedy of the would-be Springboks is that although Pollock and Procter had time to win Test fame before being shut off in their prime, men like Wilkins, who is 36, Rice, 31, and van der Bijl, 33, had not matured when the cricketing boycott began and will probably have retired before it is lifted.

The team was to have been announced at the end of the one-day challenge match between Transvaal, who until this year have dominated South African cricket for several seasons, and the Rest of South Africa. Rain forced a suspension of the match last night with the Rest at 122 for three in reply to Transvaal's modest 50-over total of 174 for eight.

Wickets tumbled quickly this morning and the Rest slumped to 164 for nine, but finally won on an overthrow with eight balls left. Ironically, the game's stars were two men who had not been included in the Test 11—Seeff, who held the Rest innings together with 65, and Doug Neilson, who almost won it for Transvaal with a spell of four wickets for 11 this morning. It was a fitting farewell for Neilson, who has announced his retirement at 32, another of the South Africans who had to play his career in the Test twilight.

Squash rackets

Miss Ashton serves up some food for thought

By Rex Bellamy
Squash Rackets Correspondent

Jayne Ashton, of Birmingham, aged 23, who is joint fifth in the national rankings, is advancing a late—possibly belated—claim to a place in Britain's team for the world championship series to be played in Toronto in October. In the Patrick Festival tournament at Chichester yesterday Miss Ashton confused the selectors with an admirable 4—9, 7—9, 9—7, 9—4, 9—5 win over Margaret Zachariah (Melbourne), who was runner-up for the recent British open championship. In that event Miss Zachariah beat Angela Smith and Lisa Opie, who are both above Miss Ashton in the domestic rankings.

Miss Zachariah won the first two games and in the third was three times in hand at 7—7. Miss Ashton then played such tidy, positive and consistent squash that the Australian could neither press home her authority nor later reassert it. The snag is that, seven months in advance, the selectors have already chosen the team of four players: presumably those ranked above Miss Ashton. But the situation is still flexible in that the choice must be ratified by the executive committee on April 28. The selectors can also take comfort from Miss Smith's convincing win over Rae Anderson (Melbourne), who reached the last four of the British championship.

Lesley Moore, who has dropped from third to seventh in the rankings, was beaten in straight games by the world No 1, Vicki Hoffman. This was hardly surprising, as Miss Hoffmann is a better player and, in any case, Miss Moore was contesting her first tournament since November, when she decided that it was time she had a break from full-time competition. The 16 women at Chichester have been playing for a total of £2,750, with a first prize of £750.

The 32 men have been playing for £10,000, with a first prize of £1,800. The men's event has boiled down to the following semi-final round: Qamar Zaman v Jahangir Khan and Hidayat Jahan v Geoff Hunt. Zaman was too good for Bruce Brownlee, who in the preceding 24 hours had acquired a racket wound on his nose and had also disposed of a moustache.

Jahangir, Jahan and Hunt were equally dominant against Gamal Awad, Maqsood Ahmet and Gogi Alaudin. It may be that before this tournament is over even Hunt, whose convictions are not easily shaken, may have to admit that Jahangir, rather than Zaman, is the most serious threat to the continuance of his reign as British open champion.

The pairings for the women's semi-final round are: Miss Hoffman v Miss Smith and Miss Ashton v Susan Cogswell.

Cricket

SALISBURY: Zimbabwe 234 for 5 dec (A. Pycroft 101, K. Curran 55) and 134 for 3 (D. Fletcher 49); Leicestershire 153 (T. Boon 75 not out, R. Tolchard 32; Curran 5 for 20).

Racing

The ideal springboard for Piggott

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Another season of flat racing in England begins on Thursday and it will be different from those in the past because from that date vaccination of all racehorses against equine influenza becomes obligatory in this country. The necessary requirements were outlined last summer and were spelled out again in last week's edition of the racing calendar. Now we can only hope that the measures will go some way towards curtailing the seemingly endless attacks of virus infection which have been the source of so much anxiety in recent years. Of course it is too much to expect them to disappear overnight but at least making vaccination compulsory is a step in the right direction.

On the actual racing front the new season will also be different from last year because there has been such a marked realignment of forces. Following that remarkable session of jockeys' musical chairs last September Pat Eddery will now be riding regularly for Vincent O'Brien and Jeremy Tree instead of for Peter Walwyn; Joe Mercer has replaced Eddery as first jockey at Seven Barrows and Lester Piggott has taken the seat vacated by Mercer at Warren Place where Henry Cecil now trains as many as 140 horses.

That should provide Piggott with the ideal springboard from which to launch his attempt to become the champion jockey again after an interval of 10 years. Other noteworthy changes concern Walter Swinburn junior, Brian Rouse and Brian Taylor. At the tender age of only 19 young Swinburn has landed the plum job as first jockey to Michael Stoute who has only 109 horses in his care this season and that is the sort of opportunity that most people of his age would dream about. Rouse has taken over from Taylor as Ryan Price's stable jockey at Findon and Taylor has moved back to Newmarket where his career began to team up with Jeremy Hindley.

Not surprisingly though the reigning champion Willie Carson remains put at West Ilsley, where he has forged such a strong bond with Dick Hern in recent years. Last season they were champions both. Hern now has 106 horses there and with that lot behind him, not to mention his built-in weight advantage, Carson will not be dislodged easily from the top of the tree not even by Piggott. As a means of preparing yourself for the weeks ahead I am bound to recommend spending even as much as £30 on Timeform's annual review of the past season. Racehorses of 1980 is now on sale and it is certainly compelling reading for the addict.

Meticulously compiled as usual it is a work of art that has no equal. Unique it has been described in this column before and unique it remains. One of the most encouraging aspects I discovered while reading it recently was the number of good four-year-olds that there will be in training this season because I have long maintained that one of the greatest joys in racing is to see good older horses in action.

Quite apart from the fact that the sight of a mature thoroughbred is something that excites it also enables one to test and judge the breed that did better. Too often of late there has been the tendency to hurry off to stud too soon. This year we will get another glimpse of three horses who won classics in England last year: namely the 2,000 Guineas winner, Known Fact, Henbit, who won the Derby in spite of breaking a bone in his leg while doing so, and the St Leger winner, Light Cavalry.

Moorestyle, who was acclaimed flat race horse of the year at the end of last season; the Arc winner, Detroit; Argument, who won the Washington DC international after finishing second in the Arc; the Benson and Hedges gold cup winner, Master Willie, and those two top-class fillies Cairn Rouge and Mrs Penny are other top four-year-olds still around and together they can all help to make this a really lively season.

In August there will be a new international race staged in the United States at Arlington Park, which is on the outskirts of Chicago. Known as the Arlington Million it has already been the subject of unprecedented publicity.

A study of the latest volume of Horses in Training, which was published by the Sporting Chronicle only last week, indicates that far from there being a drop in the number of racehorses around there is actually an increase. It is something that can only be a pleasant surprise because the cost of keeping a horse in training these days is now bordering on the horrific. And finally to one stalwart who will not be around to see the start of the flat after all, it is farewell and good luck to the 47-year-old jockey Frank Morby, who leaves for Kenya today. Morby is to continue to race-ride there for another couple of years during which time he will also act as an assistant trainer.

It was in 1951 that he rode his first winner in this country. Since then he has been one of the unsung heroes of English racing. A first-class horseman and a beautiful work rider, he has been a colossal help to a number of trainers, notably the late Bernard van Cutsem, Richard Hannon, Peter Walwyn and Mark Smyly.

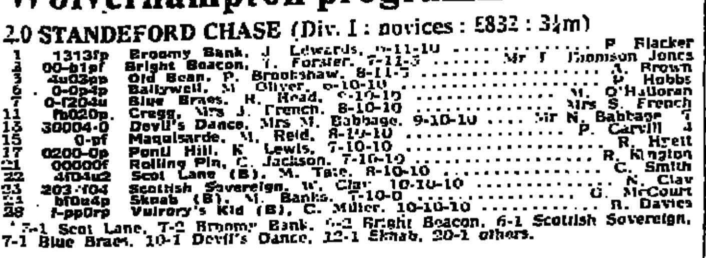
Success in France: Armistice Day, skilfully ridden by Yves Saint-Martin, captured yesterday's [illegible] Prix Exbury at Saint-Cloud [illegible] has now earned himself a[n] [illegible] in the Prix d'Harcourt at [illegible] champ in a fortnight's time, [illegible] French Racing Correspondent writes. Last for [illegible] the race, Armistice Day [took] over the lead at the [illegible] marker and had little trouble holding Perrault by a length [and] a half with Sabzawar [illegible] away third in front of N[illegible] Prince Melchior and Nemr[illegible].

Grandak gave Denis L[illegible] the easiest of rides when [winning] today's feature event at [illegible] the £27,778 Prix Gerard de [illegible]fort. Although carrying 1[illegible] (11st 3lb) in this valuable [handi]cap hurdle, the opinion [of the] French press was unanimous [that] the Daniel Wildenstein [illegible] old was 5lb to the good. Grandak proceeded to prove [it] amply. He made virtually [all the] running. He was taken [on for] most of the first circuit by [Rond] de Jambes, who lost his [chance] second time round after [a bad] jump. After Rond de Jambes [dropped] back Grandak galloped [further] and farther away from his [rivals].

STATE OF GOING [illegible]

Lingfield Park results

1.30: 1, Go Arrowsmith [illegible] 8 ran. NR: Don't Touch.
2.50: 1, Straight Jocel [illegible]
3.0: 1, [illegible] Leith Hill Filler [illegible] Hill 9-4 fav. 12 ran. NR: [illegible] Pellon, Poundstone La[illegible]
3.30: 1, [illegible] NR: Yukon Flash.
3.45: 1, Glenia[illegible] walked



Wolverhampton programme

2.0 STANDEFORD CHASE (Div. I: novices: £832: 3¼m)

1	1313fp	Broomy Bank, J. Edwards, 9-11-10	P. Blacker
2	00-b1pf	Bright Beacon, T. Forster, 7-11-3	Mr T. Thomson Jones
3	4u03pp	Old Bean, P. Brookshaw, 8-11-3	A. Brown
6	0-0p4p	Ballywell, M. Oliver, 9-10-10	P. Hobbs
7	0-f204u	Blue Braes, R. Head, 9-10-10	M. O'Halloran
11	fb020p	Cregg, Mrs J. French, 8-10-10	Mrs S. French
13	30004-0	Devil's Dance, Mrs M. Babbage, 9-10-10	Mr N. Babbage 7
15	0-pf	Maquisarde, M. Reid, 8-10-10	P. Carvill 4
17	0200-0p	Ponti Hill, K. Lewis, 7-10-10	R. Hyett
21	00000f	Rolling Pin, C. Jackson, 7-10-10	R. Kington
22	4f04u2	Scot Lane (B), M. Tate, 8-10-10	C. Smith
23	203-f04	Scottish Sovereign, W. Clay, 10-10-10	N. Clay
24	bf0u4p	Skaab (B), M. Banks, 7-10-0	G. McCourt
28	f-pp0rp	Vulrory's Kid (B), C. Miller, 10-10-10	R. Davies

7-4 Scot Lane, 7-2 Broomy Bank, 9-2 Bright Beacon, 6-1 Scottish Sovereign, 7-1 Blue Braes, 10-1 Devil's Dance, 12-1 Skaab, 20-1 others.

2.30 DUDLEY CHASE (Handicap: £1,297: 2m)

3	fp3100	Woodham (B), J. Old, 11-11-7	C. McIlfatrick
7	0-3013p	Ballymadder, F. Yardley, 8-11-0	W. Morris
14	f04u0-3	Cheltenham, M. Naughton, 8-10-7	G. Bradley
16	00000u	Brandy Fare, B. Shaw, 11-10-7	G. Poulton 7
17	4f200p	Clever One, W. Clay, 12-10-7	M. Elliott 7
18	0-23400	Red Clip, J. Gilbert, 7-10-7	—
19	402440	Ballet Master, A. W. Jones, 8-10-7	S. Keightley
20	4-00400	Weather All, C. Miller, 10-10-7	—

5-2 Cheltenham, 7-1 Ballymadder, 4-1 Woodham, 7-1 Ballet Master, 8-1 Red Clip, 12-1 Weather All, 16-1 Brandy Fare, 20-1 Clever One.

3.0 GRUNWICK CHASE (Handicap: £1,836: 2½m)

2	042333	Cheers, J. Edwards, 9-11-13	P. Scudamore
5	11144u	Bannow Breeze, M. Naughton, 9-11-10	G. Bradley
6	00f310	Blackwater Bridge, F. Rimmel, 9-11-6	Mr E. Woods
8	200/040	Marshelstown, W. Clay, 11-11-1	R. Davies
11	0-0020u	Kinivie, B. Forsey, 12-10-12	P. Hobbs
12	42-321f	Dawn Fox, J. Webber, 8-10-12	Mr P. Webber
15	023344	Caravino, R. Whitaker, 8-10-9	A. Bowker
20	133212	Button Boy, B. Forsey, 8-10-6	J. Darlington 4
22	0001/04-	Tasco, J. Czerpak, 11-10-3	G. McNally

11-4 Dawn Fox, 3-1 Bannow Breeze, 9-2 Cheers, 6-1 Button Boy, 7-1 Blackwater Bridge, 10-1 Caravino, 14-1 Marshelstown, 20-1 others.

3.30 STANDEFORD CHASE (Div II: novices: £832: 3¼m)

1	0-21322	Aldo, D. Morley, 8-11-3	B. Davies
2	332221	Haybale, J. Spearing, 7-11-3	S. Morshead
3	004-010	More Pleasure, N. Gaselee, 7-11-3	M. Floyd
9	0b02f2	Denny Street, D. Nicholson, 6-10-10	P. Scudamore
10	00/f	Flood Water, J. Edwards, 6-10-10	P. Blacker
11		Grays China Star, M. Pipe, 8-10-10	P. Leach
13	0000/p4	Lampshade, P. Bevan, 8-10-10	C. Smith
16	040f04	Nasir, C. Crossley, 10-10-10	R. Crank
17	0000-00	Paddy's Taxi, A. Rumsey, 7-10-10	Mr M. Castell 4
18	10/0-0f0	Ragleth, M. Oliver, 6-10-10	Mr J. Weston 4

9-4 Haybale, 7-2 Denny Street, 4-1 Aldo, 11-2 More Pleasure, 8-1 Flood Water, 14-1 Lampshade, 16-1 Nasir, 25-1 others.

4.0 MARCH CHASE (Handicap: novices: £960: 2m)

3	0-0pp31	Repique, Earl Jones, 7-11-6	T. Carmody
5	0f021b	Straight Cash (D), Mrs W. Sykes, 8-11-5	S. Morshead
8	3p3301	Prince of Pleasure, M. Tate, 8-11-3	P. Scudamore
9	0021ff	Rupertino (D), E. Owen junr, 6-11-2	R. Earnshaw
12	4p0323	Twilight Stag, W. Jenks, 7-10-12	R. Davies
19	004f0f	Galaxy King, K. White, 6-10-7	C. Smith
21	0f03f0	Lobster Claw, V. Bishop, 9-10-7	Mr C. Crozier
22	40-4pf0	Camping Site, F. Yardley, 8-10-7	W. Morris 4

3-1 Prince of Pleasure, 100-30 Straight Cash, 4-1 Repique, 6-1 Twilight Stag, 8-1 Rupertino, 12-1 Camping Site, 16-1 Galaxy King, 20-1 Lobster Claw.

4.30 STRETTON CHASE (Div I: hunters: £538: 3¼m)

1	124-41f	Spartella, W. Barnett, 9-12-10	M. Mann 7
5	400-011	Double Negative (D), R. Knipe, 11-12-7	E. Woods
6	120-443	No Retreat, P. Hiatt, 9-12-7	J. Pritchard 7
13	0p/000-4	Autumn Rain (D), J. S. Turner, 10-12-0	—
15	p/	Candy Royal, D. Timmis, 10-12-0	D. Timmis 7
21	040340-	French Pin, G. Richards, 10-12-0	M. Todhunter 7
29	400-421	Jimmyfisher, P. Mann, 10-12-0	R. Mann 7
31	00000-2	Landfall, H. Lavis, 10-12-0	A. Walter 4
34	3000-p0	Orient Dancer, G. Buckingham-Bawden, 10-12-0	P. Pierce 7
39	00/	Salinsky, Mrs S. Holland, 6-12-0	—
42	2p30-0p	The Pilgarlic (D), T. Biddlecombe, 13-12-0	—

15-8 Double Negative, 7-2 Spartella, 9-2 Jimmyfisher, 7-1 French Pin, 8-1 No Retreat, 12-1 Landfall, 16-1 Autumn Rain, 20-1 others.

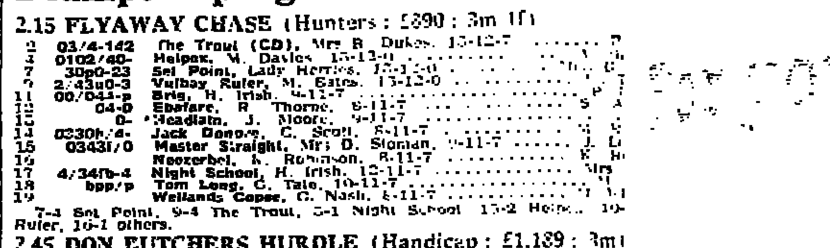
5.0 STRETTON CHASE (Div II: hunters: £535: 3¼m)

2	40/f231-	Clear Pride, Mrs P. Jones, 10-12-7	S. Bowen 7
5	1/1334-u	Lone Soldier, J. Docker, 9-12-7	J. Docker
11	4p0-u39	Alpenstock (D), Mrs J. Pitman, 14-12-0	B. Powell 7
14	4/0203-3	Brusiee, Mrs O. Rees-Davies, 15-12-0	R. Chugg 7
18	03f0/4-	Druid, G. Linfoot, 12-12-0	G. Linfoot 7
28		Honey Jump, T. Symons, 8-12-0	T. Symons 7
30	01/0p4	Kilo (D,B), W. Jenks, 9-12-0	T. Bowen 7
32	0u300/0	Langham Lad, R. Wynn, 8-12-0	S. Dickin 7
35	000/0-	Point One, Mrs W. Brown, 7-12-0	—
40	0/42p-04	Spartan Lace, G. Tarry, 11-12-0	G. Tarry 7
45	p/	Topper Brown, G. Everall, 13-12-0	J. Whittall 7

7-4 Lone Soldier, 3-1 Brusiee, 4-1 Clear Pride, 7-1 Spartan Lace, 10-1 Alpenstock, 12-1 Druid, 16-1 others.

Wolverhampton selections

2.0 Bright Beacon. 2.30 Woodham. 3.0 Dawn Fox. 3.30 More Pleasure. 4.0 Straight Cash. 4.30 Double Negative. 5.0 Lone Soldier.



Plumpton programme

2.15 FLYAWAY CHASE (Hunters: £890: 3m 1f)

2	03/4-142	The Trout (CD), Mrs B. Dukes, 13-12-7	[illegible]
4	0102/40-	Helpox, M. Davies, 15-12-0	[illegible]
7	30p0-23	Set Point, Lady Herries, 13-12-0	[illegible]
9	2/43u0-3	Vulbay Ruler, M. Bates, 13-12-0	[illegible]
11	00/04-p	Brig, H. Irish, 9-11-7	[illegible]
12	04-0	Ebefare, R. Thorne, 8-11-7	[illegible]
13	0-	*Headlatn, J. Moore, 9-11-7	[illegible]
14	0330h/4-	Jack Donore, C. Scott, 8-11-7	[illegible]
15	03431/0	Master Straight, Mrs D. Sloman, 9-11-7	J. L[illegible]
16		Neozerbel, K. Robinson, 8-11-7	[illegible]
17	4/34fb-4	Night School, H. Irish, 12-11-7	Mrs [illegible]
18	bpp/p	Tom Long, C. Tate, 10-11-7	[illegible]
19		Wellands Copse, G. Nash, 8-11-7	[illegible]

7-4 Set Point, 9-4 The Trout, 5-1 Night School, 15-2 Helpox, 10-1 [Vulbay] Ruler, 16-1 others.

2.45 DON BUTCHERS HURDLE (Handicap: £1,189: 3m)

3	00-1000	Vaguely James, E. Benson, 7-11-2	[illegible]
4	2004p0	Royal Idol (C), R. Atkins, 7-10-12	[illegible]
5	00f004	Morton the Hatter (B), M. [illegible], 5-10-12	[illegible]
6	43210p	Flying Gamble, I. Wardle, 8-10-10	[illegible]
7	fp10/00	Willie May (CD), K. [illegible], 8-10-10	[illegible]
8	000200	Knocknagin (D, B), D. Mills, 8-10-7	[illegible]
9	0/00000	Island Star (D), N. Lee-Judson, 8-10-0	[illegible]
13	0cf-002	Shakyamonee, A. Davison, 7-10-4	[illegible]
14	040012	Miss Pilgrim (CD), B. Wise, 7-10-2	[illegible]
15	001300	Ridan Flight, H. O'Neill, 5-10-2	[illegible]
16	00b010	Law Bench, R. Hodges, 9-10-1	[illegible]
19	0-40002	Orange Town Man, D. [illegible], 5-10-0	[illegible]
20	44340u	Tight Schedule (C), J. Bridger, 11-10-0	[illegible]
21	000300	Ballycarn, A. Pratt, 6-10-0	[illegible]
25	0-30p0	Rodney Parade, M. Salaman, 6-10-0	[illegible]
26	f0p0fp	Duke William, R. Voorspuy, 7-10-0	[illegible]
28	40/000-0	Tahini (CD), J. Cann, 14-10-0	[illegible]
29	0-00004	Wild Beauty, J. Cobden, 7-10-0	[illegible]
30	f4f/p00	Dracona Girl, Mrs R. Murdoch, 9-10-0	[illegible]
31	000pc0	Eliza's Toddy, J. Elliott, 6-10-0	[illegible]
35	ppp up	Princess Misty, G. Croad, 5-10-0	[illegible]

9-2 Morton the Hatter, 5-1 Vaguely James, 6-1 Miss Pilgrim, [illegible] Shakyamonee, 8-1 Flying Gamble, Law Bench, 10-1 Royal Idol, 12-1 [Rodney] Parade, 16-1 others.

3.15 HAI KARATE CHASE (Handicap: Amateurs: £1,365[illegible])

3	0434f4	Harry Hotspur (D), Mrs D. Oughton, 11-10-8	[illegible]
7	0040f3	Regent's Choice, A. Wales, 9-10-7	[illegible]
8	040402	Birshell, J. Bridger, 9-10-7	Mrs D. [illegible]
10	430003	Geoffs Choice (CD), J. Long, 11-10-7	[illegible]
11	0333/3f	Irish Quickstep (D), M. Dickinson, 11-10-7	[illegible]
13	642010	Rockbarton (C), A. Moore, 9-10-7	A. [illegible]
18	u00000	Glenjade, M. Baker, 9-10-7	[illegible]
19	040/f00	Princely Contest, P. Howe, 9-10-7	J. [illegible]

7-1 Harry Hotspur, 3-1 Birshell, [illegible] Geoffs Choice, 5-1 Irish Quickstep, [illegible] Regents Choice, 12-1 Rockbarton, 14-1 others.

3.45 ATLANTIC HOUSEHOLD HURDLE (Selling: £741: [illegible])

2	0400pu	Boxfoot, N. Lee-Judson, 6-11-8	J. [illegible]
7	0-00000	Double Stretch, R. Dean, 5-11-8	[illegible]
9	000004	Further Folly, A. Moore, 6-11-8	[illegible]
11	030003	Colderation, H. O'Neill, 6-11-8	[illegible]
12	0-0000F	Guernaventure, A. Neaves, 6-11-8	[illegible]
13	331602	Julie Emma (D), R. Hodges, 7-11-8	[illegible]
14	02200-3	Lorenzan, J. Bridger, 5-11-8	H. [illegible]
19	01-f042	Scarlet Emperor, A. Pitt, 6-11-8	Mr K. [illegible]
25	0000	On We Go, A. Moore, 3-10-0	M. [illegible]

Evens Scarlet Emperor, 3-1 Julie Emma, 5-1 Lorenzan, 8-1 Go[illegible], Further Folly, 16-1 others.

4.15 DRONES RESTAURANT CHASE (Novices: £1,023: [illegible])

1	43414p	Pacemen, N. Gaselee, 7-12-1	V. M[illegible]
2	060310	Tyne (CD), Mrs D. Oughton, 6-12-1	[illegible]
3	0G200f	Anitacal, A. Wales, 6-11-8	J. [illegible]
4	p000f4	Bronze Image, J. Long, 8-11-8	Mr [illegible]
6	00004f	Debshov, K. Cunningham-Brown, 6-11-8	[illegible]
9	000u3f	Extrovert, D. Jermy, 9-11-8	B. de [illegible]
11	000-000	Hidden Myth, K. Bailey, 6-11-8	[illegible]
14	302200	King's Champion, R. Armytage, 9-11-8	[illegible]
16	0000p0	Merry Meadow (D), A. Moore, 7-11-8	[illegible]
18	031030	Opening Night, J. Jenkins, 7-11-8	[illegible]
19	00/0000	Really Proud, M. Bolton, 7-11-8	[illegible]
21	f0u400	Shackletons Flier, R. Shaw, 7-11-8	[illegible]
22		Well Refined, Mrs J. Lawther, 12-11-8	Mr R. L[illegible]

7-4 King's Champion, 3-1 Tyne, 4-1 Pacemen, 5-1 Opening Night, [illegible] Extrovert, 10-1 Bronze Image, 16-1 others.

4.45 SOUTHOVER HURDLE (Novices: £552: 3m)

3	fu0p01	Mr Batnac, A. Wales, 11-11-12	J. [illegible]
4	040100	Price Review, K. Bailey, 7-11-12	[illegible]
5	000012	Glen Wise, R. Wise, 5-11-10	[illegible]
7	000410	Radnorcliffe, A. Moore, 5-11-10	[illegible]
13	0/a00p	Ebony Rose, J. Bridger, 8-11-5	H. [illegible]
16	04-00	Kilmonaghan, J. Gifford, 6-11-5	R. [illegible]
17	0/04020	Nampara, I. Dudgeon, 10-11-5	W. [illegible]
19	pf	Paintbrush, S. Matthews, 6-11-5	[illegible]
21	0-00004	*Wild Beauty, J. Cobden, 7-11-5	[illegible]
23	0p00	Bank Law, W. Wightman, 5-11-5	M. [illegible]
25	0	French Hobby, D. Greig, 5-11-5	[illegible]
27	00	Rebelde, D. Mills, 5-11-5	[illegible]
28	00	Shergold, R. Howe, 5-11-5	[illegible]
30	300400	Ashleigh Boy, R. Hoad, 4-10-4	R. [illegible]
31	f0p00	Barb's Beau, M. Masson, 4-10-4	[illegible]
32	0003	English King, H. O'Neill, 4-10-4	[illegible]
34	000040	Joveno (B), S. Harris, 4-10-4	S. Smi[illegible]
35	p033	Revolver, S. Woodman, 4-10-4	[illegible]

6-4 Nampara, 4-1 Price Review, 5-1 Revolver, 8-1 Mr Batnac, Gl[en Wise], 10-1 English King, 12-1 Radnorcliffe, 16-1 others.
*Doubtful runners

Plumpton selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.15 Set Point. 2.45 Miss Pilgrim. 3.15 Harry Hotspur. 3.45 [Scarlet] Emperor. 4.15 King's Champion. 4.45 Nampara.

Athletics

IAAF hope to reach a compromise

Cairo, March 21.—Moves to bring about open athletics appear to have run into difficulties at the International Amateur Athletic Federation's council meeting here. The amateur working group on eligibility, set up after the Moscow congress last year, has submitted new rules to face up to the world-wide problem of under-the-table payments.

The IAAF general secretary John Holt said here today the council was attempting to reach a satisfactory compromise. A new formula was expected to be agreed here to out before the IAAF special congress at Rome in September but opponents of open athletics appear to be offering stiffer resistance than expected. Members were especially concerned about individual organizers undermining the authority of national federations

The changes involve complicated modifications of rules and there was now some doubt on agreement being reached here.

Marathon organizers warn pirates

By Paul Harrison

Pirate runners who could ruin the Gillette London Marathon have been warned: the organizers are prepared. More than 14,000 applicants were turned down for the event on March 29 and it is possible some of them may want to gatecrash the party.

How many it is impossible to say. Christopher Brasher, the race director, admits the problem does arise, but adds: "We have established a system where we'll be able to identify who they are. And the next year, if they enter, they'll be chucked out."

There are pirate precedents: for example, in 1972 the Munich Olympic marathon was "won" by a German student who hoodwinked everybody by slipping on to the course a few miles from the finish.

Mr Brasher, who will run the 26 miles 385 yards course himself, wearing the number two, feels that the race is on trial. "We have asked all competitors to be cheerful colleagues", he says. There are more than 7,500 runners who have the right to start from Greenwich Park and nearly half of them have never run a marathon before.

For those Mr Brasher, a former Olympic gold medal winner (although not in the marathon, an Olympic event no Briton has ever won) has some advice. It is based on his own experience in the New York Marathon, the folk festival which the London event eventually hopes to emulate, and it is: Keep talking.

"The chief problem is that by the sheer atmosphere of the start and the fact that it is downhill, people will try to go too fast. If you can talk as you run in the opening stages, then you won't be in too much trouble". He adds: "I am shattered by the way people can do a marathon distance provided they are not trying to do a time."

For those who do find the pace too hot, "sweep-up buses" will be along to pick them up or there is free Underground travel. Apart from the leading runners, who will be checked by official timekeepers, any of the others could hop aboard a train and do the course the easy way. As Mr Brasher says: "If someone wants to take the Underground, the only person they are cheating is themselves."

The police have imposed a four and a half hour "cut-off" time, after which stragglers will be advised to retire. If they want to continue, they can, but it must be as "prudent pedestrians".

LOS ANGELES: University of California meeting: 100 metres: 1, J. Sanford, 10.15sec. 200 metres: 1, Sanford, 20.77sec. 400 metres: 1, B. Green, 45.41sec. 800 metres: 1, D. Omwanza (Kenya), 1min 50.98sec. 110 metres hurdles: 1, T. Campbell, 13.6 sec. 400 metres hurdles: 1, J. King, 50.02sec. high jump: 1, B. Stanton, 2.24 metres.

Motor cycling

BUENOS AIRES: Argentine GP: 150cc (25 laps): 1, A. Nieto (Spain), Minarelli, 52min, 19.53sec. 15pts; 2, L. Regiani (Italy), Minarelli, 52:10.65, 12; 3, Jacques Bolle (France), Motobecane, 52:27.05, 10. 250cc (27 laps): 1, J. F. Balde (France), Kawasaki, 53:59.50, 15; 2, G. Geddes (Australia), Yamaha, 54:05.35, 12; 3, P. Fernandez (France), Yamaha, 54:03.63, 10.

Horse trials

Todd's Great Expectations are fully justified

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

After 26 hours of non-stop rain throughout the West Country, it seemed impossible that the Aldon horse trials on the old Yeovil Showground would take place yesterday, but a drying wind allowed over 200 horses to contest six classes. Mark Todd, who won Badminton for New Zealand last year on Southern Comfort, was among the winners on Mrs Neville's Great Expectations, while world champion Bruce Davidson, of the United States, finished second on the Irish-bred six-year-old Osprey.

Michael Tucker won with the best score of the day on the most impressive horse he has owned since the late lamented Farmer Giles died at Burghley. General Bugle is a six-year-old by Spartan General out of Bugle March.

It is sad to record that the Downlands meeting at Liphook on Wednesday and Thursday has been cancelled now that foot and mouth disease has broken out in the Isle of Wight. It threatens the entire spring season of horse trials.

by Ozymandias, for his host and hostess, Lord and Lady Hugh Russell.

MIDLAND BANK SECTION A: 1, Miss J. Winslade's Pregon (29); 2, Lady Koelle and Miss L. Moir's Not So Vague (37); 3, Miss J. Speed's McGinty (45).
SECTION B: 1, Mrs C. Harding's Castle Blayney (D. Hancock) (29); 2, Miss L. Bennett's Sunny Valley (35); 3, Miss E. Forge's The Prophet (36).
SECTION C: 1, D. Spooner's Treyone's Hijack (Miss K. Sansom) (30); 2, Lord and Lady Hugh Russell's Osprey (B. Davidson, US) (34); 3, Miss L. Palar's Orion III (45).
SECTION D: 1, T. Sturgis' Redwood (Mrs M. Tucker) (32); 2, Miss Heilinell's Rupert (D. Hancock) (37); 3, Mrs C. Morgan's Sans le Sou (41).
SECTION E: 1, The Hon Mrs R. H. Neville's Great Expectations (M. J. Todd) (29); 2, Miss H. Weston's Third Degree (43); 3, Miss M. Thornton's Prince of Wales II (43).
SECTION F: 1, M. Tucker's General Bugle (22); 2, R. Jane's Cintrim (31); 3, Miss S. Sill's The d'Urberville (32).

Boxing

Cattouse must cut loose early against Scot

Ray Cattouse, of Balham, and Dave McCabe, of Gartcosh, meet for the British Lightweight title at St Andrews Sporting Club Glasgow, tonight. If they have the feeling they have been this way before—they have. They fought for the same championship in the same ring and on the same day, precisely one year ago, and Cattouse won an inconclusive and not particularly pretty bout in eight rounds.

McCabe was stopped with a cut eye, through no real fault of his opponent, and did not hesitate to show his displeasure. There is an even chance that the bad feeling of that occasion may have spread as far as tonight's return.

McCabe, who started underdog last year, was surprisingly successful at throwing the talented Cattouse out of his stride and Cattouse was only just getting into the bout when the end came. It was such a brawling affair, however, that a cut eye on one side or the other was always a possibility and it was the Scot's bad luck that it happened to come his way.

Sanchez retains title

Las Vegas, March 22.—Salvador Sanchez, of Mexico, retained his World Boxing Council featherweight title when he stopped the European champion and top-ranked contender, Roberto Castanon, of Spain, in the tenth round.—Reuter.

Hockey



Slick stick: Jane Swinnerton shooting past Christine Thomas and just wide of the goal.

Raising the roof with soprano screams

By Joyce Whitehead
England 2 Wales 1

The final 10 minutes of this match at Wembley were packed with thrills. England's captain, Margaret Souyave, scored from a move started by Kim Gordon and the gloves were down. Within minutes Wales galloped to the other end and equalized from their second short corner of the afternoon. Judith Foston took the corner hit, the Wales captain Sheila Morrow hand-stopped the ball with consummate ease, and Jackie Williams struck it into goal without further ado.

The crowd rose to the occasion with soprano screams. Back play went to the Wales circle, with Valerie Robinson in complete control of the ball, only to be tripped up within a yard of the goal. A minute before England had brought on Janet Jurischka in place of Jane Swinnerton and, still looking a little bewildered, Miss Jurischka took the penalty stroke (England's second) and there was nothing Wendy Banks in the Wales goal could do with that one. The ball went straight into the net for England to win their twentieth match out of the 29 played at Wembley. It was a substitute's dream and a splendid ending to an exciting afternoon.

The ground, though remarkably good, was covered with lush grass, which gave rise to problems with ball control but the players did well. England's newcomer, Sheila Harding, was one of the few who gathered the ball and made ground at speed before sending a cross pass

England had more of the play in both halves. They also had more corners, 28 of them, only five of which were controlled by the receiver. These set-pieces are best forgotten, and it was fortunate for England that they conceded only two to Wales, for they proved masters of the art.

ENGLAND: P. Gibbon (Berkshire); J. Burrows (Gloucestershire), L. Carr (Lancashire), M. Eckersall (Lancashire), K. Dodd (Berkshire), B. Holden (Northamptonshire), M. Souyave (capt, Lancashire), V. Robinson (Hertfordshire), K. Gordon (Leicestershire), J. Swinnerton (Staffordshire, sub, J. Jurischka), S. Harding (Middlesex).
WALES: W. Banks (East Clwyd); E. Gwan (Nonington PEC), J. Foston (Glamorgan), C. Thomas (Glamorgan), S. Morrow (capt, Glamorgan), H. Green (Montgomeryshire), M. Pugh (Glamorgan), R. Pearce (Glamorgan), S. Morgan (Glamorgan), N. Lewis (Pembrokeshire Schools), J. Williams (Glamorgan).
Umpires: J. Bartlett and M. Glover.

Outbursts of temper mar victory for Middlesex

By Sydney Friskin
Bucks 0 Middlesex 1

Middlesex regained the county hockey championship, sponsored by Rank Xerox, by beating Buckinghamshire, last year's winners, in a scrappy final at Wardown Park, Luton, yesterday. It was the fourth triumph for Middlesex, their previous success having been achieved in the 1976-77 season when they defeated Wiltshire 2—1 in the final at Devizes.

Yesterday's play was disappointing from the spectator's point of view but I doubt if anyone expected a fluent game from two sides who know one another's play so well. One onlooker described it as the worst final he had ever seen.

It was marred by tension and outbursts of ill-feeling which put an extra strain on the umpires who, at various times, put four players under temporary suspension—Manjit Flora and Laly of Buckinghamshire; Osborn and Bhaura of Middlesex.

Middlesex, while turning the tables on Buckinghamshire, who had beaten them 5—2 in the final last year, played more sensibly by tightening their midfield play and using their wing forwards to good purpose. In Buckinghamshire's play, with rhythm constantly disturbed, there was too much hustle and bustle and with so many shots going astray it was clearly not their day. Laly, Khehar, and Saini were all brilliant in spells too short to be effective.

Not many individual reputations were enhanced but the afternoon's bouquet must go to Owen, the Middlesex goalkeeper, who made several smart saves, particularly in those last few minutes when Buckinghamshire came close to saving the day with a succession of long and short corners. He was given strong support by Barrett, now firmly entrenched in the position of sweeper.

There were early signs of Middlesex ascendancy when a combined attack ended in Imtiaz hurriedly shooting wide of an open goal. After a couple of Buckinghamshire attacks were beaten back Middlesex went ahead in the 18th minute with a goal by Brookeman who scored at the second attempt from McGinn's free hit.

Two short corners in favour of Buckinghamshire ended with Owen saving well off Barber then a touch of Khehar magic put Laly in a scoring position inside the circle where with only Owen to beat he shot wide of the mark. Throughout the second half Buckinghamshire attacked with increasing zeal which as time ticked by turned into desperation. They came close enough to a score in the last few minutes but apart from their failure to convert the corners, their best chance was lost when Laly missed the mark from about five yards out.

In Saturday's semi-final round Buckinghamshire defeated Norfolk 7—0 and Middlesex beat Worcestershire 5—2.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE: I. C. B. Taylor (Slough); P. J. Barber (Slough, Capt), M. S. Flora (Slough), A. Churcher (Slough), J. Allen (Slough), S. S. Khehar (Slough), D. S. Saini (Slough), R. S. Flora (Slough), S. Collins (Slough) (sub, P. Wright, Aylesbury), R. Laly (Slough), K. Dhak (Slough).
MIDDLESEX: D. J. Owen (Southgate); I. S. Barrett (Hounslow), C. Reilly (Southgate), I. Meakins (Hounslow), B. Green (Beckenham), C. Osborn (Spencer), K. S. Bhaura (Hounslow), A. McGinn (Southgate, Capt), R. H. Brookeman (Southgate), S. Imtiaz (Southgate), H. S. Chaha (Hounslow).
Umpires: G. D. [illegible] (Northern Counties) and D. Bruce (Eastern Counties).

INTERNATIONAL: Wales 4, Poland 0.
WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL: England 2, Wales 1.
COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: Semi-final round: Buckinghamshire 7, Norfolk 0; Worcestershire 2, Middlesex 5.
EAST DIVISIONAL CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP: Semi-final round: Westcliff 0, St Albans 4.
LONDON LEAGUE: Bromley 3, Beckenham 1; Dulwich 1, Old Kingstonians 1; Guildford 6, Hawks 1; Mid-Surrey 0, Reading 0; Purley 1, Maidenhead 1; Richmond 1, Hampstead 1.
BUCKS COUNTY: Semi-final round: Amersham 3, Chalfont St Peter 0.
EAST LEAGUE: Premier Division: Ipswich 0, Bishop's Stortford 0.

Yesterday
INTERNATIONAL: Wales 3, Poland 0; India 3, USSR 2.
COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: Middlesex 1, Buckinghamshire 0.

Lacrosse

Early strike proves to be decisive

By a Special Correspondent
England 7 Sco[tland] [illegible]

England beat Scotland at [the] sports centre, Liverpool, [on Sat]urday, in conditions more [suited] to water polo than [to] lacrosse.

The field of puddles [favoured] defence better than attack [and the] game was resolved by the [experi]ence and depth of the [England] defence spearheaded by the [goal]keeper, Barbara Dootson.

Ten days ago England [suffered] the humility of being bea[ten by] their reserves at Crystal [Palace]. Against Scotland Jane Liv[illegible] and Alison Taylor, a ne[illegible] fulfilled England's plan [of an] early strike with two goals [in the] first three minutes.

These goals proved d[ecisive] although Sue Roberts pull[ed one] back for Scotland. Jane E[illegible] gave England another for [a 3—1] lead at half-time. In the [condi]tions that appeared a [decisive] advantage.

Margot Drummond oper[ned the] second half with a goal fo[r Eng]land and for the next 20 [minutes] the goalkeepers, Maddie Donagh and Dootson, [were] supreme against countless [attacks]. Scotland found plenty of [the ball] but they never had enough [going] forward for the kill.

It came as little surprise [when] England made the final brea[k with] four goals in as many min[utes by] Janet Guilbride, Moira W[illegible], Jane Emerson, and Celia B[illegible]ridge sealed the game for [England].

England struck top form [on Satur]day. They beat the Celtic [illegible] tour America at Easter 15—[illegible] in the junior international E[ngland] defeated Scotland, 10—4.

Show jumping

TAMPA, Florida: US [illegible]: 1, B. Brown, Felton, 0 faults, [illegible]; 2, D. Murphy, Lyrical Lou, 0, 58.17; 3, M. Smith, Calypso, [illegible] 58.80; [illegible] Grubb (GB), Val Del [illegible] faults, 31.57.
DORTMUND: 1, P. Luther [illegible] Livius, 0 faults, 34.0 sec; [illegible] Darragh (Ireland), Young [illegible] 31.0; 3, G. B. De Balanda (France), Galoubet, 4 faults, 32.1 sec. [Wor]ld Cup standings (European): [illegible] Balanda, 67 points.

هكذا من الأصل

Commercial Property

Funding for industrial schemes

Funding has been arranged by Hunting Gate for a large industrial and office scheme of some 250,000 sq ft in Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, which has been prelet to Panel Plus Industries and is the largest single industrial scheme in the town.

The first phase, comprising an 80,000 sq ft industrial building and a 10,000 sq ft office block, is being funded by BICC Pension Fund, for whom Matthews Goodman and Postlethwaite acted. The second and third phases which comprise 160,000 sq ft of industrial buildings is being funded by the Boots Company Pension Fund. Jones Wootton acted for the fund.

Work on the 12.4-acre site in Orton Southgate is on target with the first two industrial buildings due to be handed over in August, the offices by Christmas, and the third unit in April next year. The value of the development will be about £6m.

Industrial schemes close to airports are proving popular these days. Dimsdale Developments (South East), in conjunction with Crowvale Properties, a subsidiary of Associated Newspapers, are to develop a 2.7-acre site in Gatwick Road, Crawley.

Planning consent has been received for 52,000 sq ft of industrial or warehouse units. These are to be in units from 3,000 sq ft and construction starts next month. The scheme will cost about £2.9m. Architects are Syborn Atkinson and Colbourn.

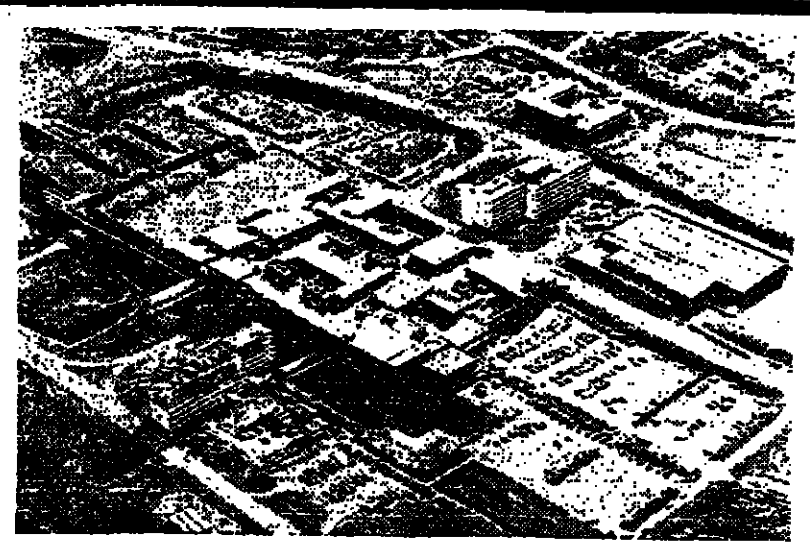
The Dimsdale-Crowvale partnership has been prolific. Gatwick is their seventeenth joint scheme, bringing the total value of their ventures to more than £25m in the past four or five years.

Also in this area, in one of the largest single factory deals in the south east in recent years, Gabriel Securities has completed the preletting of 123,560 sq ft on its £5m industrial estate at Gatwick Airport at a rent approaching £2.50 a sq ft.

The tenants, Bradbury Wilkinson and Co., security printers, are to use the space for expansion. An industrial development certificate was granted by the Department of Trade and Industry to enable the transaction to go ahead.

The Gatwick Road Industrial Estate was funded by the Pension Fund Property Unit Trust. Russell Cash and Company acted for Gabriel, and PFPUT were advised by Chestertons. Both firms were retained as joint letting agents and the tenants were represented by Debenham Tewson and Chinnocks.

The Property Services Agency is to sell about 300 acres of land at Southwood, Cove, near Farnborough, Hampshire, a former Ministry of Defence training camp, and have appointed Hillier Parker May and Rowden as their agents. A draft development brief has been prepared by the Hart district and Rushmoor borough councils which allocates some 35 acres for industrial use and 70 acres for residential use, with the remainder for schools, shops, golf courses and other recreational facilities. The site will probably be sold by public tender in the early summer.



Aerial view of Livingston shopping centre, which is to be doubled in size.

In Northamptonshire, Wellingborough Borough Council have announced plans for a new park style industrial development, to be known as the Park Farm Industrial Estate. The council own the site of 94 acres, which lies to the west of the town.

Drivers Jonas, who have been advising the borough council, say that it is the intention to encourage the private sector to develop the estate on a partnership basis, in direct competition with the industrial developments being carried out by the Development Corporation in Northampton nearby. The council is about to start the construction of the first phase of the estate road to service about 20 acres.

Livingston Development Corporation have received approval from Mr George Younger, the Secretary of State for Scotland, to carry out the development of a big extension of the town's shopping centre. The existing centre which extends to 350,000 sq ft with 1,800 parking spaces will be doubled.

Donaldson and Sons are advising on the development and will also be appointed as joint letting agents with the Development Corporation. Work is expected to start in 1983. Livingston is the largest town in Lothian region outside Edinburgh and is the main shopping centre for nearly 140,000 people, a figure expected to increase to 170,000 by 1990.

Commercial Union Properties has received detailed planning permission from the London Borough of Merton for the development of a shop and office site in Wimbledon Hill Road opposite the British Rail and Underground station. The site is owned partly by the local authority and partly by CUP, who acquired their interest from Laing Properties early last year, and the scheme is to be carried out jointly by CUP and the borough.

The architects are the Elsworth Sykes Partnership and their plans include 35,000 sq ft of shops in six units ranging from 1,800 sq ft up to 19,750 sq ft, and a total of 115,000 sq ft net of offices.

Of these, 27,500 sq ft would be above the shops and 87,500 sq ft in a separate eight-storey block. Parking for over 300 cars would be provided. It is hoped that work will begin this autumn for completion in mid-1984. Donaldsons, who acted in the site acquisition, are letting agents.

Just coming up to completion in Kingston upon Thames, Surrey, is a new office development known as The Malthouse, at 25-29 High Street. The scheme is being carried out by the Imperial Group Pension Fund and National Car Parks. The building, with ground and three upper floors, provides about 25,500 sq ft of accommodation which is available at an asking rent close to £10 a sq ft. Letting is through Richard Ellis.

The Joint Liquidators of Grand Junction Company, a subsidiary of Amalgamated Investment and Property Company, have sold the freehold of 15-21, Praed Street, London, W2, to a pension fund. The property comprises a recently completed shop and office building entirely let to Bremar Holdings. Offers in the region of £1,450,000 were being asked. Knight Frank & Rutley acted for the joint liquidators and Peter Taylor and Company for the fund.

Gerald Ely

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NOTICE
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—
(1) That the Secretary of State for Education and Science proposes to make an Order under section 2 of the Education Act 1973 in respect of the endowment specified in the Schedule below.
(2) That the proposed Order will exclude from the operation of the third proviso to section 2 of the School Sites Act 1841 (under which proviso land granted under the said section reverts to the estate of the grantor on ceasing to be used for the purposes in the Act mentioned) land granted by the deed and by the grantors and for the purposes of the school specified in the Schedule.
(3) That under section 2 of the Education Act 1973 any person interested may within one month after the date of publication of this notice make representations on the proposed Order in writing to the Secretary of State.
(4) A draft (copy) of the proposed Order may be inspected on any week day (except Saturdays) between 10 am and 4 pm at the Norwich Diocesan Board of Finance Limited, 12 The Close, Norwich, NR1 4DR.
Copies can be obtained from the Department of Education and Science Legal Branch, Elizabeth House, York Road, London SE1 7PH.
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Applications indicating the topic of the proposed research, together with a curriculum vitae and the names of two referees should be sent by 24 April, 1981 to Professor N. Stephens, Department of Geography, University College of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea SA2 8PP.

King's College London (University of London) Department of Chemistry RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP
Applications are invited for an SRC (CASE) Studentship in nucleotide synthesis, tenable from October 1981 or earlier and leading to the Ph.D degree. The project will be in co-operation with G. D. Searle & Co Ltd, High Wycombe and supervised by Professor C. B. Reese.
Applicants should hold, or expect to obtain First or Upper Second Class Honours Degrees from UK universities (or CNAA) or Grad. RIC or equivalent standing.
Further information and application forms from: Professor C. B. Reese, Department of Chemistry, King's College London, Strand, London WC2R 2LS quoting reference T223056.

The University of Sheffield RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP
Applications are invited for an SSRC Linked Studentship to carry out research for a higher degree for a minimum period of two years from October 1981. The studentship is linked to a research programme on the implementation of Housing Policy, monitoring the impact of central and local government policies on the private rented sector and the improvement of older housing stock. Details from A. D. H. Crook, Department of Town and Regional Planning, the University, Sheffield S10 2TN. Quote ref: R565/A.

University of Hull DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY
Applications are invited for an SSRC Linked Studentship for research on Development, Regional Inequalities and Decentralisation in Thailand, under the supervision of Dr. P. Lightfoot. Application forms and further details are available from the Secretary, Department of Geography, University of Hull, Cottingham Road, Hull HU6 7RX.

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The Consultant for the Project is Sir Alexander Gibb & Partners, Reading and the Form of Application and Questionnaire for Prequalification of Tenderers is available for collection by marine civil contractors with the relevant experience from either the Consultant's office at 24 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, or from their Tripoli office (Teleno. 41130). The latest time and date for return of the questionnaire is 12 noon on 27th April to the offices of the GPLA Tripoli with a copy to the Consultant's office.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

AU PAIRS, NANNIES, mothers help. England and France. Apply Quickhelp Agency. 01-731 8066.

AU PAIR BUREAU Piccadilly Ltd. World's largest au pair agency offers best jobs London or abroad at 87 Regent St., W.1. 930 4757.

COTSWOLDS.—Competent, cheerful and animal loving couple required, man to follow own occupation but occasional help outside. Wife to assist with Hugo (aged 2) and take charge of kitchen. Must be good cook. Driver essential. Warm, comfortable flat and good wage to suitable applicant. Regret no children or dogs. Replies with references to Mrs Simon Pearl, Kingham House, Kingham, Oxfordshire. Tel. Kingham (060871) 520.

GOVERNESS/TEACHER required urgently for six- and ten-year-old in Saudi Arabia, preferably with knowledge of French. Aged 30+. Salary around £100 p.w. tax free.—Telephone 727 0183.

HEAD BUTLER (m/f) for senior common room at St. Catherine's College, Oxford, required. Salary around £4,000, depending on experience. Accommodation can be offered. Employment for spouse may be available.—Applications to the Domestic Bursar, St Catherine's College, Oxford OX1 3UJ.

MATURE GIRL, 21 plus, experienced with children, to care for boys aged 7 and 5½ in large happy W.14 flat now till mid-July. Able to take sole charge in mother's absence. Driving licence an advantage. Suit ex-teacher. 01-602 2624.

PARIS. Nanny required. £200 monthly. Super friendly family. Telephone Fry Consultants, Aldershot (0252) 315 369.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

NEW YORK, USA
Couple required for family, as cook/domestic work and chauffeur. Accommodation provided. Salary negotiable. Write with details of experience, references and present salary to—
Box 2934 F, The Times

EMERGENCY CHALET COOKS
Owing to accidents we require, immediately, a number of cooks (qualified Cordon Bleu or similar) to work in our ski chalets until the end of this season. Minimum age 20. Previous chalet cook experience not necessary but commercial cooking experience required.
TELEPHONE MARK LINES OR AMANDA DUNDAS
BLADON LINES TRAVEL
TEL.: 01-731 4228

NANNY
Full charge, live in United States. Outstanding opportunity for dedicated nanny to care for two little girls ages 1 and 3 whose mother died. Must be loving, experienced and intelligent. References essential. Excellent living conditions in suburb of New York.
01-628 2050 Ext 282.

CORDON BLEU COOK. Assisting in kitchen for directors dining rooms near London Bridge.—Ring 623 5222.

EXPERIENCED cook required for a small enterprising Catering Co. Driver essential—varied and responsible work.—Tel. 748 3901.

RESIDENT housekeeper/cook for Hampstead. Superior wages/benefits. Driving licence an advantage. 01-437 7519.

WILLING self starting couple required immediately for informal, hectic American household. 30 miles north west of London. Man to tend large grounds including lawns, herbacious gardens, greenhouses and vegetable plots. Woman to assist with household administration, the supervision of two teenage girls and to be a competent vegetarian cook. 2 miles from nearest town so car is essential. Good salary and rent free centrally heated, 3 bedroom cottage. Please write with fullest details and references. Merlin Walberg, North Lodge, Little Pednor, Chesham, Bucks.

REQUIRED

CAPABLE teenage girl seeks working holiday (Easter).—See Sits. Wanted.

FRENCH STUDENT, aged 19, from good class family requires accommodation with family near London for max. 6 mths. in return for child-minding. Written enquiries to Dr Brian Tempest, Searle Pharmaceuticals, High Wycombe.

Public and Educational Appointments also on page 18

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

City of London Polytechnic Sir John Cass's Foundation RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS in Geography/Quaternary Studies
TWO Research Fellows, funded by Sir John Cass's Foundation, required to work on either of the following projects, under the direction of Dr. J. J. Lowe in the Geography Section:
1. The origin and development of blanket peat on Rannoch Moor, Argyll, Scotland.
2. A floating chronology and climatic interpretations based on tree ring remains from Rannoch Moor, Argyll, Scotland.
Candidates should hold, or expect to obtain by September 1981, a Ph.D. degree in some aspect of Quaternary Studies. Tenure for both posts is for three calendar years from the date of appointment. Further details and an application form may be obtained from Dr. J. J. Lowe, Geography Section, City of London Polytechnic, Old Castle Street, London, E1 7NT.
The closing date for applications is 31 May, 1981. Research Fellows are paid on the scale £6,252-£6,678 (under review) including London Weighting.
Both posts are superannuable.

University of Durham LECTURESHIP IN ACCOUNTING
Applications are invited for a LECTURESHIP IN ACCOUNTING in the Department of Economics. Applications are welcome from those interested in any area of accounting. The successful applicant will be expected to contribute to the further development of accounting in the Department.
Salary on the scale £5,505-£11,575 per annum (under review) according to age and experience, together with superannuation benefit.
Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar and Secretary, Old Shire Hall, Durham DH1 3HP, to whom applications (3 copies), naming three referees, should be sent by 20 April, 1981.

University of Birmingham DEPARTMENT OF RUSSIAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE
Applications are invited for a temporary Lectureship in Russian for three years from 1 October, 1981. Candidates should have a special interest in the field of either nineteenth- or twentieth-century Russian literature.
Salary on scale £5,505-£11,575 (under review), plus superannuation.
Applications (six copies), naming three referees, should be sent by 30 April, 1981, to Assistant Registrar (Arts), P.O. Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

Appointments Vacant

The Social Democrats seek a man or woman of high administrative skills to act as full-time Chief Executive to the new political party they will launch on 26 March. Salary around £20,000 a year.

Please write fully and in confidence to: The Trustees, Council for Social Democracy, PO Box 556, London SW1H 9BU.

CIVIL ENGINEERING SERVICES
THE KINGDOM OF SWAZILAND
Require the following personnel:

(a) CIVIL ENGINEER dealing in roads, sewer and water reticulation.
(b) CONTRACT MANAGER with experience in the building of warehouses.
(c) SENIOR SITE SUPERVISOR dealing in roads, sewer and water reticulation. Candidates will be aged late twenties early thirties. Excellent conditions of employment. A minimum of two years contract. For interview contact:

G. M. Mamba,
58 Pont Street, London, S.W.1
Telephone 01-589 5447

ASSISTANT TO DIRECTOR OF TRAINING
Hampstead College requires graduate aged 30-35 with experience of educational administration including timetabling. An interest and knowledge of the latest technology in the secretarial and business fields is essential. Career prospects. Salary negotiable.
Applications including full curriculum vitae and the names of two referees to the Director of Training, St Godric's College, 2 Arkwright Road, London NW3 6AD. Tel. 01-435 9831.

GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL Administrative Assistant
Applications are invited for the above post. Previous experience in public administration an advantage. Salary scale from £4,791 to £7,761 per annum.
Apply by letter, giving names of referees, to The Personnel Officer, General Medical Council, 44 Hallam St., London W1N 6AE, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

YOUNG BANKERS FOR MANAGEMENT TO £7,000
Ambition and desire to become a true professional in your chosen career are the key attributes sought by this famous International Bank. Opportunity to move into Credit Area. 21-25 (pres. studying A.I.B.)
Call 405 3824
Prime Appointments (Banking Division)

PART-TIME JOBS AVAILABLE
Actors—Actresses Sales People
Between jobs? You can earn good wages in telephone sales. Convenient hours and location. Gain useful experience, just bring your good speaking voice.
To apply call David Sarl-helm between 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. today only. On 01-388 6761.

CITY WINE BAR, has vacancy for one full time member of staff. Previous experience not essential. Phone 01-248 2253 for appointment.

T.V. AIR TIME SALES TRAINEE
Good education, 'A' levels essential. Strong personality with a determined will to succeed. First day training and career prospects offered in return for some commercial experience. Age 18+, £5,000.
637 9922
Prime Appointments

NEGOTIATOR REQUIRED
With experience in Estate Agency. Preferably aged 25 or over. Qualifications welcome but not essential, driving licence, enthusiasm and sense of humour vital. Good salary and commission.
Apply in writing with c.v. in strictest confidence to:
G. C. Stead, Stead & Glyn, 676 Fulham Road, London S.W.6

KNIGHTSBRIDGE AGENT requires negotiator, 22-32 for furnished lettings. Salary incl. commission £5,500+. Tel 01-589 5247.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

Central Newcastle High School, A TEACHER OF FRENCH
for the Upper School, to teach the subject up to and including Advanced Level and University entrance standard. Applications from beginners welcome. A Scale 2 post available for a suitably qualified candidate. Ability to teach German or Spanish an advantage.
Applications in writing to include curriculum vitae, copies of two testimonials, names, addresses and status of two referees to be sent to the Headmistress by 1st May, 1981, Eskdale Terrace, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE2 4DS
GPDST

University of Birmingham Department of Music LECTURESHIP IN MUSIC (Half-time)
Applications are invited for a half-time Lectureship in Music from 1 October, 1981. The successful applicant will be expected to teach a variety of courses, historical and technical, and to have a particular interest in one or more of the following: twentieth-century music, music theatre, music drama, analysis, composition and instrumentation.
Salary pro rata on scale (full-time) £5,505-£11,575 (under review), plus superannuation. Applications (two copies), naming three referees, should be sent by 24 April, 1981, to Assistant Registrar (Arts), P.O. Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

DURHAM SCHOOL
HEAD OF MODERN LANGUAGES
required for September
Possible candidates should immediately write or telephone to the Headmaster, Durham School, Durham City, DH1 4SZ (Durham 47977) for details.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
Seeks Research Assistant with economics background and organisational ability for joint energy programme starting May. Typing ability required. Salary according to age and experience. Further details from Personnel, 10 St James's Square, London, S.W.1. Closing date for applications 10th April.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

ROTHMANS FELLOWSHIPS
Applications are invited for Rothmans Fellowships which are awarded under the Rothmans University Endowment Fund set up by Rothmans of Pall Mall (Australia) Limited to enable Fellows to undertake postgraduate work within an Australian University.
Rothmans Fellowships are of an annual value of up to $A15,500. A Fellow may be paid travelling expenses incurred in taking up the Fellowship and returning home.
In addition an amount of $A1,500 per annum towards fees and expenses including the purchase and maintenance of equipment may be paid to the University where the Fellow is working.
A Fellow shall take up a Fellowship before attaining the age of twenty-eight. The Fellowships are open to graduates of any University who have had at least three years postgraduate experience in research. The permanent members of academic staff or applicants proceeding on sabbatical, study or other leave (including leave without pay). The Fellowships must be held at an Australian University.
Application forms and further details may be obtained from The Secretary, Rothmans University Endowment Fund, C/- The University of Sydney, NSW 2006 Australia, or from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.
Applications close on July 10, 1981.

NOTICE
All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

Why the going is now so favourable for a centre party alliance

This month's Gallup Poll establishes that no Prime Minister since the war has been so disliked as Mrs Thatcher, nor any Opposition leader as little respected as Mr Foot

The Social Democrats are launching their party when the prospects for a third party breakthrough look better than at any time since the present two-party system was formed in the 1920s.

The Social Democrats' standing in the opinion polls is spectacular. The weighted average of the seven post-Wembley nationwide polls gives Labour 31 per cent, the Conservatives 27 per cent, the Social Democrats 26 per cent and Liberals 14 per cent. More critically a Liberal — Social Democratic alliance is given 41 per cent, way ahead of the two main parties—and enough to sweep to power with nearly 350 seats. The polls have been remarkably consistent, with no sign of the Social Democrats losing momentum. No such degree of persistent support for a centre party has been recorded since the polls began in the 1930s.

The polls established beyond doubt that a failure of the Liberals and Social Democrats to reach an electoral agreement would be political suicide, leaving both with fewer MPs than they have now.

They also vindicate the call by the Liberal leader, David Steel, for a fully fledged alliance rather than a halfhearted pact. The electorate distinguishes between voting for a Social Democrat or a Liberal where the other party has stood down (a pact) from voting for a candidate, of whatever party antecedents, standing as a Liberal and Social Democrat (an alliance).

Among Liberal voters only half would vote for a Social Democrat where the Liberal withdrew, whereas almost all would vote for an alliance candidate. And some people, while not prepared to vote for either a Liberal or a Social Democrat standing alone, would support the alliance. For reasons spelt out later, those people could be crucial.

How seriously should these polls be taken? Polls cannot predict because the alliance does not exist and anything might happen between now and the next election. Polls describe. But what: a media-blown electoral bubble or the groundswell of a genuine realignment?

The answer is a bit of each, but probably more of the second than the first. Disaffection from the two main parties has been growing steadily since the mid-1950s and at a quickening pace since 1970 (see table). The number of "very strong" Conservative and Labour identifiers has fallen from 40 per cent in 1964 to 20 per cent in 1979. The share of the total electorate going to the two major parties has fallen from 80 per cent in 1951 to 61 per cent in 1979 (and was even lower, at 55 per cent, in October 1974). Liberal (and in

David Steel: most popular

Wales and Scotland, Nationalist) support has gradually risen, not unremittingly, but cyclically: each Liberal peak — always occurring under a Conservative government—has topped the last, each though has been a higher springboard for recovery.

Moreover, two-party support has declined for reasons that give few grounds for expecting any immediate reversal. The main reason is Britain's economic decline and the governments of both parties: a quick recovery seems unlikely. Another probable reason is the replacement of the partisan press by "balanced" to television as the most influential medium of politics. This too will continue.

A third reason is the erosion of the two parties' traditional class base. The British Election Study found that at the last election less than half the electorate even thought of themselves as belonging to a social class. The number of electors with uniformly middle-class or working-class characteristics — in terms of occupation, family origins, house ownership etc. — was only one in five. There are more and more middle-class trade unionists and working-class houseowners: mobility and marriage across class lines is increasing.

A final factor is the steady loss of faith among Labour (but not Conservative) supporters in their own party's basic principles. In 1964 most Labour identifiers supported the collectivist trinity of trade union power, public ownership and increased social welfare; by 1979, although reduced to a smaller core, less than a third did.

All this suggests that the Social Democrats are tapping an existing electoral constituency and not just a fleeting protest vote.

Yet hardbitten politicos, including many academic psephologists, remain deeply sceptical. If a realignment has been on its way for 20 years, why did the Liberals not make the breakthrough years ago—in the 1964 election after Orpington, or in February 1974 after their spring of earlier by-election wins? The vote per Liberal candidate was in fact higher in those two elections than at any time since the 1920s; but it was still a drop from their best showing in the opinion polls, probably because of their inability to convince potential supporters that they could form or join the government.

This credibility factor, which has long plagued the Liberals, could now be solved by an alliance which would be seen to be ahead of the Conservative and Labour parties in the polls. The going is also more favourable for a third party in other ways. The Social Democratic leaders, along with Mr Steel, have for years been among the most popular politicians in Britain.

Moreover, both the main parties are now less popular than at any time since 1945. This month's Gallup Poll establishes that no prime minister since the war has been as disliked as Mrs Thatcher, nor any Opposition leader as little respected as Mr Foot.

Approval of the Government's record has sunk even lower than that for the last Labour Government during its "winter of discontent". Yet Labour is failing to benefit: at 35 per cent its own support in the polls is lower than at the last general election, or indeed almost any previous post-war period in opposition.

Whatever the outcome, the timing of the new party's launch could hardly be better.

Many of the sceptics' doubts turn out to be unconvincing. Organization, not polls, it is said, delivers votes—especially for minor parties. But the Social Democrats are unlikely to be short of volunteers, including experienced ones: moreover, modern elections are fought in the media, especially television, not on the doorstep. And whatever their eventual entitlement to party political broadcasts, sheer novelty and the prospect of a breakthrough will guarantee media coverage for the Social Democrats.

Public enthusiasm, it is also predicted, will wane once they spell out their policies. But academic surveys and recent polls show that almost all their basic positions—of parliamentary democracy, the mixed economy, nuclear defence, incomes policies, higher public expenditure, proportional representation, industrial democracy —have majority support. Only on the EEC are they seriously out of line; and the electoral damage that brings will depend on whether Europe becomes an important election issue. It has not been in the past.

But anyway, election surveys consistently show that a party's policies, as opposed to its broad position, swing few votes. So long as the Social Democrats avoid the extreme and the newfangled, their policies, while important in recruiting activities, will have little bearing on their vote.

Other sceptics look further ahead. Labour parties do not survive for long, it is claimed, without a distinctive social base. But they do in the United States, Canada and Eire; so does the Conservative Party whose voters (as opposed to activists) are not socially distinctive. It is not even clear that there is any major social base left in Britain. The conventional wisdoms, based on the party system and the structure of the 1950s, no longer apply as much as they once did.

Except in one crucial respect. A breakdown of Gallup's large merged sample of more than 7,000 shows that a Liberal-Social Democratic alliance draws its support with remarkable evenness across the social spectrum. Its vote will therefore be far more uniformly spread across constituencies than that of the two main parties—and will be mercilessly penalized by Britain's electoral system as a result.

For example, a 25-30 per cent vote would put the alliance into second place almost everywhere but only give it 30-35 seats. A 30-33 per cent vote would produce only 20 or so more seats, leaving the alliance savagely under-represented but with an odds-on chance of holding the balance in the Commons.

Take-off begins only at the 34 per cent mark. Still badly under-represented, the alliance would none the less be virtually guaranteed the balance of power and the strength to secure proportional representation. Above 37 per cent it would be the second largest party; above 39 per cent large enough to form the government on its own.

Once off the ground, the alliance would rapidly find itself in the stratosphere: every percentage point in the 34-40 per cent range would be crucial.

But in all probability the alliance, if formed, will not sustain its current 40 per cent level of support. How far it falls will depend partly on the other two parties. An economic upturn will obviously retrieve some current Conservative defectors; but there is no forecast yet of a fall in unemployment, for most people the key economic factor.

A return by Labour to the theological centre might retrieve some of its defectors. But that would probably require a decisive comeback by the Labour right; anything less would probably redouble the efforts of the left and lead to a further splintering, to the Social Democrats' benefit.

Rightly or wrongly, the Social Democrats' prospects will depend mainly on their ability to convince electors that they can win. But credibility is volatile; what the interaction of media and polls can give it can also take away. That is why the Social Democrats are wise to be choosy about the local elections and by-elections they fight. And it is also why forging an alliance with the Liberals makes all other considerations —policy, organization, even the leadership — pale into relative insignificance.

Ivor Crewe

The author is director of the SSRC Survey Archive and co-director of the British Election Study, both at the University of Essex.

The decline in support for the two major parties since 1951.

% of all electors voting either Conservative or Labour at General Elections.

1951	1955	1959	1964	1966	1970	Feb 1974	Oct 1974	1979
80.0	73.8	73.3	67.5	68.2	64.4	58.5	54.7	61.0

% Liberal share of vote* in same elections.

1951	1955	1959	1964	1966	1970	Feb 1974	Oct 1974	1979
2.5	2.7	5.9	11.2	8.5	7.5	19.3	18.3	13.8

*Not adjusted for the number of Liberal candidates which varied from election to election.

	1964	1970	Feb and Oct 1974 (average)	1979
% of electors with a very strong Conservative or Labour identification.	40	39	26	20
% of Labour identifiers:				
In favour of nationalizing more industries.	57	39	53	32
In favour of spending more on social services.*	89	60	43	30
Who do not believe that trade unions have too much power.	59	40	42	36

* The question wording for 1974 and 1979 was slightly different.
Source: Election studies by David Butler and Donald Stokes, and by the British Election Study at the University of Essex.

Europe: no more mistakes by Britain this time?

The storm forecast over British fishing policy at the European summit meeting which opens today should have passed when Britain's turn to take the six-monthly presidency of the European Community Council of Ministers comes round in July.

The presidency offers a unique opportunity for the country concerned to steer the community's affairs and promote new initiatives through control of the agenda of the various Council meetings.

This presidency will be a crucial one in the history of the Community, and in many ways exceptionallly favourable to Britiesh initiatives. If real progress is to be made in reforming the common agricultural policy and the EEC budget—including the special problem of Britain's contribution—something will have to be achieved during our presidency; otherwise we risk running out of time. Equally, if the Community is to develop a credible industrial policy to cope with the recession, Third World competition and technological change, the time to start is in 1981.

By midsummer the French presidential election will be over. A new French administration may be more open to new ideas.

The second favourable factor is that Britain's own position in the Community is much stronger than during previous British presidencies. Our trade with the rest of the EEC is roughly in balance. Our exports to the EEC have grown more than sixfold since we joined in 1973 (if one includes oil) and now account for nearly half our total overseas sales.

Moreover, the recent decline of sterling in the exchange rate provides an opportunity to rectify one of our more serious mistakes of the past few years and make a positive pro-European gesture by joining the European Monetary System. It would have been in our best interests to have done this when the EMS was first started, when the pound was roughly equal to $2. Inexplicably, the Bank of England was worried that sterling's exchange rate would be pegged at this level if we joined, whereas if we did not it might fall to levels where our goods would be more competitive.

So we stayed out, but instead of falling sterling rose *against almost all currencies*, to a penal $2.40 or so. That would not have happened had we joined the EMS.

Now that the authorities are at last acting to get the exchange rate down to a level at which our manufacturing industries can compete, we are nearing the point—somewhere between $2 and $2.10 to the pound—at which sterling can be safely locked into the EMS at a sustainable level.

Such a move would certainly improve Britain's credibility with our EEC partners, especially if it was accompanied by some initiatives in the field of energy policy. What our partners would like from us here is a commitment to allocate some part of our North Sea oil production—figures of 7-10 per cent have been mentioned—as a strategic reserve available to other EEC countries in the event of further disruption to Opec supplies.

In return, Britain would benefit greatly from one of the proposals for increasing the Community's financial resources which has been floating around in Brussels for some time—a tax on all energy imports from outside the Community. If this were adopted it would help solve two problems together: it would broaden the Community's financial base and redress the imbalance between Britain and the rest of the Community which threatens otherwise to return in 1982, on the expiry of the three-year agreement negotiated last year by Mrs Thatcher.

Just as a common agricultural policy benefits EEC countries who are net food exporters, so a common energy policy would benefit countries such as Britain who are, or are about to become, net energy exporters. This is an area where we should therefore be c ing new initiatives durin presidency.

The other great area o lenge and opportunity course, the CAP. Unle Community's financial b expanded, or unless a tural spending is brought control, the Community run out of money, ma 1982, maybe in 1983. for one is unlikely to as an increase in the financi ing—even via an ener port—tax unless farm sp is brought under control. are too many other w which Britain would like any extra money spent— ample on industrial regional and social pol allow any more to go t culture.

So the pressure for re on. At the same time f comes in the EEC co including Britain, are ge being squeezed and it is fore not the easiest of politically to cut back CAP.

Paradoxically, the fa Mr Peter Walker has te favour farming rather th sumer interests duri period as Agriculture ter—in contrast to his cessor, Mr John Silk example—may make it for him to sell a limited package to his colleagu ing his presidency of th ministers council. Th little doubt that he wou to see support for inc foodstuffs based much m long-term strategic d than short-term politica trading and a closer lin lished between the C trade policy.

It is also essential t cise some control ov national subsidies now developed for particular of food production, larly in France. The tre that at present the Com has to pay for the surpl duction generated by national subsidies. The deal with this is to estab principle that the cre the surplus pays for it bution and to impose a the Commission has pr on excess production.

All this should go so to putting a cap on spending, though it will as far as consumers wou In particular, there seen prospect that Mr Walk agree to ending the ve stantial under-valuation "green pound", which a to a tax on the Briti sumer.

The issues surroundi forthcoming farm price and the future of the C urgent and comple require an article to selves. But they are an able element in any ref tion of the EEC's strategy, however unp to Britain's farming munity.

The three other issue Mrs Thatcher will w address during her pre are :—

1. The broadening o policy to include an ele industrial policy, as set the Nicolson report.
2. Permanent mechani ensure that Britain do again incur an unfair bu commitment to the EEC 1979.
3. Ways of making the EEC system more effici streamlined, by focusin ruthlessly on priorities.

On the second issue, ready indicated, much gap could be bridged energy import levy, panied by reduced real ing on agricultural supp increased spending on in policy. But it may still be sary to look at particular las which would relate try's Community contri to some agreed econom iable.

Finally it would do harm in the eyes of othe bers if we were seen genuinely concerned to the Community work be well as looking after o national interests. The t not necessarily in conflic

Michael St

The immortality of Plataea

Philip Howard on the unique significance of a tiny Greek town wiped out in an earthquake last month

Last month's earthquake in central Greece wiped off the map a speck called Plataea. It is a dusty little one-goat town about ten miles south on the main road from Thivai, between the River Asopos and the foothills of Mount Kithairon. But in spite of its modest appearance, Plataea is one of the most historic places in the world. It was the site of the Greek victory over the Persians in 479 BC which saved our infant western civilization from being throttled at birth.

A generation later Plataea was the scene of a terrible siege. Unlike the Battle of Plataea this was not one of the decisive battles of the world, but it was one of the first to be recorded in vivid detail by a historian of genius. Plataea has been razed, yet again. But what happened there cannot be erased from history, or from the effect it had on all of us.

The Greek newspaper *Apogevmatini* has started a campaign to rebuild Plataea. Its editor-in-chief, Christos Pasalaris, sent us a cable the other day: "Gentlemen ... we have considered to address the most potential newspapers around the world, and propose them to adopt the above mentioned town, being convinced that the international press could use its influence in order to support the destructed area with material as well as with moral aid."

The Greek Prime Minister has announced that his government will meet all the expenses of repairing the devastation of the earthquake. But we should certainly give our moral aid to Plataea, because the victory there 25 centuries ago preserved such notions as the liberty of the individual and the freedom to ask questions and speak one's mind, however inconvenient, without which *The Times* would be a very different newspaper.

In his account of the battle Herodotus (who was born "a little before the Persian War") describes Plataea as "the greatest victory of all those known to us". He was right, for at least three reasons. It is difficult to discern the exact course of the campaign from his account, but at



Hand to hand combat with Greek getting the better of Persian

any rate it is clear that the strategy of Pausanias, the Spartan general, was masterly, notably in his refusal to be drawn to the Asopus and swamped by numbers.

Secondly, it is clear that the shield-wall stood as firm as a rock, and that there was great bravery by individual soldiers in attacking the Persian elite: "The fight was fiercest at the point where Mardonius, the Persian general, fought in person from his white horse, and surrounded by his thousand picked Persians, the flower of his army."

Thirdly, and most important, the Battle of Plataea ended the Persian attempts to conquer Greece. The Persian cavalry fell upon Pausanias as he was retreating to higher ground near Plataea. As he said in his message to the Athenians asking them to come quickly: "Men of Athens, the great struggle is now upon us—the struggle which will determine the liberty or enslavement of Greece".

After the battle had been lost and won, and the vast Persian treasure had been divided, each state buried its dead in a separate grave. Those Greek cities that should have sent contingents and had failed to do so got in on the act by erecting cenotaphs. Simonides composed epitaphs that still make the hair at the nape of the neck bristle. For the Athenian Dead at Plataea: "If to die honourably is the greatest part of virtue, Fate has done her best for us. Because we fought to crown Greece with freedom, we lie here enjoying fame that will never grow old."

At the beginning of the Peloponnesian War, Plataea, the little border town between Attica and Boeotia, was at the centre of history again. It was an ally of Athens but vulnerable to attack by its big neighbour to the north. In 431, after an assault by Thebes, Athens evacuated civilians. The garrison, after a long and heroic defence, was eventually starved out by the Peloponnesians in 427, and its members put to death, except for those who had escaped in a daring night sortie.

Thucydides' account of the siege warfare, with mounds, and saps, and undermining, and attack by fire, and hair-breadth 'scapes i' the imminent deadly breach, reads like an episode in the First World War. It has always been a popular passage for teachers In British schools, partly because it is a long self-contained narrative, partly because of the difficulty of the vocabulary and the complexity of the grammar, but mainly because of the drama and pathos of the story.

"They therefore brought the Plataeans before the army again one by one, and asked each of them the same question: 'Have you done anything to help the Spartans and their allies in the war?' As each man replied 'No', he was taken away and killed, no exceptions being made. No fewer than 200 Plataeans were put to death in this way, together with 25 Athenians who had been with them in the siege." The women were made slaves.

As for the little city, the foul, bloody Spartans razed it from its very foundations and built, next to the temple of Hera, a large hotel 200ft in circumference, with rooms upstairs and downstairs. They used the roofs and doors of the Plataeans to build, and with the other material in the wall—the brass and the iron—they made couches which they dedicated to Hera, for whom they also built a stone temple 100ft square.

It takes more than an earthquake, more even than the Spartans, to wipe out Plataea. What happened there will be remembered so long as there are free men around who can recognize the difference between liberty and slavery. The Greeks will rebuild the town. Another layer will be added to the frequent devastations in the archaeology of Plataea. But, as Simonides wrote, the immortality of Plataea is guaranteed by stuff that lasts longer than stones.

Confessions of an infltbl mttrss buyer

Returning from a few weeks out of town, I found more than the usual quantity of mail waiting for me. As usual, most was from people trying to sell things. There were brochures advertising jewelry, pens, encyclopaedias, theatres, records and gadgets of all kinds. Some demanded an answer right away so that I would qualify for a free lottery. One envelope, challengingly, bore the question: "Do you read advertising mail such as this?"

The shaming answer is yes, I do, and that is why I am chiefly to blame for the crowing weight of junk mail that afflicts me. You just have to give a positive response to one such offering and word spreads quickly round the mail-order underworld: "We've found a live one here." More and more solicitations flood in.

I can trace exactly my most important error. It was when I ordered, I think from an offer that came with one of my credit card statements, an inflatable mattress. It duly arrived and was satisfactory, its cleverest trick being that you can inflate it with a hair dryer.

For months afterwards, whenever another unmissable opportunity came through the post, it would contain the code words "Infltbl Mttrss" next to my name. I was not sure that I wanted to be so known in the junk-mail community: it made it sound as if I practised some kind of fetish with the air-filled object.

And why, I wondered, had they picked on the infltbl mttrss? Why not the cktl trlly, in white plastic with stowable round shelves, that I had invested in earlier? Or the mock leather brfcs with my initials on it? Or the superior etchings by Frederick Remington? All goodies that I had ordered through the mails.

So when the envelope asked me "Do you read advertising mail such as this?", it must already have known the answer. Yet that did not prevent its authors from repeating the question on each of seven individual leaflets inside the envelope, all offering what seemed extraordinarily low-priced jewelry.

The offers included a genuine diamond solitaire necklace on an 18in chain for $5, a pair of diamond-studded earrings for the same price and a solid 14 carat gold floating heart pendant, also $5. At the more pricey end of the market was a 7in gold chain bracelet for $7 and a 16in chain for $13.

I did not succumb, as they might have known I would not. The computer which selected my name at random for this test ought to have known that your average inflatable mattress man is not normally a dmnd sltre nckle person, though I suspect the Remington etching, once word of that gets about, will qualify me for a number of extraordinary opportunities in the area of the fine arts.

Culture is already covered. This year I bought a subscription to three plays at the Lincoln Centre, since when every repertory company in town, and some in adjacent states, have written trying to lure me through their dingy portals.

I threw all those away, as I did the letter which began: "Congratulations! You've just won an all-expenses paid free trip for two to Hawaii." To begin with I knew very well it did not mean that—it turned out that I was to imagine how lovely it would be if my phone rang and somebody gave me that message.

In the second place, I am not sure I want to go to Hawaii, because to judge from the prizes offered on promotional contests and television quiz shows, half its visitors must be there on trips they have won.

On balance, I would prefer to stay at home, curled up with my copy of the catalogue from Hammacher Schlemmer, one of the few pieces of junk mail I did save and cherish. It is a New York shop which boasts a stock as eccentric as its name.

It specializes in gadgets for the performance of functions you never knew you could not accomplish without them—a tremendous place to buy presents for people who have everything twice.

My favourite item is the professional egg peeler, a good buy at $9.95 for those who find peeling hard-boiled eggs simply too much of a strain. "Place cooked egg in cradle under accordion-like cover, press down on cover and presto, egg drops out peeled."

Other gadgets offer a variety of sounds, including silence. The environmental sound-X machine, at $129.95, plays "white sound" for screening out unwanted noises. It can also simulate breaking waves, surf effects, rain and a waterfall. It is supposed to send you to sleep, but might not.

The insecurity of life in American cities is taken care of by a wide variety of precautionary devices. Fire detectors, door alarms, ultra-safe locks, an electronic rodent eliminator, an emergency lantern for blackouts, a flood detector and a blood pressure instrument for those moments when everything piles up on you.

A cordless electric pot scrubber ($39.95) is clearly something no self-respecting kitchen should be without, as is the machine for making sliced bread thinner ($12.95). But what are we to make of the electronic diet fork? At first I thought it must be a joke, but it seems perfectly serious. Here is how the catalogue describes it:

"An eating utensil designed with built-in lights which automatically signal you when to eat and when to stop. Induces weight loss through behaviour modification. The green light signals to eat, the red light how long to chew and to stop."

A snip $14.95, but I could not possibly bring myself to order it. Imagine being known to the mail-order people as "elctrnc dt frk." What bizzarre nonsense would they try on me then?

I thought of Hammacher Schlemmer's gadgetry last weekend when President Reagan, apparently feeling trapped in the White House, was in New York. He seems to have had a whale of a time.

He went to see *Sugar Babies*, a slightly risqué show about old-time strippers (or burlesque, as they modestly term it here). He watched his son dance with the Joffrey Ballet, he visited Little Italy and went out to dinner with friends at Le Cirque, one of New York's most fashionable and expensive restaurants, where Mrs Reagan is an old customer.

It was the dinner and the elaborate preparations—precautions, rather—that intrigued people here. On the day of the President's visit, squads of inspectors from the Secret Service and the city health and fire departments went to Le Cirque to carry out checks.

The men from the Food and Drug Administration provoked the most comment. They were checking for food contamination and had the effrontery to advise M Alain Sailhac, one of the grandest French chefs in New York, about how he should cool his sauces.

"They want sauces to be cooled rapidly," M Sailhac complained. "From hot to cold in 30 minutes so bacteria do not develop. But I think for flavour and texture, sauces should cool slowly. But of course, for today we will do it their way."

This blatant governmental interference in the art of the chef provoked a justifiably angry editorial in *The New York Times*, which cares deeply about such matters. While it conceded that President Harding had died 58 years ago from suspected food ing, after eating fish in the paper felt that the Le Cirque was not suffi high to warrant such dr measures.

The editorial pointed o on the campaign trail, dates are required to kinds of ethnic foods w certain histories, and w not lost a potential pr yet. "Surely incumbent demonstrate their sol with the working clas taking a chance on one Alain Sailhac's $90 din he wrote bitingly.

Apparently not. I kno Mr Reagan is unusually a president but have not it suggested that he has t with his gastric proces the Secret Service were they would buy him o those electronic diet for help his digestion.

No doubt Hamn Schlemmer could add a tive device which goes a shade of yellow in the pr of bacteria, or even "stop" as he spears a s morsel. It might seem a of public funds but it avoid offending the chef.

Michael Leapi

THE TIMES

P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

BRITAIN WRONGLY IN THE DOCK

The contentious issue of fisheries policy now looks like dominating the European Community's summit conference which opens in Maastricht today. Herr Schmidt is said to be enraged by the failure of the Ten to reach agreement on the issues involved, which has meant that German fishermen have had to stay in port rather than go out and take advantage of the access to Canadian waters which was negotiated some time ago. And he apparently plans to blame Britain for it. Britain, it is being suggested in Bonn, has failed to respect last year's agreement on its budget contributions, which included an undertaking by all concerned to reach agreement on fisheries by the end of last year. Mrs Thatcher will therefore be pilloried and threatened with reprisals.

These are substantial allegations, which threaten to turn differences over fisheries into a Community crisis; and it is to be hoped that everyone will keep a sense of proportion in Maastricht. There are, after all, bigger questions to be tackled by the Ten both inside and outside the Community. But the German charges can and should be answered. Basically, there is no reason to single out Britain for the failure to reach agreement on fisheries so far. Agreement by all implies concessions by all—including France, which was largely responsible for the last-minute failure in December and is now insisting on access to British coastal waters.

The present impasse can be traced directly to that original sharp practice. The Six need not be surprised, still less affronted, if the late entrants insist on rectifying the advantage that was then taken of their position.

The recent contraction and present recession of the British fishing industry are not in any large measure attributable to Community policy. They are due to the loss of distant fishing grounds, especially off Iceland, to depletion of stocks in the North Sea and north-east Atlantic, to the cost of fuel, and to the volume of cheap imports. What Community policy has done is deprive the British Government of the best means of compensating for those adversities, which would be to order and exploit to the national advantage all fisheries within the 200-mile coastal zone or the median line where applicable. This Government and its predecessor have striven to make up for this extra handicap with the full backing of Parliament. There is a bipartisan policy on fish. It has been maintained up to this point and the Prime Minister deserves every encouragement to maintain it at the Maastricht summit.

Britain is being wrongly represented as inflexible. Mr Peter Walker has indicated that he is prepared to negotiate around a figure for a British catch quota that is substantially lower than Britain is entitled to demand in view of the contribution its waters make to the total Community fishpond and in view of the extent of its losses in distant waters. That aspect of the negotiation is nearly ready for agreement. So are the all-important measures concerning conservation and control of catches. It is over access to coastal waters that the negotiatons are deadlocked. Even here Britain's negotiators have given ground, conceding others' historic rights to fish within twelve miles of our shores, though they rightly insist on strict interpretation of those rights.

The common fisheries policy in its pristine form was the most advanced essay in Community-building to be attempted. Not only did it provide for a common market in the product, it envisaged common ownership of the resource. Fishing is a form of hunting. The hunting grounds, customarily or prospectively reserved for their coastal states, were to be open to the vessels of all EEC member states on equal terms.

A policy incorporating those ideas was hastily cobbled together on the eve of negotiations for the enlargement of the Community a decade ago. The candidates for membership were Britain, Ireland, Denmark and Norway, all nations with fish rich waters. The Six had by that time overfished their own waters to the point of depletion. The ruse was transparent, its effect injurious to the applicants. Norway did not buy it. Britain, with larger questions on her mind, did; and won a temporary stay of the free access provisions, which expires at the end of next year.

There Britain cannot make any more concessions either on exclusive access within 12 miles or on preferential access within 50 miles round the northern coasts of the island. There may be room for compromise over the question of permanency. The French want the exclusive zones to hold only for another temporary period. That will not do, but Mrs Thatcher could agree to a review in ten years' time on the basis that the exclusive and preferential zones remained intact thereafter in the absence of agreement to alter them.

There remains the Canadian agreement which is of such importance to Germany. Britain has not allowed its implementation in advance of agreement on the internal Community regime, because it would further expose the British market to pressure of imports and because (unspoken) the blockage is regarded as a means on putting indirect pressure on the French to settle. That is playing rough in the Community stadium, and Germans are hinting that they can play rough too by linking the fish impasse to payment of budgetary refunds. If that threat were carried out it would precipitate a very serious crisis indeed in the Community. Britain has already offered to unblock the Canadian agreement if it is afforded adequate safeguards against consequent depression of the home market for fish. It has been offered inadequate safeguards. It must not ruin the home market—but the gap is bridgeable—if tempers can be kept. The shared interest of the Ten remain greater than their differences.

AN UNJUSTIFIED JUDICIAL MONOPOLY

There's a sting in the Supreme Court Bill which is for the most part an innocuous and desirable measure consolidating the law on the structure and administration of the higher courts of England and Wales. The sting is in Clause 10 which says, simply, that no one can become a High Court judge "unless he is a barrister of at least 10 years' standing". In other words, no solicitors need apply. That is, indeed, the present position. But in the last 10 years, since the Courts Act 1971, solicitors have been allowed to fill some judicial positions, and they now believe the time has come to extend their horizons.

At present, a solicitor can be appointed a recorder—a part-time Crown court judge—and, after three years as recorder, is eligible to be appointed a circuit judge, a full-time job hearing civil cases in the county courts and criminal trials in the Crown court. There are about 350 circuit judges, of whom only 19 have reached that status from the solicitors' profession. There has been no suggestion from any quarter that these circuit judges have performed their duties any less competently than those drawn from the bar. But, for former solicitors, their judicial career ends there. Circuit judges who have been barristers can be promoted further, to the High Court and thence, on merit, to the very highest judicial appointments (although in practice, most High Court judges are taken directly from the ranks of the practising bar). The solicitors are asking for the right to become eligible for the High Court if their performance as circuit judge warrants it. They are not suggesting that there should be anything automatic in it, merely that there should be no inflexible bar preventing former solicitors, who have proved themselves good judges, from climbing the judicial ladder.

It does not seem much to ask, but the Lord Chancellor, the higher judiciary and the barristers' profession have united against this mild reform, for reasons which are utterly unconvincing. Lord Hailsham said in a recent debate in the House of Lords, that it would create ill-feeling between the two branches of the profession. It is more likely that such feeling would be generated by his, and the bar's, obstinate refusal to give in on the issue. It reflects no credit on barristers if the possible presence of two or three former solicitors among the 74 judges on the High Court bench would urge them to ill-will. It is said, too, that solicitors are not capable of being High Court judges because they have not had experience of being advocates in that court (the right of audience being denied them). But barristers are often appointed to the bench with little advocacy experience, and, moreover, many judges, on appointment, are assigned to cases involving areas of the law in which they have had little or no professional experience.

The barrier is an unnecessary one, serving no good purpose. Removing it would open no floodgates. It would not be subject to abuse, since the Lord Chancellor would remain in control of appointments. It would be in the public interest to have the best possible judges, regardless of provenance. It is not as if the higher judiciary is so replete with talent that it can afford to reject aspirants of distinction.

David Wood

Passing picket lines into parliament

lembers of the European Parliaient attending the opening of a pecial plenary session on farm rices in Strasbourg today will have pass through a picket line formed their own staff—an unusual experience. There will be no unseemly ilitancy by the protesters, not erely because the French police e tough and well trained in andling demonstrations. The ckets will be highly educated, enerously paid, middle-class men id women who would not lightly ake monkeys of themselves in ont of television cameras or see y particular glory in manning volutionary barricades. Nor will e be kicking up a fuss for more oney.

The quarrel between the MEPs d their staff is about where the rliament should meet. The directly ected parliament overwhelmingly ints a single working place where l plenary sessions and most committee meetings may be held. hether that single working place ould be Brussels or Strasbourg ntinues to be argued, but there are ry few MEPs who would say ixembourg should be left in the ogramme.

Unfortunately Luxembourg, which s now been completely cut out the rest of 1981, and perhaps good, is the town where the Parment's administrative headquars stand on the decision of member ites, and therefore the town where staff have been obliged to make eir homes and establish their nilies. Half the parliamentary iff of 2,000 accompanied by three ry loads of documents, is now mmitted to spending at least one ek each month in Strasbourg. d about 300 also have to spend o or three weeks a month in ussels. It is part of staff conditions of employment that they can be "requisitioned" to work wherever parliament decides. If they absent themselves they are officially on strike, and forfeit pay.

Any independent arbitrator would find both parliament and staff have a case. Both are victims of a history not of their own making. A conference of foreign ministers of the founding Six decided in January, 1958, that the European Assembly should meet in Strasbourg, where the chamber and offices of the Council of Europe, the maison de l'Europe, already provided living space. But that agreement was formally overlaid by a new agreement in 1965, where the first Article laid down that "Luxembourg, Brussels and Strasbourg shall remain the provisional places of work of the Communities". Luxembourg took the lion's share; and the parliamentary staff bought houses, found schools for children and built their private lives there.

The old nominated European Parliament, whose members owed their main loyalty to national governments and national politics, made little fuss about the gipsy life of travelling on parliamentary business between Brussels, Luxembourg, and Strasbourg. But the directly elected parliament, since July 1979, has markedly increased the work-load, and found the expense and inefficiency of constant travel indefensible.

The cost of three parliamentary working places (Brussels, Luxembourg and Strasbourg) is now little short of £20m out of a parliamentary total of £125m a year, if you count rents, travel, furniture, and the rest. The expenditure on sites has more than doubled since direct elections. MEPs are plagued by poor communications, and sometimes, trouble over hotel bookings.

The European Parliament disavows responsibility for all the public money wasted in the triplication of its facilities and services. It puts the blame squarely on the national governments of the Ten, under Article 216 of the Rome Treaty that "the seat of the institutions of the Community shall be determined by common accord of the governments of the Member States".

Indeed, parliamentarians, including a majority of members of their managerial bureau, will be bitterly disappointed if the summit meeting in Maastricht today and tomorrow does not take up the parliament's ultimatum that a single seat should be settled within the Council of Ministers by mid-June. British MEPs overwhelmingly want Brussels as the single working place for reasons that include better air services, closeness to the headquarters of the Commission, and abundant hotels of varying quality and price.

Yet Strasbourg still has staunch friends, not only among the French; and the enlarging Community reinforces an argument for a Central European parliamentary base.

So much serves as a summary of the parliamentary case. The staff case (a compromise reached by nine staff associations, now led by a distinctly moderate Englishman) could hardly be so easily brushed aside by any arbitrator as by the parliament's managerial bureau, who has been known to refuse to consult staff representatives and to act by diktat almost like a Victorian employer.

After all, the parliament's staff is Luxembourg-based because the member states, at least of the founding Six, decided that they should be, and morally if not legally the contractual terms on which they took their jobs may be reckoned to have been altered if they should now be required either to lead a gipsy life, or to uproot their families, lose money in a falling market on houses bought in the Grand Duchy, and pay a premium on a rising market for houses bought elsewhere. Significantly, some middle-class wives of staff have become activists to campaign against an arbitrary rationalization of the parliament's meeting place. Their children's schooling makes an important part of their argument.

Historically, anybody may easily see why Strasbourg originally came to be chosen as the seat for parliamentary plenary sessions, and Luxembourg as the administrative capital of the Communities, less the Commission. Yet as the Community grows from Six to Ten, and soon to Twelve, the historic compromise makes less and less sense, in terms of costs, efficiency, convenience, and much else. It is time member states, as parliament now urges, took Article 216 of the Rome Treaty seriously; a start ought to be made at the summit meeting in Maastricht this week. Over to Mrs Thatcher.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Issues involved in 'Observer' sale

From Mr R. W. Rowland

Sir, I have read the letters about the sale of *The Observer*, and I think that the points publicly raised by those opposed to it are:

(1) that the sale was clandestine; (2) that the sale of any national newspaper is in a special category of public importance and therefore subject to government inquiry; (3) that the sale of a newspaper to an international business is in itself worrisome and inhibits freedom of speech; (4) that the sale should be referred to the Monopolies Commission so that other buyers may step forward; (5) that I "should not be able to avoid the scrutiny I find so unappealing".

I shall take these points one by one. Since I have known Mr Robert Anderson he has always understood that I was interested in *The Observer*, either on behalf of Lonrho or myself, if he should be minded to sell. *The Observer* made a loss of £4m in 1980, and last month Mr Anderson told me that Atlantic Richfield of which he is chief executive was prepared to sell. He preferred a joint arrangement which would continue their interests, as he thought it sustaining for the paper and the staff.

The agreement was announced, and Lonrho at once arranged to see the executive directors of the paper and then the journalists and printers. Our Scottish papers sent representatives to these meetings, to give professional assurances. We also asked to see the Secretary of State, Mr Biffen, whose formal assent is needed. As Lonrho already owns newspapers in Scotland we considered the unlikely possibility of a referral, and I told Mr Anderson that Lonrho had been referred over the House of Fraser bid, and my board would be unhappy to undertake two hearings at once. Accordingly we agreed my right to take up the direct interest.

The second point is that national newspaper transfers must be the subject of a Monopolies and Mergers (Fair Trading) inquiry. This is simply dealt with by looking at the last few years in Fleet Street. The Beaverbrook family sold the *Express*, the *Sunday Express* and the London *Evening Standard* for £14m to the multinational Trafalgar House, whose managing director took personal charge of the Express Group. Mr David Astor after 27 years as owner/editor sold *The Observer* to an American oil company with international interests. *The Standard* and the *Evening News* suddenly merged to give an evening monopoly to the *New Standard*. *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* passed from a Canadian multinational to an Australian multinational company.

All these swam past under Conservative and Labour Governments. It's not unreasonable for us to feel that Lonrho, registered in the United Kingdom and with 65,000 shareholders here, has a good claim to the same exemption, in acquiring a single unprofitable Sunday paper.

Third; that the sale of a national newspaper to an international business could inhibit free expression by the editor and journalists. I will take this seriously, but in my own experience and that of all people who know the world of journalism, you cannot inhibit a good journalist, and you cannot sell papers or advertising space without good journalism. I also cannot recall criticism on these grounds of the many national papers owned by large businesses. Finally, I am a part owner, the other part being owned by Atlantic Richfield, always praised by *The Observer* and its national directors as exemplary owners.

The fourth suggestion was that the sale should be referred to the Monopolies Commission so that others may offer for *The Observer* while Lonrho goes through the Monopolies Commission. I think this would be abnormal in commercial life.

Fifth, that I "should not be able to avoid the scrutiny I find so unappealing" by taking a direct interest, a view put forward in your column by Mr Smith, Shadow Trade Secretary. By taking a direct interest, I would be neither making a newspaper merger nor forming a monopoly, which are the targets of the legislation in question. Mr Smith is right to say that I find it unappealing, and I find it unnecessary to submit to further inquiry, whether on the company's behalf or my own.

I am not a newspaper proprietor, and I am accordingly complying precisely with the provisions of the Fair Trading Act.

TINY ROWLAND,
Hedsor Wharf,
Bourne End,
Buckinghamshire.
March 22.

From Professor L. C. B. Gower

Sir, It is a well established principle of company law that directors, at any rate without the approval, after full disclosure, of the company in general meeting (and not always even then) cannot divert to themselves any corporate property, opportunity or information. I am, therefore, puzzled by the apparent belief of the Board of Lonrho that they can divert to Mr Rowland personally the benefit of the conditional contract with Atlantic Richfield for the purchase of a controlling interest in *The Observer*.

Nor do I understand how this would remove the necessity for the consent of the Secretary of State. Whether or not Mr Rowland has a controlling interest in Lonrho, and is accordingly a newspaper proprietor in that capacity, it seems clear that Lonrho (and indeed Atlantic Richfield), which is unquestionably a newspaper proprietor, and Mr Rowland are "acting together to secure or exercise control of a body corporate or other association or to secure control of any enterprise or assets" and are therefore to be treated as one person and a newspaper proprietor for the purpose of the Fair Trading Act 1973: see sections 57(1) and 77(1) and (4)(d).

Yours faithfully,
L. C. B. GOWER,
26 Willow Road,
Hampstead, NW3.
March 22.

From Mr Richard Hall

Sir, The time has come for frankness about *The Observer*. The ructions over its future no longer relate simply to editorial integrity but to ownership. The influential opponents of Mr Tiny Rowland will not be placated if he gives written guarantees a yard long that he has no wish to interfere with its editorial policies. The orchestrated campaign for a referral to the Monopolies Commission has been designed to buy time while alternative proprietors can be brought into play.

For his part, Mr Rowland has shown himself capable of remarkable gyrations to resist being fended off. He also says he wants to expand *The Observer* and to start a new evening paper in association with it.

As a member of the editorial staff, I believe that the external anti-Rowland faction (which exerts considerable pressure internally through some of my colleagues) should now name the prospective alternative buyers. We have lived too long on hints and rumours. Whoever these alternatives are, they need to be rich: although the paper is profitable at this moment, it will undoubtedly require investment to sustain its position in the longer term.

Livelihoods are not at stake for most of the people intent upon this campaign. But they are for the journalists, printers and other employees. If a better buyer than Mr Rowland can speedily be produced, that is splendid. If not, we should extract from Mr Rowland all possible guarantees and press on with the business of producing a newspaper. Everything else apart, there is a duty to the readers.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD HALL,
The Observer,
8 St Andrew's Hill, EC4.
March 21.

MPs' role in Canada's constitution

From Mr J. C. Carson

Sir, Visiting London from Canada in the week of March 2—I was pleased to be drawn into many probing discussions on the Canadian constitutional issue. I have come home with a restored high respect for the British parliamentarian's understanding and wisdom.

Press reports in our two countries vary widely on British reaction. Canadian sources are quoted frequently on what Mrs Thatcher did or didn't say or how her aides now interpret her position. Parliamentarians are attributed no appreciation of the issue if, indeed, attributed any awareness. I found British press reports rare but far more comprehending as, for example, your March 5 article "Labour MPs urged to oppose Trudeau move" and Lord Alport's letter on the same date.

The Canadian Federal Government's vigorous campaign at home and embryonic campaign in Britain is to maintain the "all-or-nothing" package concept of their constitutional request. The arguments of the provinces in opposition make the mistake, in my view, of responding to the "package" argument or else delving deeply into the fine details.

The justice of the Canadian request is found in a simple analysis. The "package" has three distinct parts. First is the basic request that the British North America Act become legislation of Canada rather than of the United Kingdom. This has the broad appeal of motherhood and is totally unopposed in Canada, save for the abstainers who think that Westminster's been co-operative and a fair overseer through the years.

Second in the package is an amending formula. It has a two-year life span after which, failing permanent adoption, the issue is to be taken to public referendum. While I may disagree with the precise formula, no sensible person can envisage a patriation of the constitution without some amending formula. The alternative is hopeless frustration of course and I believe Canadians can well cope with the proposal as it stands.

The injustice of the Canadian request lies in the third element: the Charter of Rights. To replace and expand upon the existing Canadian Bill of Rights of 1960, which the courts here have found frequently ineffective, the new Charter protects language rights, minority group rights and personal freedoms. Unfortunately, it goes on to allocate between federal and provincial governments the rights over natural resources including our newly developing oil industry, and hence to allocate tax and legislative control. Here lies the villainy. Perhaps the Charter formula is the best one upon all considerations, and perhaps it is not. In any case it is the cornerstone of the vociferous provincial opposition.

Canada has a battle on its hands over the Charter. To my mind it is the greatest of inequities that the Canadian Federal Government should seek to cloak that battle in the shrouds of an indivisible "package" and thus ask Westminster to adjudge in our Government's favour so hotly disputed an issue. Without comment on the merits of opposing views of the Charter, I submit that the battle is domestic to Canada, to be fought and settled here.

The Charter is itself an amendment to our constitution and improperly included in any concept of "patriation". I am gratified that so many British MPs recognize this and I am persuaded that your Cabinet fully understands.

I fear that Westminster may not have the power to decline a formal Canadian request, which is yet to be presented. Our Manitoba Court of Appeal has, by a majority, acknowledged Federal Government supremacy to act alone. The Supreme Court of Canada has yet to be heard. Politically, were Westminster to decline, there would be great jeopardy to the status of the Monarchy in Canada which now enjoys overwhelming support. Mr Trudeau's support is known to be, at best, limited.

For these reasons, Canadians must indeed entrust to your parliamentarians and particularly to Mrs Thatcher and her Cabinet the skill and dexterity to penetrate and resolve the Canadian Government's request. Mr Trudeau's "package" should be reduced by one-third. The process is presently at the persuasion stage and I hope that my nation may see one more act of exemplary judgment and statesmanship from the source of our system of government.

Yours faithfully,
J. J. C. CARSON,
The Simpson Tower,
Box 33,
401 Bay Street,
Montreal.
March 12.

Hayman case questions

From Mr Michael Woodhead

Sir, I believe that Mr Geoffrey Dickens, MP, was entirely right to name Sir Peter Hayman in the House of Commons in connexion with the recent child pornography trial. It is never easy for a Member to speak out against the advice of senior colleagues, and I think that Mr Dickens's decision was commendable.

At the present time, too many people in public life are ready to excuse criminal behaviour, condone gross immorality and advocate the relaxation of laws that provide at least some check upon anti-social behaviour and perverted practices. There has never been a greater need for those who believe in decent standards to speak up without fear or favour.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL WOODHEAD,
9 College Road,
Buxton,
Derbyshire.
March 18.

From Mr R. P. T. Davenport-Hines

Sir, Until a week ago, only a few unfortunates in Huddersfield had heard of Mr Geoffrey Dickens, and no-one who has watched him performing his stunt can suppose that he has one scintilla of Sir Peter Hayman's unselfish ability. Mischievous avidity for headlines is no substitute for talent or hard work, as Mr Dickens will have time to reflect when he disappears back into his political oubliette next week.

Your obedient servant,
R. P. T. DAVENPORT-HINES,
3 Pembridge Square, W2.
March 18.

From Mrs W. Gardener

Sir, The naming of the retired diplomat has indeed served one good purpose. It has removed suspicion from all other retired diplomats still extant.

Yours faithfully,
WENDY GARDENER,
25 Fourth Avenue, Denvilles,
Havant, Hampshire.
March 18.

From Mr Nicholas B. Morley

Sir, What does Mr Geoffrey Dickens hope to achieve by disclosing the name of Sir Peter Hayman? Paedophilia is a neurotic symptom. As a psychotherapist I constantly encounter evidence that psycho-sexual problems stem from a faulty parent/child relationship.

If it is true that 4,000 children are missing, most between 12 and 17 years of age, why is this so? Could it be that these children want to get away from an unhappy home life?

Mr Dickens claims to have parent power behind him. Could it be that these parents, who may feel guilty about their attitude to their children, are looking for scapegoats to alleviate their own guilt?

With a healthy upbringing, children can develop normal sexual attitudes, obviating deviations, such as paedophilia.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS B. MORLEY,
514 Clive Court,
Maida Vale, W9.
March 20.

From Mr E. M. Hall

Sir, I had hoped to be able to remain silent about Sir Peter Hayman, since he lives locally and is known to me personally, and since I feel deeply sorry for his family. But the letter from Mr Julian Fellowes (March 19) obliges me to write to you on the subject.

Mr Fellowes seems to be saying: "Why all the fuss about such a slight and pathetic offence?" I do not know whether all or indeed any of the subscribers to or members of the Paedophile Information Exchange were practitioners or merely academic students of the shameful subject-matter, but I do believe that such a "service" may well create a climate favourable to the development of a perversion which may place children at serious risk.

If someone posing as a pillar of the establishment badly lets down the establishment, then I cannot see why the establishment should want to protect him. Sir Peter Hayman might have won some small sympathy from me if he had stayed to face the music, instead of disappearing abroad.

Yours faithfully,
E. M. HALL,
6 Fair Mile,
Henley on Thames,
Oxfordshire.
March 19.

Threat to historic view

From Lord Kennet

Sir, The recent spate of letters makes it clear that the Department of the Environment is no longer acting as the protector of the national heritage that it used to be, and ought to be.

Here is another case. Beverley Minster is the cleverest and the least known of all the thirteenth-century cathedrals and cathedral-size churches in England; its design is as dazzling as its location is far from the tourist track. Recently the Beverley District Council bought the open field immediately to the south of the Minster, which was zoned for public open space in the structure plan, gave itself planning permission for housing and sold it to a developer, presumably at a large profit. The Department of the Environment proposes to do nothing about it, since it thinks the Minster is not of national importance, and that the District Council is best placed to make what is a purely local judgment.

If Beverley Minster is not of national importance, then no building is. At one stroke: public open space gone, the finest view of its kind in the country destroyed, and the philistinism of central government restored to where it was before both Labour and Conservative ministers in the 1960s and 1970s undertook their proper responsibility.

If Mr Heseltine is going to pauperize local authorities with one hand, he should not turn them loose on the heritage with the other.

Yours, etc,
KENNET,
House of Lords.
March 13.

The Pope and birth control

From Mr A. Colin Bennett

Sir, I refer to the letter from Gerard Noel, editorial Director of *The Catholic Herald* (March 18). I find it surprising that, in drawing the analogy between the present Pope's ban on contraception and the condemnation of usury by Benedict XIV Mr Noel is so certain that the latter Pope was wrong.

The "evil" of usury is that it encourages the borrower to do and purchase things that he could not otherwise afford. Might not Benedict XIV, looking at today's credit-sodden, inflationary society, feel that he had some justification? Give by all means, and generously, or lend if you wish! but not at interest! Polonius got it right.

My economist friends please note.

Yours faithfully,
A. COLIN BENNETT,
11 Breams Buildings, EC4.
March 18.

Delay on 16-plus exam

From Miss C. G. Hunter

Sir, I should like to add a comment on the article by your Education Correspondent (March 18) which could be held to imply that this delegacy might be responsible for causing delay in the introduction of a single system of examining at 16+.

The Oxford Delegacy of Local Examinations declared its support for a common examination system at 16+ after completion of the initial feasibility studies in 1976. The date of introduction of such a system will not be decided by any moves currently under consideration by the University of Oxford and the delegacy. It will be determined by the speed with which the GCE and CSE Boards' Joint Council for 16+ National Criteria (where all boards are represented in their own right) is able to produce, for the approval of the Secretary of State for Education and Science, draft proposals for the general and subject-specific criteria intended for application nationally to syllabuses and assessment procedures in the new system.

Yours faithfully,
C. G. HUNTER,
Secretary to the Delegates,
Oxford Delegacy of Local Examinations,
Ewert Place,
Summertown,
Oxford.
March 18.

Sport and South Africa

From Mr C. E. Elwell

Sir, Mr S. Ramsamy of SAN-ROC (letter, March 13) should understand that many people in the Western world are revolted by the sort of political and social systems prevalent in many of the countries of Africa and the Third World. They are characterized by a mixture of brutality, corruption and incompetence that imposes upon their unfortunate peoples such a degree of misery and uncertainty that most might be all too happy to accept a chance to live in South Africa, even if this entailed submitting to the indignities suffered by the black people of that country. He says nothing of the countries of the Soviet block and those who adhere to its ideology which systematizes the deprivation of almost all normal liberties. His inconsistent application of dual standards leads him and his like into an apparent hypocrisy that is unedifying in anyone claiming to be concerned with the rights of man.

If we were all to follow the arguments of Mr Ramsamy, and ban all individuals associated with any political system of which we disapproved, we would all end up playing only with ourselves.

Yours faithfully,
C. E. ELWELL,
16 Beaufort Gardens, SW3.
March 13.

Making hay

From Mr E. D. Graham

Sir, The Budget contains no proposals to raise a tax from betting but your photograph (March 17) of helicopters being used to dry grass at Cheltenham suggests that the horseracing fraternity is not lacking in funds.

Yours faithfully,
E. D. GRAHAM,
Brooks's,
St James's, SW1.
March 19.

Root of inflation?

From Master James H. Pratt

Sir, I note in your report (March 18) of question time yesterday, that the Prime Minister stated that a majority of 14 was 1,400 per cent better than a majority of 1, a statement greeted with Conservative laughter and cheers.

In the absence of any further comment from either side of the House of Commons, I am led to deduce that there, in a nutshell, is encapsulated both the reason for the appalling mismanagement of our economy and also the lack of success in dissuading the lady from her determined course.

Yours sincerely,
JAMES H. PRATT,
The Old Vicarage,
Patrixbourne,
Nr Canterbury,
Kent.



COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
March 21: The Queen this afternoon attended the England versus Wales Women's International Hockey Match at Wembley Stadium where Her Majesty was received by the Managing Director, Wembley Stadium Ltd (Mr Geoffrey Nugus).

Before the match The Queen honoured the President of the All England Women's Hockey Association (Mrs M. Russell Vick) and the President of the Welsh Women's Hockey Association (Mrs C. O'Donnell) with her presence at luncheon.

The Hon Mary Morrison, the Right Hon Sir Philip Moore and Lieutenant-Colonel Blair Stewart-Wilson were in attendance.

March 22: The Prince of Wales arrived at Manchester Airport in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight today and afterwards, as Patron of the International Year of Disabled People, visited Stockport in connexion with the Mayor's Appeal for the Handicapped.

His Royal Highness this evening attended a Gala Performance at the Palace Theatre, Manchester, to mark the reopening of the Theatre.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Major John Winter, returned to London in the Royal Train.

KENSINGTON PALACE
March 21: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, President of The Girl Guides Association, this afternoon opened the Wickwood Camp Site of the Old Windsor District Girl Guides in Windsor Great Park.

The Hon Mrs Wills was in attendance.

The Duke of Gloucester will attend the golden jubilee luncheon given by the Council of PIRA, the research association for the paper and board, printing and packaging industries, at the Stationers' Hall, London, on March 25.

Princess Alexandra will attend the service of thanksgiving being held in Westminster Abbey to mark the golden jubilee of the Guide Dogs for the Blind Association, of which she is patron, on July 18.

Birthdays today

Professor H. C. Allen, 64; Mr Norman Bailey, 48; Sir Roger Bannister, 52; Mr Jimmy Edwards 61; Marshal of the RAF Lord Elworthy, 70; Mr Douglas Jay, MP, 74; Sir David McNee, 56; Sir Ralph Perring, 76; Professor Sir John Randall, 76; Sir Edward Warner, 70; the Most Rev G. O. Williams, 68; Sir Denis Wright, 70.

Reception

President of Nigeria
The President of Nigeria held a reception on Saturday evening at Grosvenor House for Nigerian nationals resident in the United Kingdom.

Dinner

Old Oakhamian Club
The annual London dinner of the Old Oakhamian Club was held on *Saturday* at the Naval and Military Club. Mr P. I. D. James was in the chair and the guests included Mr O. R. S. Bull, Headmaster of Oakham School, and Mr G. T. Griffith, headmaster, 1935-57.

Service dinner

Liverpool University OTC(TA)
Liverpool University OTC(TA) held their annual dinner at the Mabel Fletcher Technical College, *Liverpool on Saturday*. Major D. A. French presided. Guests included:
Major-General P. A. Downward, Honorary Colonel, Major-General A. C. S. Boswell, Brigadiers W. F. A. Findlay and G. Curl; Colonels H. G. McClellan, C. G. Dickie, and I. Paterson; Lieutenant Commanders P. L. Kemp and D. Ross, and Mr S. R. Whipple.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Professor Alexander Boksenberg, FRS, aged 44, professor of physics at University College London, to be director of the Royal Greenwich Observatory from October 1, in succession to Professor Graham Smith.

Mr J. McNaught to be President of the Institute of Marine Engineers in succession to Mr L. D. Trenchard.

Mr Daniel Huws, assistant keeper, department of manuscripts and records, National Library of Wales, to be keeper of manuscripts and records, in succession to Mr G. Milwyn Griffiths.

Premium Bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for £100,000, £50,000 and £25,000 Premium Savings Bond prizes, announced on Saturday, are: £100,000: No 11 VW 310276 (*winner lives in Derby*): £50,000: 13 WK 163062 (Belfast): £25,000: 6 VL 235675 (Greenwich).

Dr Runcie launches an overdue rethinking of basic ideas

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, announced to his diocese some months ago that he felt the time had come to grasp nettles; since then he has grasped a whole armful, apparently without being stung.

The Church of England would not be doing its duty by him, however, if it merely stood back in admiration at his boldness. *At some point, respect for an* archbishop prepared to give a lead will give way to a more critical response, so that he will know, and everyone will know, whether his leadership is proving effective.

Dr Runcie has, in those few months, established his position on disarmament, the Brandt report, the covenant with the Free *Churches, divorce, the visit of* the Pope, homosexuality, and Anglican relations with the Roman Catholic Church. Not all his positions have been equally thoroughly worked out; but on every one he has moved the argument towards new territory.

His ideas have been stimulating, controversial, and worth further debate. The church is finding it entirely refreshing to be prodded by new ideas, particularly by a man with a speculative rather than a dogmatic mind.

The danger exists, however, that the church may not be *theologically literate enough to* chew over and digest the ideas he is feeding it, in which case he could find that he is in a sense, talking to himself.

There may even be a case for the revival of Convocation as a forum for the more detailed and more expert examination of theological matters than the General Synod and its boards *and committees* are likely to be able to give them. Convocations represent the clergy, and have been absorbed into the synodical machinery, where the real power lies in reaction to the "talking shop" label that can stick to them all too easily. But an archbishop who needs feedback needs such gathering to provide it for him.

A *case in point* would be the present critical phase of the church unity movement. There was a curious development during the General Synod last month when representatives of the two Convocations made a private appeal to Dr Runcie to find some way to give the Church of England more room for manoeuvre in connexion with the Covenant.

The proposals, as they stand, are caught in a rigid timetable, and the limits of what is still negotiable are precise. The synod itself cannot step outside the timetable, but the two Convocations could.

Paradoxically, that is possible just because they are talking shops, at one remove from the decision-reaching mechanisms of the synod itself. They can meet and discuss whatever they like, whenever they like. An examination of options, at this stage of the argument, would be beneficial.

In much the same way, Dr Runcie's even more recent initiative on Anglican-Roman Catholic relations is ripe for further discussion, not so much to approve or disapprove as to *unravel. The archbishop, in his* Westminster Abbey address, was beginning the formulation of a negotiating position, setting out what kind of ideal relationship the Church of England would like with Roman Catholic Christianity.

That throws some of the onus onto the Roman Catholic side to specify its own vision of unity. But it should also stimulate debates within Anglicanism itself. How much agreement is there within Dr Runcie's own church? What are his strong points, and which his weak? To be specific: can anyone see any way round the problem of papal infallibility, which seems to block the road just round the next bend?

It is the one issue that the Anglican-Roman Catholic International Commission will not solve by its usual method of going behind the Reformation to Christian fundamentals, and it was not really dealt with in the abbey address either.

It is not inconceivable that the combined weight of Anglican and Orthodox entreaties to Rome might produce a new formulation of the doctrine, limiting *the exercise of papal infallibility* to those matters on which it is already clear beyond doubt that complete agreement already exists in the whole church.

The infallibility of the whole church (meaning a united, Anglican-Orthodox-Roman church) is a doctrine not unknown to Anglicans, whereas the fallibility of Pope John Paul II is, to Anglicans, all too obvious.

It is ironic that that seems to give him more moral authority in Anglican circles than in some Roman ones, for the respect in which he is held is not wounded in the same way by disagreements on certain specific items.

That is because his Anglican admirers do not feel under any pressure to consent to everything he says, a pressure *felt* by Roman Catholics because of the penumbra of infallibility that overshadows all papal pronouncements, technically fallible or not. All that needs an airing, as much in the Church of England as on the Roman side.

Dr Runcie's stimulus of the collective ecclesiastical greymatter, is a benefit of his leadership that may have come as a slight surprise in *some* quarters, where he was reckoned an amiable man but not a deep thinker.

The anniversary of his enthronement in Caterbury Cathedral occurs this week, and it was in his enthronement address that he first signalled clearly that he possessed the *capacity* to stir the church with idea. Some of the subjects then touched on, including a glimpse of rare insight into Christian spirituality, have yet to be expanded and elaborated to the same extent as his ideas on morality or ecumenism.

There are signs, however, that Dr Runcie has some sort of agenda in his head, a shopping list of topics, needing his public attention and leadership, and he has by no means reached the bottom of it. His first year indicates the start of *an interesting* period in Anglicanism, an overdue renewal of basic ideas and a return to intelligent thinking about fundamentals.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr L. Besselink and Miss A. McDonnell
The engagement is announced between Leonard, son of De Heer and Mevrouw F. Besselink, of Amstelveen, Holland, and Alison, daughter of Mr and Mrs B. A. McDonnell, of Englefield Green, Surrey.

Mr K. G. Buchanan and Miss G. M. Hills
The engagement is announced between Gavin, younger son of Mr and Mrs A. F. C. Buchanan, of Staunton, Gloucester, and Gillian, younger daughter of Dr and Mrs T. H. Hills, of Church Hill House, Merstham, Surrey.

Lieutenant A. G. T. Cooper RN and Miss D. M. E. Milford
The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of Captain G. T. Cooper, RN (Ret) and Mrs G. T. Cooper, of 12 Elms Avenue, Lilliput, Poole, Dorset, and Donna Mary, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs M. H. Milford, of 161 Lako Road, Takapuna, Auckland, New Zealand.

Mr P. Londish and Miss D. Childs
The engagement is announced between Peter, elder son of Mr and Mrs S. Londish, of Sydney, Australia, and Diana, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Childs, of Orpington, Kent.

Mr R. W. D. Orders and Miss U. K. Wiedemann
The engagement is announced between Richard, elder son of Mrs J. C. Michell, of 45 Boscobel Place, Eaton Square, London, SW1, and of Mr D. C. D'Arcy Orders, of Estoril, Portugal, and Kristina, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Wiedemann, of Grosse-Strasse 171, 2100 Hamburg.

Marriage

Mr S. W. A. Comonte and Mrs C. A. Montgomery-Massingberd
The marriage took place quietly in London on March 19 between Mr Sheridan Comonte, and Mrs Christine Massingberd.

The Athenaeum

Lord Caldecote has been elected to membership of The Athenaeum under Rule 2.

Photograph by Warren Harrison

A scene from Passion and Resurrection, a sung liturgical drama composed by Jonathan Harvey and produced by the Bishop of Winchester, Dr John Taylor, which was given two weekend performances in Winchester Cathedral.

Art deco panels from liner Normandie make $90,000

By Frances Gibb

A set of eight art deco wall panels from the liner Normandie was auctioned at Christie's in New York on Saturday for $90,000 (*estimate $50,000 to $60,000*), or £39,473.

The lacquered panels were made by Jean Dupas in about 1933-34. He had been commissioned to decorate the four corners of the ship's main lounge *and chose as his theme the history* of navigation which he traced in a series of 30 ft. high glass murals, 55 of which are now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

The sumptuous effect contributed greatly to the ship's reputation as a *floating showcase with* works by the foremost architects, decorators and sculptors in France at the time.

The panels sold on Saturday measure about 49 in. by 30 in. each and depict square riggers, cubist buildings and seabirds in gold, greys, sepia and silver leaf. They were bought by the Forbes magazine collection.

The Normandie, which was built between 1932 and 1935, was *commandeered* by the American Government in 1941, but during conversion to a troop carrier in New York harbour, the ship caught fire and foundered. The *fittings*, which had been removed before hand, were auctioned by *the government between 1942 and* 1943.

Memorial services

The Hon Mrs A. Cayzer
A service of thanksgiving for the life of the Hon Mrs Anthony Cayzer was held in St Albans Abbey, Hertfordshire, on Saturday. The Dean of St Albans officiated, assisted by Canon R. W. Martin. The Hon Martin Browne, brother, gave an address. Among those present were:
The Hon Anthony Cayzer, Mr and Mrs Timothy Hoare (son-in-law and daughter), Miss Rosanne Cayzer and Miss Verena Cayzer (daughters), Lord Oranmore and Browne (father), the Hon Dominick Browne (brother), the Hon Mrs Martin Browne (sister-in-law), the Hon Geoffrey Browne, Mr Shaun Browne, Miss Cara Browne and Mr Julian Browne.

The Earl and Countess of Verulam, Marjorie Countess of Verulam, the Countess of Arran, the Countess of Gainsborough, Patricia Countess of Jellicoe, Viscount and Viscountess Ridley, Imogen Viscountess Hampden, Viscount Sudeley, Viscount Melgund, Lord Rotherwick, Lord Lloyd, Lady Serena Andrew, Lady Gweneth Cavendish, Lady Caroline Ogilvy, Lady Rosemary French, Lady Jean Rankin, Lady Betty Winnington, the Hon Charles Cayzer, the Hon Robin Cayzer, the Hon James and Mrs Drummond, the Hon John Manners.

Brigadier and Hon Richard and Mrs Hamilton Russell, the Hon Hugh and Mrs Astor, the Hon Rupert Legge, Sir Nicholas and Lady Cayzer, Sir James Cayzer, Sir John and the Hon Lady Chichester, Sir John and Lady Margaret Colville, Admiral Sir Charles and Lady Madden, Lady Shearman, Major-General Sir Brian and Lady Wyldebore-Smith, Lady Jones, Miss Julie Baring, Mrs David Bowes-Lyon, Mrs David Butter, Miss Georgina Butter, Mr Robin Baring, Mr and Mrs Gerald Chichester, Miss Louise de Zulueta, Mr and Mrs A. Galliers Pratt, Miss Kate Graham, Mr and the Hon Mrs Michael Haslam.

Mr and Mrs Michael Hoare, Mr and Mrs Ian Henderson, Mr and Mrs R. Hamilton-Russell, Mr Greville Howard, Mr Rupert Bradstock, Mrs Mordaunt Smith, Princess Mellikoff, Miss Louise Mellikoff, Colonel and Mrs N. L. D. McLean, Mr and Mrs H. M. Neal, Mr and Mrs P. R. Nicoll, Mr Ian Rankin, Mr. J. Spearman, Mr P. Montagu (representing Cancer Relief), Miss Emma Winnington, Mr and Mrs E. Wright, Miss Jane Egerton-Warburton, Mrs P. Wilson, Major Michael Wyatt, Mr John Arkwright, Mr and Mrs Peter Buckley, the Rev W. J. D. Down, Mr and Mrs Gay Kindersley, Mr Hugo Johnson, Mr James Gourlay, Mr Guy Morrison.

Mr C. V. Davidge
A memorial service for Mr Cecil Vere Davidge took place in the chapel of Keble College, Oxford, on Saturday. The Rev Dr Geoffrey Rowell, chaplain, officiated, assisted by the Rev J. E. Platt, chaplain of Pembroke College. The lesson was read by the Warden of Keble College, Mr C. J. E. Ball, and an address was given by Mr *Douglas Price, sub-Warden.* Oxford University was represented by the pro-Vice-Chancellor, Mr. W. G. Barr, Rector of Exeter College, and Pembroke College by the Vicegerent, Dr Edgar Lightfoot. Among others present were:
Mr and Mrs Christopher Davidge (son and daughter-in-law), Mr and Mrs William Usher (son-in-law and daughter), Miss Mary Davidge (daughter), Miss Catharine Usher (granddaughter) and Mrs Philippa Davidge, Bishop H. J. Carpenter, Mr Humphrey Carpenter, Bishop Arthur Wilson, Sir John and Lady Cockburn, Sir Douglas Hall, Lady Fox (Somerville College), the Warden of Nuffield College, the Principal of Linacre College, the Master of Wolfson College, Cambridge, Mr John Garton (president, Leander Club) and Mrs Garton, Dr J. M. Barry (Oxford University Boat Club), the Rev. D. V. Hensley (Keble Association), Mr E. H. Burn (Oxford University Faculty of Law), Mr J. D. Feltham (*Oxford University Law* Club), the Rev Philip Swindler (Oundle School), Mr David Mitchell (Worcester College), Mr J. M. Kaye (Queen's College), Mr Harvey McGregor (New College), the Rev. Professor D. E. and Mrs Nineham, Judge and Mrs A. D. Friend, Professor David Yardley, Professor B. G. Mitchell, the Rev Professor G. C. Stead, Professor Carlton Collier, Professor G. V. Raynor, Canon Charles Matthews, Canon J. C. Read, the Rev O. H. Owen, the Rev G. I. F. Thomson, Mr Leolin Price, QC, Mr Michael Maclagan, Mr G. R. F. Bredin, Mr Tom Colborn, Mr Russell Meiggs, Mr Hereward Wake, Mr Nigel Blackwell and Major J. K. Venn.

OBITUARY

REV CANON G. TWISTLETON-WYKEHAM-FIENNES

Missionary work in Africa

The Rev Canon Geoffrey Ivo Frederick Twistleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, died on March 15.

The Secretary of the United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, James Robertson, writes:

Geoffrey Fiennes, as he preferred to be known, died after a life of priestly ministry, spent mainly in Northern Rhodesia (Zambia). It began with a well-remembered curacy at St Albans Abbey when he came down from Cuddesdon in 1929.

He joined the Universities' Mission to Central Africa in 1932. He was posted to Fiwila and Chipili but by 1935 he had joined forces with the Revd Arthur Morris Jones, and together they built up the diocesan premier school for boys, St Mark's College at Mapanza.

This partnership reminded most people of Gilbert and Sullivan, with Fiennes the lyricist to Jones's music. Together they produced a series of African plays that are part of the folk memory of several generations of students who sat at their feet. Jones died last year.

Fiennes had three other prodigious practical skills. He was a magician, and an expert Morris Dancer. Above all, he was a most talented worker in wood. He shared all these gifts with the young men whom he helped to teach, using th... brilliantly to set standards... bind men into a fellowship... work and pleasure.

He taught them to turn... ordinary into the holy, mal... "that and the action fir... Particularly in the workshop... evolved in Young Africa's a... vocation as materials and... in one's hands, as objects... spiring reverence.

The decorated roof timber... the Chapel at St Mark's... carving has relief... Fiennes and his students... they are unique in Central... Southern Africa. It was in... Chapel, and in his confirm... instructions that his pri... offering found its climax.

Geoffrey Fiennes was a... retiring man who, from his... days as a Wykehamist had fo... a mysterious unity, given to... enabling him to exercise a... istry in the 20th century, w... found its model and inspir... from the monks of the M... Ages.

He returned to his fa... home near Alton in 1965... served for a time as cura... Binstead. His virtue had al... been hidden in the public... dramatic sense, but those... who touched the hem of... garment knew and admire... power.

MR H. H. O. CHALK

Mr H. H. O. Chalk, one of the best known classical scholars in Scotland, died on March 13 as a result of a motor accident on February 28. He was 58. His wife died instantly in the accident.

Henry Chalk was born on April 25, 1922, the son of a clergyman in Devon, and was educated at Marlborough and Christ Church, Oxford. After a *short period of lecturing in the* University of Exeter, he came north of the border in 1950, and spent the rest of his life, a period of more than thirty years, as Lecturer in Greek, and in due course Senior Lecturer, in the University of Glasgow. He was prominent in the Classical Association of Scotland, and was the secretary, and latterly chairman, of its Glasgow centre.

He had an outstanding gift for exposition of Greek l... ture and art. His presence... and impressive without bei... the least forbidding... humour, and his ability t... press complex thought in si... terms, made his lectures a... spiration to many genera... *of students. Some of his r...* now occupy positions of... academic distinction, bu... was also a patient tutor to... of lesser ability.

He had wide interests... *was a competent artist,* ar... would discuss acutely any... of cultural subject. He an... wife Shirley constantly... themselves out to perforn... obtrusive kindnesses. It i... surprising that he never f... time to write any subst... work of scholarship. He... publish some good article... various Greek authors, bu... long-awaited book on pa... poetry remained unfinished.

MR EDWARD HOLLAND-MARTIN

M. H. writes:

Many people who attend Cheltenham races will miss a very familiar and popular figure in the person of "Ruby" Holland-Martin, who died last *week*.

Horses were always the ruling passion of his life and he had been a devotee of Cheltenham since his young days, when he rode winners there, bred at the family stud nearby. He delighted to entertain his friends in that well known corner box and those who were privileged to be his guests *there will have enjoyed* English steeplechasing at its best. They will also have seen a shining example of courage in adversity.

Nearly 30 years ago, Ruby was the victim of a hunting accident, which resulted in his being largely immobile for the rest of his life. For someone who had always been as fit and *active as he and who was still* a leading figure in the world of show jumping, this was a shattering blow but he never uttered a word of complaint or indulged in any self-pity. His indomitable will determined him to make the best of things and to lead as normal a... possible. He manage... travel widely, on busine... America and South Am... and on visits to stud... equestrian events in many... of the world and was quit... daunted by any difficultie... all of this, he was helpe... measurably by his wife D... who was a tower of str... to him.

Though he was a conside... figure in the City, having... appointed by Montagu No... to be the first full time... ector of the Bank of En... and among many other a... ties, having been Prime... den of the Fishmongers... pany, his home in the bea... village of Overbury at the... of Bredon Hill, where his... ily had lived for over two... dred and fifty years, wa... real centre of his life. H... always spent every mome... could there and knew... stick and stone on the... erty. *It is a model estate,*... tained to the highest po... standards and he took a... mendous pride and pleasu... it. There he will always b... membered with affection... admiration as a great En... gentleman and sportsman.

MR DAVID GARNETT

Mr Robert Moorcraft writes:

Your obituary of David Garnett and the subsequent addendum did not mention his edition of the *Complete Novels* of Thomas Love Peacock, first published by Rupert Hart-Davis in 1948.

This was the first major edition of Peacock's novels since the Halliford edition of the Complete Works, and in his edition Garnett contributed a great deal to the state of Peacockian studies. He included a biographical introduction, individual introductions for ea... the seven novels, and exte... footnotes.

These last were a tremen... feat of scholarship, for Ga... succeeded in tracing a... every reference made by... cock, and this was no small... In addition, admittedly... assistance that he duly... gratefully acknowledged... *provided translations fo...* many classical references.

Students of Peacock... always have cause to be... ful to Garnett for this val... work.

Mr Thomas Swan, who died on March 15 at the age of 81, was a partner in the firm of Warren Murton and Co, solicitors from 1927 to 1967. He was a Past Master of the Worshipful Company of Fanmakers.

Alhaji Sir Usuman Na... KBE, Emir of Katsina, Ni... died on March 19. He wa... He was President, Counc... Chiefs, North-Central State... was formerly Minister wi... Portfolio, Northern Niger...

Science report

Zoology: Antelope threatened by dams

By Tony Samstag

Hydroelectric development in the Kafue Flats floodplain of southern Zambia threatens a species of antelope whose courtship behaviour has evolved in harmony with the natural flood cycle.

Writing in *Oryx*, the journal of the Fauna and Flora Preservation Society, Dr Richard Schuster describes the Kafue lechwe (*Kobus leche kafuensis*), a gregarious grassland antelope, as "specialized in many interconnected ways for a floodplain existence"; capable, for example, of grazing in water to shoulder height. Another *such specialization is the lek mating* system, which in other antelope occurs regularly only in the closely related Uganda kob, and occasionally in the topi.

Lekking is the system by which some adult males mate with a disproportionate share of females.

In an earlier article, Dr Schuster has termed the lekking ritual beautiful and majestic. It takes place when adult males gather in large numbers, perhaps several hundred, on a relatively small patch of open or slightly elevated ground; a number of such clusters will form on different leks (the word refers to the breeding ground itself) and jostle for position within them.

The *ritual* threat displays during that jostling are harmless; females attracted by the bobbing and prancing behaviour will seek out their mate by his position, the exact criteria are unclear, within the lek. "Determining the 'best' male becomes a matter of going to *the mating centre*, distinguished by its trampled turf, odours, and cluster of female visitors, and occupied by a male able to defend it and to copulate frequently."

The author considers the effects of flood regulation, through dams constructed during the late seventies at Kafue Gorge and Itezhitezhi, on the flooding cycle, topography and availability of floodplain grazing, and concludes that "the complete disappearance of the lek system is a possibility".

He adds: "Ominously, the lechwe appear to share a characteristic associated with species of both rain forest and Ice Age dispersal, inflexibility. Finely adapted to a limited set of conditions, they become unsuited to disperse into new habitats or adapt to change in *existing habitats*.

"In fact, specialists are the most vulnerable to extinction in the event of ecological change. Geist points to the fossil record of North American ungulates, littered with large-sized, large-horned species that presumably could not adapt to climatic change and became extinct."

Source: *Oryx*, vol xv no 5 (Fauna and Flora Preservation Society, c/o Zoological Society of London, Regent's Park, London NW1 4RY, £2 plus postage).

Today's engagements

The Prince of Wales opens Pagnell Street Centre, Deptford, 2.30; attends meeting of Intermediate Technology Development Group, British Steel Corporation, 42 Grosvenor Gardens, Westminster, 4.

The Duchess of Kent visits exhibition of jewelry and silver, Goldsmiths' *Hall*, 2.50.

Group of singers and dancers from Hongkong mark opening of "East meets West" promotion, Selfridges, 10.30.

Talks: Open forum on arts funding for music: Battersea Arts Centre, Lavender Hill, 7.30. Third Lent lecture, "The language of liturgy", by the Rev Gordon Wakefield, Sion College, Victoria Embankment, 3.

Exhibitions: Winners of 1980-81 *Stowells Trophy scheme*, diploma galleries, Royal Academy, Piccadilly, 10 to 6. London Video Arts present "Open Access", Air Gallery, 6 and 8 Rosebery Avenue, 11 to 8.

Lunchtime music: Alfred Brendel, piano, St John's, Smith Square, 1; Ian Shaw, organ, Southwark Cathedral, 1.10; Tessa Uys, piano, St Lawrence Jewry, 1; Jonathan Rennert, organ, St Michael's Cornhill, 1.

Memorial service: Bishop Ambrose Reeves, St Paul's Cathedral, 12.

Royal Geographical Society awards

The Royal Geographical Society announces the following awards for 1981:
FOUNDER'S MEDAL: Professor K. J. Miller, department of mechanical engineering, Sheffield University, for field work in the Karakoram, Iceland and Greenland.
PATRON'S MEDAL: Professor V. *Schytt, department of physical geography*, Stockholm University, for contributions to glaciology and fieldwork in polar regions.
VICTORIA MEDAL: Professor J. Budel, former Professor of Geography at Gottingen, Würzburg and Berlin Universities, for contributions to climatic geomorphology.
BUSK MEDAL: Professor H. Bobek, former Professor of Geography at Vienna University, for contributions to the cartography and geography of Austria and the Middle East.
MURCHISON AWARD: Professor C. Kidson, department of geography, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, for contributions to coastal geomorphology.
BACK AWARD: Dr B. W. Atkinson, department of geography, Queen Mary College, London, for contributions to the study of climate. Posthumous award to M. J. Bishop, for surveying fieldwork in the Karakoram and Antarctica.
CUTHBERT PEEK AWARD: Dr A. C. Waltham, department of geology, Trent Polytechnic, for contributions to scientific speleology.
GILL MEMORIAL AWARD: Professor T. O'Riodan, department of geography, East Anglia University, *for contributions* to environmental planning.
NESS AWARD: Chief Petty Officer S. R. Williams, RN, for leadership of the joint services expedition to Princess *Marie Bay*.
CHERRY KEARTON MEDAL AND AWARD: Mr B. Paine, natural history unit, *BBC Bristol, for films on tropical* rainforests
HONORARY MEMBERSHIP: Lord Butler of Saffron Walden, CH.

RAF officers graduate

Air Vice-Marshal John Howe, Commander Southern Maritime Air Region, was the reviewing officer when 99 officers of No 49 Initial Officers Training Course graduated from the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, last Thursday.

The sword of merit was awarded to Pilot Officer A. F. McNish, BA, and the sash of merit to Flying Officer S. D. Stratford, WRAF.

Hennessy Trophy and Philip Sassoon Memorial Prize: Flying Officer K. O. Faulkner. Alasdair Black Memorial Trophy: Pilot Officer A. S. Rowland. British Aircraft Corporation Trophy: Pilot Officer B. V. Nabbs, BSc, MSc. Overseas Students Prize: Air Sub-Lieutenant M. G. Thackray, Air Force of Zimbabwe.

The graduating officers were:
GENERAL DUTIES BRANCH (PILOT): Flying officers J. B. Bowen, BSc, R. T. Farley, D. P. A. Hamlin, BA, D. C. Hart, BSc, R. Lock, BSc, R. Pearson, BSc, C. Penrice, BSc. Pilot officers C. S. R. Codd, BSc, P. G. Brown, BSc, P. D. Cheetham, BSc, R. G. Clowes, A. G. F. Collins, BEd, P. D. Gilbert, BSc, P. G. Jacobs, P. A. Johnson, BSc, S. R. Lewis, BSc, A. F. McNish, BA, R. H. Meyer, BSc, A. F. Morrison, BSc, C. A. J. Morton, BSc, B. V. Nabbs, BSc, MSc, J. B. Paton, BComm, B. J. Pearce, BSc, I. J. N. Petrie, BSc, P. J. Radford, BA, D. E. MacD. Reid, BSc, E. D. Slader, BSc, J. P. Watson, H. J. Watt, MA, K. L. White, BSc. Acting pilot officers K. W. Anderson, I. J. Baston, G. Brough, J. J. Burrows, I. McL. Campbell, S. R. Chaskin, H. J. Elliott, G. R. A. Jones, G. Jones, M. V. Linney, K. C. W. March, D. J. Middleton, M. J. Physick, A. M. Randall, A. S. Rowland, D. I. Stubbs, G. G. S. Vandenberg, M. J. Willcox, D. R. Williams.

GENERAL DUTIES BRANCH (NAVIGATOR): Pilot Officer G. M. Morgan, BSc.
GENERAL DUTIES BRANCH (AIR ELECTRONICS): Flying Officer S. P. Gagen.
GENERAL DUTIES BRANCH (AIR LOADMASTER): Flying officers T. S. Carr, J. Donnelly, ALM K. O. Faulkner, D. Gaunt, L. J. Hayes.
GENERAL DUTIES BRANCH (GROUND): Fighter Control. Pilot officers J. B. Fearon, BSc, and P. R. Phillipson. Acting pilot officers F. Barnes, WRAF, and J. A. D. Iddles.
GENERAL DUTIES BRANCH (GROUND): Aircraft Control. Flying Officer C. A. Dring. Pilot officers G. A. C. Boxer, BSc, WRAF, S. H. Riddle, BEd, S. M. Stokes, BEd, WRAF. Acting pilot officers G. C. Lawson, A. S. J. McDonald, WRAF, S. P. L. Warren, WRAF.
ENGINEER BRANCH: Flying officers R. K. Bullen, T. E. Gibbons, P. C. J. Mator, A. J. Pearce.
SUPPLY BRANCH: Pilot officers L. Smith, WRAF, and M. N. Vincent, BSc. Acting Pilot Officer D. S. Preston, WRAF.
ADMINISTRATIVE BRANCH (SECRETARIAL): Flying officers R. Cook, BA, WRAF, I. R. Dalton, N. P. Heywood, G. M. Holland. Pilot officers M. A. Cowdrey, BA, J. A. Haines, WRAF, R. T. Medd-Sygrave, D. Winfield, WRAF. Acting pilot officers C. E. O'Connor and P. F. Warland, WRAF.
ADMINISTRATIVE BRANCH (CATERING): Flying officers P. G. Smith and S. D. Stratford, MHCIMA, WRAF; Pilot officers C. Farmer, WRAF, and R. H. Finlow, BSc.
ADMINISTRATIVE BRANCH (PHYSICAL EDUCATION): Flying Officer V. G. H. Pappin, BEd.
SECURITY BRANCH (REGIMENT): Acting pilot officers T. D. Howie, C. G. Ray, E. I. Rees, J. A. Turner.

Foreign and Commonwealth
ENGINEERING: *Pilot Officer A. H. Al-Abri.*
SUPPLY: Air Sub-Lieutenant M. G. Thackray.
ADMINISTRATION: Pilot Officer Y. Al-Amri.
REGIMENT: Air Sub-Lieutenant A. R. Levermore and Pilot Officer A. S. S. Al-Raheel.
POLICE: Pilot Officer S. S. J. Al-Hareemi.

25 years ago

From The Times of Thursday, March 22, 1956

Nicosia, March 21.—A time bomb was found today in the bedroom of Field-Marshal Sir John Harding, Governor of Cyprus, at Government House *while he was at Famagusta.* The bomb was removed and later exploded harmlessly in the open. A young Greek Cypriot servant who joined the domestic staff at Government House six months ago is missing and an extensive search is being made for him by the police. The bomb was found between the mattresses of the Governor's bed and probably he *slept on it last night*.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy
REAR-ADMIRAL: J. M. H. Cox to be promoted vice-admiral, April 4.
CAPTAINS: N. J. Hill-Norton to MoD with Defence Policy Staff, March 19; D. A. Borrowman to MoD at ADN *Plans (Nato)*, Aug 28; A. E. Sturgeon to MoD(PE) with CSSE at capt support (strategic systems), May 19; D. Hargreaves for duty with CM Devonport, July 24; C. A. Hopkinson to Neptune at supt base support Clyde Submarine Base and staff eng offr to Comclyde, Aug 11; R. A. Isaac to MoD(PE) with DG Ships as AD Post Design 1, April 10.
COMMANDERS: R. E. Hearsey for two yrs' loan service to the RAN, Aug 18; J. R. Cooper for duty with Vickers shipbuilding March 16; J. D. Bass in MoD with DN Plans NFPS, Oct 16; A. E. Palmer for duty with MoD (Central Staffs), Dec 18; R. C. Haslulow to Cmd Crse at USN War College Newport, RI, July 21; N. H. N. Wright *to Rooke for duty on Staff of Comgibmed*, July 25; F. Milner to Invincible Dec 18; A. M. D. de Labilliere to MoD with DNAW, April 28; R. R. Wrenn to staff of Cincfleet, July 3; C. A. Le Quelenec to MoD with DNMT(E), July 31; J. W. Chapman to MoD Navy with DGNMT DNMT(X), Nov 3; P. W. Honey for duty with Capt SM10 at SWEO Oct 30.
SURGEON COMMANDER: *R. de G.* Hanson to RMNB Chatham as SMO, July 8.

ROYAL MARINES
MAJOR: A. P. Martin to be loc Lt-Col RMR Scotland as CO, Oct 2.

Retirement
LIEUTENANT-GENERAL: Sir John *Richards, June 17.*

The Army
GENERAL: Sir George Cooper to *MoD at AG*, March 23.
BRIGADIERS: G. A. Atkinson to IE(A) as DEEE March 27; B. W. Davis to Brixmis at C of M, March 27; J. W. F. Rucker to HQ 1(BR) Corps as BRAC, March 27.
COLONELS: C. M. Brennan to LSP Oman as PSO, March 28; G. B. R. Horridge to MoD QAD(Ord)(PE)(AE) as DDP, March 27; M. A. C. Murray *to MA Appt* March 27; C. L. *Tarver* to NDC as SDS, March 26.
LIEUTENANT-COLONELS: R. J. Dace, RAOC, to RMCS Shrivenham as GSO1(W), March 25; K. P. Johnstone, PA, to HQ UKLF as GSO1 EPS, March 27; A. W. Scott Elliot, A and SH, to Shape as GSO1 EPS, March 27; M. J. Smith, Qarant, to BMH Iserlohn as matron, March 27; A. Tidey, Qaranc, to BMH *Hanover as matron*, March 27; R. S. B. Watson, RS, to MoD ACDS(Ops) as AD of D Ops (XCS), March 27.

Retirements
BRIGADIERS: M. J. Short, March 26; V. S. Smith, March 28.

Royal Air Force
GROUP CAPTAINS: R. A. Miller to MoD (Dept of CAS), March 20; D. St J. Homer to RAF College Cranwell as Gp Capt CAS, March 20.
WING COMMANDERS: R. I. Mudge to MoD(AFD) as ABI(RAF), March 23; P. T. Squire to RAF Wittering as OC 1 Sqn, March 25; D. J. Moyce to RAF North Luffenham as OC Midlands Radar, March 27; M. E. Kerr to RAF College Cranwell on DS, March 27; R. D. Johnson to SCC Hendon as Wg Cdr Dev, March 25; D. R. T. Birch to RAF Brampton as Air Eng 1, March 27.

Nursing appointments
GROUP CAPTAINS: I. J. Harris to MoD as DDNS(RAF), March 23; A. A. Reed to HKRAFSC as principal matron, March 23.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax paid):

Evans, Miss Janet Clarkson, of Mayfair	£242,632
Hutchinson, Sir Arthur Sydney, of Crowborough, West Sussex, Deputy Under-Secretary of State at the Home Office, 1948-57	£17,027
Messell, Mrs Elizabeth Desiree, of Haslemere	£522,871
Newbery, Mr Alfred Henry, of Exeter	£281,171
Solway, Mr Theodore Arthur, of Woldingham, Surrey	£281,999
Stow, Mr William, of Glusbourn, North Yorkshire	£198,785

Lord Mayor of London

The following are some of the Lord Mayor's engagements

Today: Attends reception and prizegiving for European Museum of the Year award, 7.

Tomorrow: Attends service of thanksgiving for life of Mr G. A. Loveday, St Michael's Cornhill, 12.

Thursday: Receives Commanding Officer, HMS Olympus, Mansion House, 9.30.

Friday: Visits Reigate, Surrey, 10.15.

Parliamentary diary

House of Commons

March 16: Town and Country Planning (Minerals) Bill read a first time. Budget motion on amending the law carried by 325 votes to 270. Budget motions to increase duties on spirits and on beer both carried by 324 votes to 253. Budget motion to increase duty on tobacco products carried by 321 votes to 229. *Motion to increase* duty on petrol and diesel carried by 295 to 281. Motion to increase vehicle excise duties carried by 322 votes to 267. Motion to retain income tax personal allowances at their present level carried by 317 votes to 266. Motion on capital gains tax carried by 319 votes to 262. Other budget motions agreed to and the Finance Bill brought *in and read a first time*. Motion to annul Town and Country Planning (National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Conservation Areas) Special Development Order negatived and motion to annul Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Order rejected by 100 votes to 42. Carriage by Air Acts (Application of Provisions) (Third Amendment) Order *agreed to. Adjournment debate about* Performing Right Society. House adjourned, 1.15 am (Tuesday).

March 17: Statement on Belize. Motion to bring in European Communities (Amendment) Bill rejected by 178 votes to 128. Consolidated Fund (No 2) Bill read a second time. Subject: Aid to Belize. Bill passed the remaining stages. Adjournment debates about *London teaching hospitals*, Preventive medicine overseas, and Scottish colleges. House adjourned, 8.31 pm.

March 18: Transport Act 1962 (Amendment) Bill read a first time. Debate on economy of Northern Ireland. Opposition motion on need for an inquiry into working of Prevention of Terrorism Act rejected by 181 votes to 14. Prevention of *Terrorism (Temporary Provisions)* Act 1976 (Continuance) Order carried by 125 votes to 44. The Concessionary Coal (Payments Schemes) (Amendment) Order and the Mineworkers Pension Scheme (Limit on Contributions) Order both agreed to. Adjournment debate about education in Bolton. House adjourned, 12.52 am (Thursday).

March 19: Statements on loss of the fishing vessel Celerity and on International Computers Ltd. Disabled Persons (No. 2) Bill read a first time. Iron and Steel Bill read a second time. Merseyside Development Corporation (Area and Constitution) Order agreed to. Adjournment debate about block grant for Vale of White Horse District *Council. House adjourned, 11.59 pm.*

March 20: Writ for by-election at Fermanagh and South Tyrone issued. Debate on private members' motion on *criminal justice. Debate adjourned.* Disabled Persons (No 2) Bill read a second time. Adjournment debate about need for inquiry into injuries in police custody. House adjourned, 3 pm.

House of Lords

March 16: European Assembly Elections Bill and Trees (Replanting and *Replacement*) *Bill both read the third* time and passed. Wildlife and Countryside Bill completed the report stage. House adjourned, 11.26 pm.

March 17: Statement on Belize. Greater London Council (General Powers) (No 2) Bill and British Railways Bill read a second time. House of Commons Members' Fund and Parliamentary Pensions Bill read the third time and passed. Companies (No 2) Bill considered in committee and adjourned (first day). House adjourned, 10.51 pm.

March 18: Debate on effects of expenditure cuts on education. House adjourned, 9.25 pm.

March 19: Statement on International Computers Ltd. Consolidated Fund Bill passed all stages. Companies (No. 2) Bill further considered in committee (second day). Water Bill considered in committee (first day). The following Acts received Royal Assent: Gas Levy; Consolidated Fund; Industry; House of Commons Members' Fund and Parliamentary Pensions; and European Assembly Elections. House adjourned, 8.46 pm.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

Today at 2.30: Progress on remaining stages of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Scotland) Bill. *Motion relating to National Health Service* (Functions of Health Boards) Order.

Tomorrow at 2.30: Debate on Opposition motion on overseas aid. Remaining stages of the Merchant Shipping Bill and International Organizations Bill. Opposed private Bill: Lloyds Bill, second reading.

Wednesday at 2.30: Completion of remaining stages of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Scotland) Bill. Ports (Financial Assistance) Bill, second reading. Motion on the Transport Boards (Adjustment of Payments) Order.

Thursday at 2.30: Debate on CAP price proposals and on development of livestock in Ireland. Motion on Enterprise Zones (Northern Ireland) Order.

Friday at 9.30: Private members' motion on effect of Government policies on Manchester and on main line *electrification*.

Select committees

Today: Home Affairs. Subject: Administration of the Prison Department. Witness: Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone (Lord Chancellor). Room 8, 4.30 pm.

Public Accounts. Subject: Fraud in the East *Anglia Area Office of Director*ate Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings; Delays in the receipt of final claims for housing subsidies and other associated grants. Witness: Mr G. W. Moseley, Second Permanent Secretary, Department of the Environment. Room 16, 4.45 pm.

Education, Science and Arts. Subject: Public and private funding of the Arts. *Witnesses: Council of Regional Arts* Associations. Room 6, 5 pm.

Tomorrow: Welsh Affairs. Subject: Broadcasting in the Welsh language and the implications for viewers and listeners. Witnesses: Independent Television Companies Association Limited. Room 16, 10.30 am.

Procedure (Supply). Subject: Supply Procedure. Witness: Sir Donald *Kaberry*, MP. Room 15, 4.15 pm.

Wednesday: Armed Forces Bill. Witnesses: Ministry of Defence Officials. Room 8, 10.30 am.

Education Science and Arts. Subject: Science Policy. Witnesses: Mr Norman Tebbit, Minister of State, Industry; Mr Neil Macfarlane, Under-Secretary, Education and Science. Room 6, 10.30 am.

Foreign Affairs. Subject: Gibraltar: the situation of Gibraltar and United Kingdom relations with Spain. Witnesses: Ministry of Defence Officials, Professor Allen. Room 17, 10.30 am.

Scottish Affairs. Subject: Youth unemployment in Scotland. Witnesses: Scottish Economic Planning Department; Manpower Services Commission. Room 1, 10.30 am.

Industry and Trade. Subject: Effects of the British Steel Corporation's Plan. Witnesses: Officials from the Department of Industry. Room 6, 10.45 am.

Public Accounts. Subject: Local autonomy of the national health service authorities and central financial *control by health departments*. Witnesses: Sir Patrick Nairne, Permanent Secretary, Department of Health and Social Security, Mr A. L. Rennie, Secretary, Scottish Home and Health Department; Mr I. P. Hughes, Permanent Secretary, Welsh Office. Room 16, 4 pm.

Social Services. Subject: Medical education. Witnesses: Lord *Richardson* and Sir Stanley Clayton, Chairman, Advisory Committee on Distinction Awards. Room 21, 4 pm.

Treasury and Civil Service. Subject: *The budget and the Government* Expenditure Plans, 1981-82 to 1983-84. Witness: Chancellor of the Exchequer. Room 15, 4.30 pm.

Thursday: Agriculture. Subject: Animal welfare in poultry, pig and veal calf production. Witness: Professor P. N. Wilson. Room 16, ...

House of Lords

Today at 2.30: Two consolidation Bills, second reading. Companies (No 2) Bill, committee (third day). Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act 1976 (Continuance) Order.

Tomorrow at 2.30: Two consolidation Bills, third reading. Merseyside Development Corporation (Area and Constitution) Order. Matrimonial (Family Protection) (Scotland) Bill, committee. Water Bill, committee (second day). Matrimonial Homes and Property Bill, committee. Forgery and Counterfeiting Bill, committee. Interpretation of Legislation Bill, committee. Debate on effect of increase in tax.

Wednesday at 2.30: Debates on a ... fire and on closed shop policy in some local authorities. Marriage ... Bill, committee. Debate on economic cooperation in east southern Africa.

Thursday at 3: Supplementary Benefit (Requirements) Amendment Regulations. Transport Boards (Adjustment of Payments) Order. Supreme Court ... report. Debate on report from European Committee on Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. Debate on need for more effective system of mental care.

Select committees

Tuesday: European Communities Committee A (Finance, Economic and Regional Policy). Evidence on liability insurance will be heard ... the A..., 4 pm.

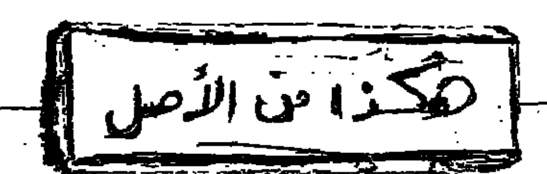
Subcommittee E (Law). Evidence from Sir Kenneth Cork, on EEC bankruptcy convention, 4.30 pm.

Wednesday: European Communities subcommittee D (Agriculture, ... and Consumer Affairs). Evidence to be heard from consumers in the European Community Group (UK) on proposed CAP price changes, 10.30 am.

Subcommittee C (Education, Employment and Social Affairs). Evidence from the Deutsche Gewerkschaft ... on employee participation in informing and consultations with employees of undertakings with complex structures. 11 am.

هكذا من الأصل

Has Sir Geoffrey gone too far? Page 17



THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS



Stock markets
FT Ind 590.9
FT Gilts 70.61

Sterling
$2.2633
Index 100.2

Dollar
Index 92.6
DM 2.0670

Gold
$517.50

Money
3 mth sterling 12¼-12⅜
3 mth Euro $ 13⅝-14⅛
6 mth Euro $ 13⅞-14⅛
Friday's close

IN BRIEF

National Savings pass £2,000m

The National Savings movement has beaten its target of attracting £2,000m of new funds this financial year. With a net intake of £365m in February, the inflow in the first 11 months has reached £2,115m.

After the record increase of £431m in January, National Savings has continued to attract large sums of new money. National Savings Certificates attracted net sales of £201m—£97m being in index-linked issues.

The other big draw was the Investment Account which attracted a net £109m. Accrued interest is estimated to have added £47m to the overall increase during the month.

The Chancellor has said that he hopes National Savings will attract more than £3,000m in the next financial year, taking pressure off the gilts market.

Coffee exports review

Members of the international coffee pact meet in London today to review the workings of the export quota system and the possibility of starting talks on a new agreement. The organization's council will be asked to consider applications for membership from Sri Lanka, as producer, and Singapore as a consumer. Sri Lanka is building up its coffee exports.

10 per cent pay cut

Seventy workers employed by John Branch, a Peterborough building company, have agreed to take a 10 per cent pay cut to avoid redundancies. It will cost them up to £10 a week in lost wages. A spokesman said: "The recession in the building industry has caused a drop in orders and the wage reduction will help maintain full employment."

£70m rates cut

The Government is to continue industrial derating in Scotland after pressure by the CBI. This will save Scottish industry paying over £70m in extra rates. Under derating, Scottish manufacturing industry pays only half of the gross annual value fixed by local authority assessors.

BP oil search

Marathon oil has agreed to farm out three exploration blocks in the Celtic Sea off Ireland to British Petroleum. BP will sink a number of wells to earn a 50 per cent interest in the blocks.

Dearer bottles

Glass bottle manufacturers are to raise their prices by 6 to 8 per cent next month, and at least half of the increase will be passed on in the form of higher shop prices.

Company closes

A. & R. Smyth, a Liverpool removal company, went into voluntary liquidation at the weekend making 17 employees redundant. Mr R. F. Smyth, managing director, said the company had failed to get bank support to meet its wages bill.

Staveley plant shuts

British Steel has made 330 redundant at its spun iron pipe plant at Staveley near Chesterfield, Derbyshire. The recession is blamed for the closure. The pipes are mainly used by the water industry. This is the second round of redundancies at the works—last year 500 lost their jobs.

Massey sales double

Massey-Ferguson has doubled its share of the British big tractor market in less than 18 months. After launching its 2,000 series in 1979, MF captured 32 per cent of the total sales in the 100 to 150 horsepower sector last year, and 38 per cent in the 100 to 125 horsepower range—taking over the market leadership.

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
stralia $	2.00	1.92
stria Sch	34.90	32.70
gium Fr	81.50	77.50
nada $	2.73	2.64
nmark Kr	15.40	14.60
land Mkk	9.50	9.00
ance Fr	11.40	10.90
many DM	4.86	4.62
ece Dr	115.00	109.00
ngkong $	12.20	11.60
land Pd	1.32	1.26
ly Lir	2380.00	2270.00
pan Yn	497.00	472.00
therlands Gld	5.38	5.12
Norway Kr	12.59	11.94
Portugal Esc	128.00	122.00
South Africa Rd	2.01	1.87
Spain Pta	195.00	186.00
Sweden Fr	10.75	10.20
Switzerland Fr	4.45	4.22
USA $	2.32	2.25
Yugoslavia Dnr	80.50	75.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Lira devalued by 6pc as part of austerity moves to rescue economy

From John Earle, Rome, March 22

The Italian government tonight announced a 6 per cent devaluation of the lira against the other currencies in the European Monetary System. This was approved at a Sunday night meeting of the cabinet which also decided on an unprecedented credit squeeze to protect the currency against an economic crisis which has suddenly worsened in the last two days.

The Bank of Italy's discount rate was raised to a record 20 per cent from the 16.5 per cent at which it has stood since September. Banks will have to place as obligatory reserves 20 per cent of the monthly increases in their deposits instead of 15.75 per cent as hitherto.

A government statement said the lira had been under intense pressure recently on international markets. It had fallen below its permitted EMS level and corrective action had had to be taken.

Internal demand in the economy continued to be relatively high and the demand for credit remained greater than was desirable. After the recent rises in interest rates in West Germany and other EMS countries, it was necessary for Italy to take restrictive measures.

The statement added that the other members of the European Community had agreed to accept Italy's request for a 6 per cent cut in the lira's central rate against the other EMS currencies.

This would give the Bank of Italy room for manoeuvre in using its reserves to defend the currency. The lira will continue to have a wider oscillation band of 6 per cent against the other EMS currencies, compared to the 2.25 per cent band allowed for other EMS members.

Signor Arnaldo Forlani, the prime minister, was in almost continuous consultation since Friday evening with the economic ministers and with Signor Carlo Ciampi, the Governor of the Bank of Italy, about the measures to be taken.

The situation came to a head after Signor Giorgio la Malfa, the budget minister, decided to withdraw from the agenda of Friday morning's cabinet meeting the issue of approval of the 1981-83 economic plan which his ministry has drawn up.

A series of defeats in parliament, coupled with a run of unexpectedly bad economic indicators, made the plan appear to be unworkable.

In particular, the opposition in parliament forced through a provision to reduce the fiscal drag on lower bracket income tax levels, estimated to cost the government over 1,000,000m lire (over £440m).

While inflation continues at an annual 20 per cent, statistics issued at the end of the week showed a record balance of payments deficit in February of 1,641,000m lire (£720m), a January trade gap of 1,497,000m lire, and a public sector deficit which is moving towards 46,000,000m lire, from the target of 37,500,000m lire.

The announcements were made while Signor Forlani and his four-party coalition cabinet were discussing a package of austerity measures to rescue the country's economy.

Before the cabinet meeting, the prime minister warned Italians in a television interview that they would have to make sacrifices to curb inflation and overcome a soaring deficit in the balance of payments.

The monetary committee in Brussels said the new value of the European Currency Unit would be made available before the foreign exchange markets open today.

Pressure on the lira had forced the Bank of Italy to spend an estimated $1,000m (£426m) supporting its currency in the last three trading days of last week.

On Friday, the bank reported that the balance of payments deficit in February had been the largest in Italy's history.

Shipyards set for improved wages offer

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

British Shipbuilders is expected to make an improved pay and productivity offer to its 70,000 manual workers and staff during tough negotiations which resume in Newcastle upon Tyne today.

The Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions (CSEU) is likely to tell the corporation's management that while it agrees that the group is losing £2m a week, it will not accept the present pay offer of 5 per cent increases tied to stringent productivity conditions.

The two sides clashed sharply when negotiations opened on March 3. Mr Robert Atkinson, the Shipbuilders' chairman, told the unions that he viewed their claim with "profound astonishment" and said that if it was met in full it would add 27 per cent to the labour bill.

The corporation is determined to keep any settlement within single figures, but there is a prospect of modest improvement in basic rates together with some modification of the productivity conditions, provided there is evidence that progress will be made in the talks.

Under the present offer, minimum time rates for skilled workers would increase by £3 to £63 a week, for semi-skilled by £2.65 to £55.65 and for the unskilled by £2.25 to £47.25. The minimum earnings level in shipbuilding for skilled workers would increase from £96 a week to £102.

However, increases would be paid only in yards where union representatives had agreed to productivity measures outlined in a series of national guidelines.

The corporation is likely to argue that a pay settlement little over BL's 6.8 per cent deal with its manual workers last year is needed if it is to continue to win orders.

The productivity guidelines include an overtime limit; a jointly monitored recruitment ban; substantially improved interchangeability between trades; a national outline agreement on the introduction of new technology; and the joint declaration of a "no strike" policy.

Assuming that negotiations begin in earnest despite the wide gap between the two sides, the corporation may decide to modify its demand that local productivity agreements are reached before the national increase can be paid.

One possibility is that a joint monitoring committee on productivity, mentioned in the original offer, would be given the strengthened role of reporting monthly on progress made at yard level to the joint management and union meetings.

Reports of the March 3 meeting show management's belief that productivity has fallen overall since nationalization and that while the shipbuilders had hoped to recoup £43m out of the total cost of last year's settlement, through improved working practices in areas where it can be quantified only £21m was recovered.

The management, which estimates that the full claim would cost between £93m and £114m, told the unions that "the cost of failing to achieve the planned working practices was very significant".

Doubts on attractions of index-linked gilts

By John Whitmore

The investment managers of the country's pension funds will decide this week whether to tender for the Government's first issue of marketable index linked debt and, if so, at what price to pitch their bids.

After the initial enthusiasm that greeted the announcement of the stock on Budget day it is clear that some fund managers are now taking a more lukewarm attitude towards the issue.

The basic attraction of the stock is that it is the only investment available to fund managers that guarantees to keep pace with inflation. On those grounds alone many fund managers will feel that they must have a tranche of the stock in their portfolios.

Although conventional gilt-edged stocks could turn out to be far more attractive holdings if inflation continues to fall, there is a widespread feeling that, given the experience of the last 10 years, considerable uncertainty still attaches to long term gilt-edge investment.

A number of fund managers are, however, extremely sceptical about the attractions of the terms on which the new stock is being offered.

They are even more sceptical about the apparent stock market consensus last week that the stock will be fully subscribed at a price of 110 to 115 at which level the real rate of return falls to around one per cent. Several fund managers even doubt that the stock will be fully subscribed at all.

Most pension funds are looking for a return of about 1½ per cent over the annual growth in earnings, for it is movements in earnings rather than prices that finally determine their liabilities.

With earnings tending, over time, to grow about two per cent per annum faster than prices, this means that funds are looking for real returns in relation to price movements of about 3.5 per cent. This compares with the two per cent coupon being offered on a stock that will be linked to the retail price index.

One fund manager described the new stock last week as the only investment he knew that was guaranteed to produce an actuarial deficit.

Another dismissed the argument that a one or two per cent real rate of return was about the best one could hope for these days as defeatist.

Although pension funds had found it tougher going coping with the high inflation of the 1970s, over a longer time span they had produced much better returns than was commonly supposed.

The new stock is £1,000m of 2 per cent index linked Treasury stock and goes on offer for sale on Friday.

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Steel producers close to accord on curbs

From Peter Norman
Brussels, March 22

Representatives of Europe's leading steel producers appeared to have made some progress tonight towards an agreement on a voluntary system for limiting production and deliveries.

It is believed that some agreement has been reached and further negotiations will take place in Luxembourg on Sunday and Monday of next week.

About 80 representatives of companies in the Eurofer steelmakers' organization have been meeting in the headquarters of the Arbed concern in Luxembourg since Friday afternoon to reach a voluntary pact before the deadline of April 1 set by EEC Industry ministries earlier this month.

The agreement is necessary to replace the mandatody production controls on steelmaking in the EEC that have been operated by the European Commission since last October and which are due to expire at the end of June. The companies represented in Luxembourg produce around 80 per cent of EEC steel.

The production quotas operated by the Commission were intended to produce a rise in steel prices that would improve the profitability of the European steel industry and enable it to carry through its restructuring measures.

In recent weeks, however, the Brussels regime has come under increasingly sharp attack from West German steelmakers who say that it is not preventing the import of cheap subsidized steel from other EEC member states and that these imports are threatening the future of Germany's generally modern and efficient industry.

According to government sources in Bonn, Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, is expected to complain bitterly at the European summit which begins tomorrow of the way in which he feels other member states have continued to subsidize their steel industries.

Private sector talks: The outcome of the talks in Europe will have a crucial bearing on the discussions taking place in Britain between the British Steel Corporation and private sector steel producers in rationalization of the main areas where they compete and where there is severe overcapacity (Peter Hill writes).

Although one of the "phoenix companies" has been formed, involving a joint venture company between GKN and the corporation to embrace the wire rod and associated interests of the two, discussions on a second company to cover engineering steels, appear to have faltered.

Agreement had been reached in principle for the corporation to acquire the steelmaking interests of Duport.

The second company would also encompass activities of Round Oak, the company jointly owned by Tube Investments and the corporation and GKN, and Hadfields, the steelmaking subsidiary of Lonrho, as well as some of the facilities of Duport.

But reports yesterday that Hadfield has asked the corporation for £30m for its steelmaking operations were hotly denied by Mr Derek Norton the company's chief executive.

Bank contract: The British Steel Corporation and Redpath Dorman Long, its steel construction subsidiary, have been shortlisted for one of the prestige construction contracts of the decade (David Hewson writes).

The two companies and three foreign rivals are competing for the £39m contract for the base of the new Hongkong and Shanghai Bank headquarters which may, when completed, turn out to be the world's most expensive commercial development.

Attempt to cut off the fake's progress

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

The Stanley knife, one of the best known do-it-yourself tools, is the target of a new wave of counterfeiting from the Far East.

Stanley Tools, Sheffield, a subsidiary of the United States-based Stanley Works group, is warning retailers about copies of its knife and Powerlock retracting rule which look exactly like Stanley products except for the name labels.

The knife bears the name Sparta and is styled to look like the Stanley emblem. It can be identified in small print on the packaging, which is also an exact copy of Stanley's, as coming from Taiwan. The rules carry various names which imitate the Stanley presentation, but give no country of origin.

Mr Paul Wright, Stanley's marketing manager, said that retailers had withdrawn the items after a warning from the company and legal action had not been necessary.

It had not been possible to trace the importers, action against whom would be the most effective course. He hoped to take up the case of the counterfeit knives directly with the Taiwanese authorities and an investigation into the counterfeiting of other Stanley items in Taiwan was being made by the United States parent company.

The fake version of the retractable blade knife was not unsafe but the quality of the counterfeits was variable, with some blades soft and others brittle.

The fakes have been selling at between half and two thirds the price of the genuine article which retails at about £2.40.

Stanley Tools has not yet been able to assess the volume of the fakes coming into this country but they have been turning up in various areas without any apparent pattern of distribution. "They have been coming along in waves for several months, the last major one just before Christmas", Mr Wright said.

The Federation of British Hand Tool Makers is to ask the Department of Trade to investigate the absence of a country of origin marking on the rules.

Stanley has had sporadic counterfeiting problems before, notably with its plastic-handled window scraper, including faking by an Italian manufacturer, but until now British manufacturers' anxiety about the extent of foreign counterfeiting has largely been the effect on export markets.

The Department of Trade has already taken a number of courses to deal with this problem which has been estimated to cost British industry at least £200m a year.

Pressure to counteract counterfeiting has been applied particularly to authorities in Taiwan and South Korea.

The Anti-Counterfeiting Group, formed by 21 British manufacturers, is now exchanging information on how best to deal with counterfeiting.

Budget crisis nears for Belgian Government

From Peter Norman
Brussels, March 22

The Belgium Government tonight reaffirmed that it does not intend to devalue the franc.

Mr Marc Eyskens, the finance minister, issued a statement during a special cabinet meeting to say that Italy's devaluation did not mean that any other parities would be modified.

The lire devaluation threatens to leave the Belgian franc dangerously exposed at the bottom of the European monetary system.

Tonight's cabinet session was called to find ways to reduce Belgium's crippling budget deficit. The meeting, which was originally scheduled for Sunday morning, began 11 hours late after being postponed several times during the day.

The Christian and Socialist parties in the coalition government of Mr Wilfried Martens were apparently finding it difficult to agree on the measures needed to plug Belgium's rapidly growing public sector deficit. The so-called inner cabinet spent most of the day searching for a formula which would allow the full cabinet meeting to begin.

Belgium's budgetary position has deteriorated dramatically since last August when the government's spending plans for 1981 were drawn up.

A current budget deficit of 90,000m Belgian francs (£1,176m) was planned. In October last year the total had increased to F140,000m because of falling tax revenues and the position has worsened since.

According to Belgium press reports today the coalition parties are split between the Socialists, who would be prepared to tolerate a deficit of F170,000m and the Christian parties who want to bring it down to F120,000m.

The government is looking for economies of at least F28,000m to compensate for increased borrowings that a cabinet meeting earlier this month decided were unavoidable.

NatWest chief joins windfall tax attack

By Richard Allen

Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, chairman of the National Westminster Bank, has made a fierce attack on the Government's proposals to impose a windfall profits tax on the banks, in his annual report published today.

Adding to the clearing banks' campaign against the move, Mr Leigh-Pemberton declares that the case for a special tax on the grounds that bank profits have been excessive as a result of high interest rates "cannot be sustained".

He argues that in the context of the group's total balance sheet, last year's profits of £410m reported last month, represent only 1.3p for every £1 lodged with the bank.

Although this compares well with average returns throughout the banking industry, it is nevertheless "no more than is required to maintain, through retentions, the capital base of a bank which continues to expand in real terms and which has to maintain sound capital ratios in an inflationary period".

He said that banking profits tend to be cyclical "and it would seem that the downward trend of this cycle has already begun". The bank's declared policy of supporting customers through the recession "will inevitably put an increased strain upon our resources".

The new tax is expected to cost NatWest around £100m, the equivalent of almost two fifths of last year's £258m contribution from its domestic banking division. This contribution represented a 40 per cent drop on the previous year partly caused by a threefold increase to £120m in the bank's provision for bad and doubtful debts.

On the lending front, Mr Leigh-Pemberton reports that 1980 saw a substantial increase in loans to business. The bulk of this increase, he says, was due to "involuntary" borrowing by manufacturing and service industries to meet working capital needs in an inflationary year. This clearly had to be met "to enable our customers' businesses to continue".

Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton: strain upon resources

The chairman claims that as a result of its efforts to support industry in this way the bank in fact incurred substantial penalties under the supplementary special deposits scheme.

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Laker faces challenge from Caledonian link

From Ivor Davis
Los Angeles, March 22

Sir Freddie Laker, who is preparing for a new round in the long-running battle to win the lucrative Australian passenger market, said that he believed British Caledonian, his main rival, wanted to go into partnership with Australia's Ansett airline to carry passengers.

Sir Freddie, who was in Los Angeles for the inaugural flight of his Skytrain service from Manchester and Prestwick said that the "joint venture" with Ansett, the airline partly owned by Mr Rupert Murdoch, would be disclosed to a Civil Aviation Authority hearing in London on Wednesday.

"However, I believe we have submitted the best case, and the CAA will choose us", he said. British Caledonian had asked the CAA to reopen the hearings specially so that it could resubmit new evidence.

"The object of the British Civil Aviation Act is that Britain should get a bigger share of the cake. All the Caledonian operation would suggest is that they get only half of it", he said.

The Australian route, now being served by British Airways and Qantas was, like the North Atlantic route had been, ready to "explode". He had been trying since 1969 to get the licence to fl yto Sydney, Melbourne and Perth.

"I believe the British are poised to accept the principle of competition between Britain and Australia", he said. "I believe—and of course, I'm notorious at being wrong—that we have submitted the best case."

Loan inquiry: Senator William Proxmire has called on the United States Government's general accounting office to investigate new details about a loan by the Export Import Bank for $200m to Ansett Transport Industries (Frank Vogl writes).

Engineers hostile to voluntary training

By Patricia Tisdall,
Management Correspondent

Abolition of the Construction Industry Training Board and a switch to voluntary training would be a "return to the Dark Ages", according to the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors.

In a submissio nto the Manpower Services Commission which is reviewing the future of the industry training boards, the federation says that voluntary training would be "ineffective and would be a retrograde step".

The National Federation of Building Trade Employers also supports the retention of a statutory industry training board. It would like to see changes to bring more employers, such as local authority direct labour departments into its scope.

Both organizations would like to see the Manpower Services Commission becoming less involved in the operation of the board. The civil engineers attribute many of the training board's problems to "bureaucratic interference and delays imposed by the MSC and government departments".

Reuss report opposes almost every important economic proposal

Democrats launch attack on Reagan budget

Leading Democratic Party members of Congress have decided to mount a full-scale attack on President Ronald Reagan's budget and general economic policies.

The Democrats are calling for lower interest rates, tax cuts directed mainly at low and middle income earners and stronger government assistance to the poor, the unemployed and small businesses.

The Republicans have produced their own report providing wholehearted support for President Reagan.

The Republicans and the Democrats have produced joint reports in the past through the joint economic committee of the Congress, but cooperation has now ended.

Senator Roger Jepsen, the committee's leading Republican, said that the 10 Republican members of the committee had decided unanimously to issue their own report because they could not sign the Democrat report which largely affirmed "tried and false approaches".

The Democrat report, written largely by Congressman Henry Reuss, the committee's chairman, and his staff, opposes almost every important proposal.

The Democrats believe that the Reagan administration's tax cuts will add to inflation and will benefit mainly the wealthiest Americans. They call for immediate action to cut taxes for lower income groups at least to offset fully the $16,300m (£7,200m) rise in social security taxes that went into effect on January 1.

They recommend instead a series of funding programmes and new tax cuts to strengthen the weakest parts of industry, from youth employment training schemes to tax credits linked to creating new jobs. The Reagan administration opposes these approaches, believing that free market forces can produce better results.

The Democrats support lower government spending, although they do not specify exactly where they want to make cuts. They want to see more spending on foreign aid, the development of strategic oil reserves and funding for conservation and energy supply projects. President Reagan opposes all of these items.

In international affairs the Democrats believe that the present high interest rate policies are causing problems for America's allies and that closer international coordination is needed to prevent "interest rate wars". They think that all governments should place emphasis on fiscal policy to fight inflation rather than on monetary policy.

The Democrats also call on the White House to "develop in concert with our allies an explicit national policy towards the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries".

Many Democrats and almost all Republicans will not agree with suggestions made in the report that the President should be given standby authority to control wages and prices and that the Federal Reserve Board should move to discourage the banks from lending funds for business takeovers and commodity speculation.

The latest report complements an effort headed by Congressman James Wright of Texas, the majority leader in the House of Representatives, to win publicity by stressing that the economy is not nearly as bad as President Reagan suggests and that milder medicine than that advocated by the President is justified.

The extent of the opposition to Mr Reagan's programmes on Capitol Hill is difficult to determine, despite the attacks by the leaders of the Democrats.

Frank Vogl

Union proposals to revive ailing chemicals industry

By John Huxley
and Bill Johnstone

The General and Municipal Workers' Union one of the leading blue-collar unions, has launched a 10-point plan to revive the ailing chemicals industry.

It includes a call for planning agreements to be struck between the Government and leading companies and a greater state role in the industry through the British National Oil Corporation.

The plan is embodied in a report entitled "Chemicals in Crisis" which says that employment within the industry is now declining at an unprecedented rate. More than 20,000 jobs disappeared in 1980 and the union fears that the loss this year could be even greater.

Investment is being hit by "disastrous cutbacks" and is now expected to fall by about a third in value between 1978 and 1982.

The plan urges the Department of Industry to become involved in discussions with employers and unions on long-term employment and investment in chemicals.

It says that BNOC could play "a dynamic role, developing the use of North Sea feedstocks—possibly by becoming a major petrochemicals producer itself".

The plan also calls for government action to "tame the multinationals" — presumably including Shell, BP and Esso—which it accuses of having consistently directed investment projects overseas to the detriment of jobs in this country.

It also wants import controls to curb the flow of low-cost chemicals, particularly from the United States and the state-trading nations of Eastern Europe.

Meanwhile, Mr David Horner, the president of the Chemical Industries Association, has written to the Prime Minister asking for urgent measures to be taken on energy pricing policy and expressing his disappointment at the Government's "inadequate" response to some of the conclusions of a recent report

MANAGEMENT

Edited by Andrew Goodrick-Clarke

BMW–more than an under-the-bonnet success story

BMW, the Munich-based manufacturer of sporty, executive saloon cars, is attracting close scrutiny by the international motor industry these days. And for good reason. It is small, and so in theory vulnerable. Nevertheless, it is one of the three Western carmakers which has avoided short-time working and redundancies during the worst recession in car business for over 30 years.

The success of the other two members of this fortunate trio is understandable. Mercedes Benz is bolstered by its traditional backlog of orders, while Renault is reaping the reward of huge investment by the French government in the early 1970s which has resulted in a wide range of fuel-conserving cars for the masses.

BMW produces only 341,000 cars annually and is in a different league. Yet it has actually increased both sales and production and predicts further growth this year. Its executives insist that the explanation is in the excellence of their cars and in particular the economical 1.8 to 2.3 litre Series Three models. But this is not borne out by the current production mix. The proportion of Series Threes was 59 per cent in 1978 and only rose to 60.8 per cent last year.

To find the real secret of the Bavarians' success it is necessary to go back eight years to the time when Mr Bob Lutz, now the head of Ford Europe, was BMW's sales chief. To meet his brief of converting BMW from an esentially German-oriented company largely dependent on home sales to one with worldwide interests he went to the board with a challenging but costly proposal.

Mr Lutz argued that the conservatively-run company should set-up wholly-owned subsidiaries in all the world's important markets, and despite the counter-claims of engineers for modernized production facilities and a reinforced model range, he won the day.

Now BMW has wholly-owned companies in ten volume markets: South Africa, France, Italy, Belgium, the United States, Switzerland, Austria, Britain, Holland and Australia. Within weeks it will add the most exciting of all in Japan.

At a time when new car registrations in Germany fell by 8 per cent and car exports by 6 per cent, BMW increased production last year by 1 per cent, and achieved a 15 per cent improvement in exports.

Overseas sales represented 58 per cent of production. But the most significant figure is the proportion of exports accounted for by the 10 subsidiaries—no less than 87 per cent. So half of BMWs' total 1980 sales were outside Germany.

An explanation could be that falling home demand released substantial numbers of cars for markets which had been starved of product. Many, including Britain, have been subject to tight quota allocations for several years.

Herr Klaus Fleischer, BMW export sales chief, says that product availability has improved, but that itself does not explain why BMW sales in Italy increased by an astonishing 50 per cent in 1980.

Under close questioning he reluctantly completes the picture. Only a wholly-owned subsidiary which had painstakingly laid the groundwork could have handled such an increase. No independent importer would have had the staff or the facilities necessary.

Not unnaturally, BMW wanted to take the wholly-owned subsidiary route for Japan now the second biggest car-market in the world. It was a route already well-trodden by its international rivals most of whom had to settle for a less profitable joint venture with an existing Japanese company.

But BMW will not be sharing its profits. Balcon Motors, a Panamanian registered company owned by an American, has been importing BMW cars and motor cycles in small numbers for over 30 years. Last year it sold 2,700 cars and 650 two wheelers.

On April 1, BMW will formally increase its present 20 per cent stake in Balcon to 100 per cent: "Then", says Herr Fleischer, "we shall be looking to increase our present Japanese dealer body from 34 to between 80 and 100 selling 15,000 cars a year by the mid 1980s."

He is encouraged by evidence of a change of heart by Japanese car makers who appear to be giving the go ahead to some of their own dealers to handle imports. One Toyota dealer is already selling BMWs. Herr Fleischer believes more will be allowed to follow as the Japanese attempt to appease the growing protectionist lobbies in Europe and America.

Clifford Webb



Mr David Norman (left) and Mr Peter Hayes of South London Press: inheriting more than a century of tradition.

Breathing new life into a newspaper

It may take a special brand of businessman to do battle with Fleet Street but local newspapers, it seems, are still an attractive enough proposition to secure financing on conventional lines.

Two directors of the *South London Press*, one of the few remaining privately-owned newspapers in London, have just concluded a financial arrangement with Charterhouse Development Capital enabling them to buy out the existing fragmented family shareholdings *and into the bargain raise some* £650,000 of permanent equity capital.

SLP has a distinguished history having been founded more than a century ago by James Henderson, best known for his campaign against the newspaper tax which raised the price of *The Times* to one shilling in the 1870s and the publisher who found Stevenson's *Treasure Island*.

Like many other local papers it is soundly based on a solid advertising base from local residents and traders and has resolutely beaten off attempts by other local papers to encroach on its territory. Circulation has risen steadily to its present 110,000 for the two editions a week and while not immune from the advertising cycle that afflicts the whole newspaper business it has a progressive profits record which pushed the pretax total over £500,000 last year.

But like many other family dominated companies it has been run very conservatively and the two men now taking *over the group*, *Mr David Norman* and Mr Peter Hayes who are descendants of the families which bought the paper for £1,500 in 1907, are clearly keen to exploit the potential.

What pushed Mr. Norman and Mr Hayes into action was a £3m offer last year from the *Croydon Advertiser*.

With only 25 per cent of the shares under their direct control, they had no hope of raising loan capital to buy out the other shareholders. Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation was approached but the package it proposed did not suit Mr Norman who felt it was asking for too much of the equity.

Enter Charterhouse Development Capital of which Norman had heard from a business contact. CDC was set up three years ago to provide a vehicle for the investing institutions to back small unquoted companies, with Charterhouse itself, which prides itself in its development and venture capital expertise, retaining a 47 per cent interest

At first sight, the financing needs of SLP appeared to be beyond CDC's capabilities, which limits its investments in any one company to around £750,000. But the essence of the package CDC put together was that the initial £1.88m of participating preference shares (equivalent to not less than 21 per cent of the equity capital) could be quickly reduced to around £650,000 of permanent equity.

One of the few occasions when the deal almost foundered was when the company decided it could make do to go ahead with only £400,000 which would not have made it economic for CDC to go ahead: luckily (or not depending on how the two sides get on) SLP's clearing bank decided it could not put up so much in loans.

Under the terms of the package CDC meets the income criteria that it has for any investment, with the yield on the preference shares around 8 per cetn net at present and likely to rise sharply as profits at SLP benefit from the normal cyclical upturn, and the £150,000 investment in new technology which is now being undertaken.

Given a free hand Mr Norman says that he would have preferred to have remained independent. He concedes, however, that the Charterhouse link could be useful should the group decide to diversify.

Ronald Pullen

A way to end an uneasy friendship

Living with a major shareholder who has in the past publicly opposed company policy and whose intentions have not always been entirely clear, can be difficult, as Mr Derek Birkin, chairman of Tunnel Holdings knows only too well.

Thomas W. Ward, a Sheffield conglomerate whose origins are in the scrap metal business, has been sitting on a stake in Tunnel, giving it 29.9 per cent of the votes, since 1973—a period spanning fundamental changes in the structure and strategy of Tunnel, Britain's third largest cement maker.

Ward's £100m takeover bid for Tunnel, launched over a week ago, arrived when relations between the two companies had been improving after reaching a nadir in 1978. However, the bid—which Tunnel has nevertheless vehemently rejected—has already reawakened the old disagreements between the two companies whose business aims diverge and whose style and attitudes differ.

Surprisingly perhaps, Mr Birkin does not feel that the Ward stake has much inhibited Tunnel's development and certainly the one big public battle between the two companies ended in a rousing victory for Tunnel.

But Ward's presence has engendered a sense of unease: "Clearly it has been—with the best will in the world—something which has been a source of worry to the executives. There is always a concern that there is going to be a struggle over things."

The association between the two stretches back to before the last war through the jointly-owned Ribblesdale cement works. For several years after Ward bought its stake in Tunnel from the Danish-based F. L. Schmidt in 1973 relations between the two were excellent.

New management including Mr Birkin—with a background of Henley and Harvard Business School—had arrived at Tunnel about ten years ago to find a highly-centralized structure drawing virtually all its profits from antiquated and ill-run cement operations. It was the least profitable cement company

> 'Clearly it has been—with the best will in the world—something which has been a source of worry to the executives.'

in the country, which considering it was supplying the Scottish market from the Thames was hardly surprising.

Tunnel, spurred by the 1973 energy crisis, set about cutting back cement capacity. Since 1973 wholly-owned capacity has dropped from 2.6 million to 1.2 million tonnes, although the market share has fallen less from 14½ per cent to 8 per cent. It diversified until it drew half its profits from outside cement and a quarter from overseas.

Hand-in-hand with this policy which Ward then with two seats on the Tunnel board supported, came changes in the management structure.

"We were determined to get profits accountability—and to my mind greater interest—further down the line," says Mr Birkin. In this end general managers answerable for profits replaced works managers at the cement locations, who had neither known or been responsible for profits in the past.

The make-up of the cement orientated board, filled with functional chiefs, such as the sales and marketing directors, was also changed to make diversification possible. Tunnel's board now includes only one functional director, the finance director, and three heavyweight non-executives—Sir Barrie Heath, a former GKN chairman, Sir Richard Cave, chairman of Thorn EMI and Sir Charles Ball, a veteran of contested takeovers from his days at Kleinwort Benson and Barclays Merchant Bank.

With the changes in management structure there was a reduction in head office staff. From nearly 300 it stands at about 33 today.

Tunnel's first move into chemicals was a tie-up with Leigh Interests, and subsequently RTZ in a new process called Sealosafe for disposing of toxic waste—a business which is presently absorbing cash, but which Tunnel reckons has long-term potential.

It was its next move into speciality chemicals which precipitated a public rift between Tunnel and Ward. Headed by chairman Mr Peter Frost, Ward bitterly opposed Tunnel's plan to spend £10½m of its £16m cash balances on Barrow Hepburn's chemical business.

In the event, an extraordinary meeting of shareholders on Christmas Eve 1978 voted firmly in favour of the acquisition, which Ward now admits has been a success.

But as Ward's recent bid statement pointed out: "While the speciality chemicals business has proved to be a worthwhile acquisition there would remain the possibility of further conflict with the board of Tunnel if a policy of diversification away from cement were to conflict with the objective of Ward."

It is clear enough from this, that although relations between the two companies have cooled since 1978, the battle which took place then is now being refought on different ground.

Ward, which has held its stake in Tunnel as a first step to a merger, sees the future predominantly in cement. Tunnel, which is now buying another chemicals company—this time in America—for £10m, thinks differently. "We don't want to be dependent on a sector which—let's face it—is used as a regulator by the Government", Mr Birkin says.

Helped by diversification, Tunnel has raised profits from £5m pretax in 1973 to £10.5m in the year to March 1980, drawing about a quarter of profits from overseas and a third from outside cement.

The size to which Tunnel has grown to and the fact that speciality chemicals is now the fastest-growing area were both reasons why Tunnel was not expecting the bid from Ward.

"Finally, when it happened it was really quite a surprise", says Mr Birkin, adding that in retrospect there was "an awful inevitability about it".

Peter Wilson-Smith



Mr Derek Birkin, chairman of *Tunnel Holdings*: "an awful inevitability."

A revolution in thinking in the ship repair yards

Four years ago most shipyard workers in the United Kingdom would have agreed htat the age of private ownership in the industry was finished—and the *sooner the better*.

Now, reeling from massive redundancies and the prospect of a below inflation rate pay settlement this year, many are starting to question the virtue of the private-to-state changeover.

The shipbuilding yards have borne the brunt of massive redundancies and closures with about 15,000 jobs lost since vesting day in July, 1977, and several yards closed. Now it is the turn of the men in the ship repair yards to feel the pinch.

Nowhere is it being felt more than on the Tyne. The Tyne Nationalized Repair Yards Joint Shop Stewards Committee, or the "34-man committee", so called because of the number of men who sit on it, has just *agreed terms* with the Tyne Shiprepair Group that four years ago would have been unthinkable.

Under the deal, which consolidates a British Shipbuilders plan to make 440 men in the group redundant and concentrate production at two yards on Tyneside instead of the five *at present in operation, a whole* host of restrictive practices are done away with, and a £350-a-man payment is to be made to "buy out" mobility payments to the men remaining in the yards—a move that will cost British Shipbuilders an estimated £700,000.

Other key points accepted by the committee are that interchangability and flexibility of labour between yards and trades "*must be operated to the fullest* extent, and without limitation, subject only to a common sense interpretation".

Manning levels are to be determined by the requirements *of the job and safety considera*tions "and not by past practice". Men for whom no work is available, and who would previously have gone home on idle time pay, will now be put into "excess labour squads" and employed on work to improve the yards.

The scale of the victory for

Industry in the regions

Tyneside

the employers can be summed up in a clause which hits hard at shop steward's priviliges. Full-time stewards are only to be allowed in the "core" yards, that is, Middle Docks, South Shields, and Wallsend Dry Docks, but when there is work in other yards a convenor will be allowed to operate there on a full-time basis.

Restrictions on the short-term recruitment of men are to be ended, and services are to be centralized.

One old-established yard in South Shields, *John Readhead's*, fares better than most; it is going to be connected by a new road to the South Tyneside core yard of Middle Docks.

The Number One dry deck at Brigham and Cowan's yard, also in Shields, the biggest and most recently built repair dock south of the river, has been placed on "standby" along with the remaining yards and docks—by British Shipbuilders, although locals view the future of the yards sceptically.

All the rationalization and re*organization, which most obser*vers agree is long overdue, opens up another avenue that would have been unthinkable only a few months ago. With something approaching realistic manning levels and working practices, private buyers might again show an interest in the ownership of shiprepair yards on the Tyne.

Not that the state has a monopoly on the river, it does not. Smiths *Shiprepairers* of North Shields is a substantial business which was never nationalized, and practically directly opposite it in South Shields is the Tyne Dock Engineering Company, recently rescued from the receiver by Mr Rab Butler, owner of Clyde Dock Engineering, Glasgow, and a former executive of the Tyne Shiprepair Group.

TDE collapsed with losses in excess of £500,000 in March 1980, and Mr Butler quickly emerged as the man most likely to bring the yard back to life. But talks dragged on, and doubts about the viability of the yard were raised when the Tyne area Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions refused to give its bless*ing to Mr Butler's plans*.

The CSEU clearly did not like the thought of private enterprise staging a renaissance on the river, and voiced objections which, it said, were based on fears that a resuscitated TDE—*free of restrictive* practices—would pose "unfair competition" to the state group.

As it happens the CSEU's fears have been shown to be justified, but the writing was on the wall long before Mr Butler announced he was going ahead with the TDE rescue.

The Tyne Shiprepair Group has been losing money at the rate of more than £4m a year—a luxury which even British *Shipbuilders could not afford*.

Now that the 34-man committee has agreed to radical improvements in operating practices within the nationalized yards on the Tyne the gulf separating them from TDE is little more than a crack.

Richard Capstick

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Monetarist study in perspective

From Professor G. W. Maynard

Sir, Having just read the Treasury and Civil Service Select Committee *Report on Monetary Policy*, I must agree with Mr Beaumont Dark (March 19) that certain sections of the press have made intemperate use of it for beating the Government. Nonetheless, the report does invite such use and is itself open to criticism.

Mr Beaumont Dark tells us that the committee was not asked to compare the present policy with an alternative one. That fact greatly reduces the value of the report as a commentary on present economic policy. While it would have been reasonable for the committee to have examined monetary policy in isolation if technical aspects only are considered (for example, whether the means for controlling money supply are adequate or not, and whether they have been efficiently used), once they turn to the question of its appropriateness for meeting objectives, then clearly some discussion of those objectives and alternative means of achieving them is necessary. *We do not find this in the* report.

Moreover, there are some serious ambiguities. For instance, the report agrees (para. 3.34) that there has been no true "monetarist experiment": *yet it says monetary* conditions have been tight.

As evidence for the latter contention it makes a rather peculiar statement. It says "monetary growth of 20 per cent per annum certainly signifies laxity when inflation is 10 per cent but not when inflation is 25 per cent"; and goes on to show that real money supply (sterling M3) has grown very little over the last two years: that is, money supply and the price level have risen at roughly the same rate, taking the period as a whole. Whereas the committee is inviting us to conclude that *monetary conditions have been* tight (or at any rate not easy despite a 20 per cent growth in sterling M3), a monetarist might argue that the reason we have (or might soon have 25 per cent inflation is because monetary policy has been too lax.

The committee refers to other evidence bearing on the tightness of monetary conditions (nominal and real interest rates and the exchange rate), but hedges its conclusions. At the very least, the committee should have asked itself what would have happened to interest rates, the exchange rate and prices and ultimately to United Kingdom industrial competitiveness if money supply had been allowed to grow at an even faster rate.

Finally, in concentrating on what is happening to employment and profitability in United Kingdom manufacturing industry at the present time and disregarding what has been happening during the *last 20 years, the* committee disqualifies itself from providing a serious critique of the government's strategy. Employment in manufacturing, productivity per unit of capital, share of profits in manufactur*ing income, rate of profit on* capital have all been falling since the early 1960s, even in periods when the *nominal* exchange rate was being allowed to fall at a faster rate than United Kingdom unit labour costs were *rising* relatively to unit labour costs abroad, that is, when the United Kingdom's real competitiveness was improving.

One can hardly resist the view that whatever the stance *of monetary policy* (or macro policy in general), the b[…] problem facing the Uni[…] Kingdom economy is the r[…] sal of the United Kingd[…] labour force to accept an […] product real wage consist[…] with the productivity of l[…] labour and capital which w[…] ing practices and manage[…] efficiency permit. Admitte[…] the present stance of mone[…] policy (combined with upward pressure on exchange rate exerted by N[…] Sea oil) is exacerbating profit position of United K[…] dom manufacturing: but the absence of trade u[…] willingness to accept an comes policy under which listic money and real w[…] agreements could be reac[…] monetary policy is all that *have*.

In time, a high real int[…] rate and exchange rate force the rise in the prod[…] vity of labour and capital w[…] is necessary if the Un[…] Kingdom is to compete countries which have alr[…] achieved it. In the mean[…] North Sea oil is providing tection to our balance of ments and standard of li[…]

The committee's report vides a useful *examinatio[…]* the *modus operandi* of m[…] tary policy: as a guide to appropriateness of pre[…] policy it is less than adequ[…]

Yours faithfully,
G. MAYNARD.
Department of Economics,
Faculty of Letters and S[…]
Sciences,
University of Reading,
Whiteknights,
Reading RG6 2AA.
March 19.

Effect of Civil Service dispute on industry

From Mr David Hutt

Sir, The Inland Revenue recently sent a circular to industry requesting that normal monthly PAYE and national insurance contributions be paid through the National Giro system. This is presumably intended to help the Government's cash flow during the present industrial action by employees in the government sector.

Unfortunately for industry, its own cash flow is currently being hit in similar fashion by the refusal of government employees to process cheques in respect of payments due to industry for goods or services rendered. The company for which I work is currently suffering to the extent of several hundred thousand pounds a month. During this period of difficulty we shall, of course, continue to supply Government with their requirements although we may not get paid until the current dispute is resolved. The strain on our cash flow would be less if we are able to off-set against the amounts we are asked to send by giro to the Inland Revenue.

Clearly, given the different bureaucracies involved it will require intervention at the highest level to enable this to be done. I seek the use of your columns on behalf of industry as a whole to resolve this problem with Government. If it cannot be resolved, the consequence once again will be that difficulties in the public sector are exported to the private sector. Some companies may be able to borrow further to tide them over. Others will go to the wall.

Yours faithfully,
D. F. HUTT.
Mamanging Director,
AD International Limited,
26-28 Ely Place,
London EC1N 6RP.
March 19.

How ½p increases the cost of living

From Mrs J. Grant-Robertson

Sir, Carrying on querying, Mrs Ainsworth-Smith ("How ½p increases cost of living" March 17). Computerized tills can be reprogrammed, just as management can learn to round *down*. I hope you made them give you the 1.30m of binding you had to pay for. (To get 1¼ metres in this metric age is in itself amazing—textiles here are only sold by multiples of 10cm.)

I was recently asked for 18p for a 35p pack of cards marked "half-price". "We don't deal in ½ps" was the explanation. "Then neither do I", I replied, offering 17p. It was accepted in silence.

Obviously ½p means little to *the shopkeeper—until we all* learn to protest. Meanwhile, I prefer to see them mount up in my purse.

Yours faithfully,
ROSALIND GRANT-ROBERTSON
147 Dalkeith Road,
Edinburgh EH16 5HQ.
March 17.

From P. G. Sebborn

Sir, There is no reason why the computer (letters, March 17) should not handle amounts of ½p; only bad design, bad programming or sharp practice prevent it from doing so.

However, assuming that a system reached the retailer with such a problem built in, there is a simple and fair remedy. Banks have never handled ½ps, and at time of conversion from £sd to deci*malized* currency, the practice was universally adopted of rounding to the nearest even penny. Thus, 13½ rounds up to 14p, but 12½ rounds down to 12p.

I would suggest to Mrs Ainsworth-Smith that she contact her local weights and measures inspector.

Yours faithfully,
P. G. SEBBORN,
32 Wroxham Way
Harpenden,
Herts, AL5 4PP.
March 18.

Lord's ruling a 'revolution in tax law'

From Mr J. Denza

Sir, In Eilbeck v Raw[…] reported in *The Times* March 13, the House of L[…] has brought about a revol[…] in tax law. In parent[…] much as one may sympa[…] with the outcome of particular case it is terri[…] to contemplate the huge of uncertainty now created through which the bound[…] of the new doctrine will painfully and expensively drawn over the next de[…] For example, most chari[…] covenants may now be in[…]tive.

At the heart of Lord W[…]force's judgment lies the lowing passage:

"The capital gains tax created to operate in the world, *not that of make-b[…]* It was a tax on gains (or less losses), not on arith[…]cal differences".

In the real world th[…] called capital gains tax i[…] the most part—I believe I seen estimates of aroun[…] per cent—a tax on c[…] losses. This has indeed recognized not only in the world but in Parliament b[…] Chancellor in his 1979 B[…] speech. The *result* is ach[…] by the make-belief that value of the pound is co[…] over decades. Pears are pared with apples and gains taxed solely by cal[…]ing arithmetical differen[…]

It is on the reversal of reality in the passage q[…] above that a judgment p[…] scdly based on broad p[…]ples of common sense than narrow interpre[…] *relies*.

Yours faithfully,
J. DENZA.
Finnie Ross Allfields,
Lee House,
London Wall,
London EC2Y 5AX.
March 13.

HMSO prices

From Dr Roger Thomas for Carmarthen (Labour)

Sir, Mr McCall (Letters, M[…] 6) and Mr Stokoe (Le[…] March 16) quote exampl[…] the rising prices of Majesty's Stationery *publications*.

Please allow me to add to the flames. *The Healt[…] personal services statistic[…] Wales* 1978 was priced a[…] the 1979 edition was rais[…] £5.25: the 1980 edition is priced at £20. Admittedly 1980 edition is 11 pages l[…] than the 1978 edition, wit[…] former running to 137 page[…]

It must be difficult government to argue in *light of such figures th[…]* intention is to bring dow[…] rate of inflation.

Yours sincerely,
ROGER THOMAS
House of Commons,
London SW1,
March 17.

Fuel duty and exports

From Mr D. G. Franklin

Sir, Your leader of March 16 states that "the price of almost all commodities reflects the cost of transport" and that "the *higher (fuel) duties impose no* burdens on British industry that its (European) competitors do not also share."

The price of diesel in West Germany is £1.17 per gallon, or less than 23 per cent of the United Kingdom price; in Austria it is 27 per cent and in France 31 per cent.

Not only will the increased diesel prices affect all commodities in the United Kingdom, but it will place an additional burden on British exports.

Yours faithfully,
D. G. FRANKLIN,
Director,
David Franklin Limited,
Lerpiniere House,
121 Kennington Road,
London SE11 6SQ.

Dividend returns from Nigeria

From Mr F. W. A. Spicer

Sir, under the headline, "A story to be trumpeted round the world", the *Nigerian Daily Times* of February 21, 1959, reprinted an article from the *Stock Exchange Gazette* which drew attention to the news of a share issue in Nigeria for the Nigerian Cement Company. Being an expatriate then serving with HM Forces in Nigeria I purchased stock.

In time remittance of dividends became more difficult to achieve. In July, 1967, I noted that Shell Mex and BP royalties of £7m were due to Nigeria and suggested a "set-off" with regard to uncleared remittances, dividends, &c; the point was not accepted by the then Commonwealth Office despite the admittance that the problem was worrying many others.

The *Financial Times* of July 27, 1976, commented under "Nigeria reassures" that that country had again attempted to *reassure foreign investors that* they are most welcome. The occasion was an address by the then external affairs commissioner to ambassadors of industrialized countries.

At present, dividends for 1975 onwards await remittance from Nigeria. Notwithstanding representations to my member of Parliament early in May, 1979, and through him to Sir Ian Gilmore, the Lord Privy Seal, and Mr Robert Luce, the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, who in turn involved the High Commission in Nigeria, nothing has moved apart from an assurance that "it might be some time before the matter is resolved".

On March 11, 1981, I was advised that "the delays are largely administrative and they can usually be best dealt with by meticulously following all procedures required under Nigerian exchange control *regulations. . . ." No dou[…]* company secretary and [com]pany registrar have, and [con]tinue to do that since when initial delays began.

However, to gain some [idea] of the magnitude of the [prob]lem may I through your [col]umns ask anyone experie[ncing] difficulties in obtaining r[emit]tances from Nigeria to le[t me] know. In turn I will pas[s the] information to the Foreign [and] Commonwealth Office [who] may then realize the siz[e of] the matter and deal with [the] Nigerian government on general principle as wel[l as] individual cases.

A sad conclusion to enterprise and initiative s[…] some 21 years ago.

Yours faithfully,
F. W. A. SPICER,
Bowstones,
2 Barn Cottages,
Weasenham All Saints,
Via King's Lynn,
Norfolk PE32 2ST.
March 17.

هكذا من الأصل

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Taking stock of indexation

This Friday will be a red-letter day in the history of United Kingdom capital markets. The first issue of marketable, index-linked government debt goes on sale after years of lobbying by the indexation afficionados. The offer, £1,000m nominal of 2 per cent Treasury Stock 1996, is restricted to domestic pension funds. It will be fascinating to see the kind of price they are prepared to pay for such an investment.

Understandably, many people still feeel instinctively uncomfortable about the introduction of index-linked government debt. They see it, however strongly the government may protest to the contrary, as an unhealthy concession in the fight against inflation; they argue that it is potentially extremely costly if inflation is not brought under control: and they feel that it strengthens the government's "unfair" advantage over the private sector borrower.

The first argument is not without point, and one might well feel much happier about seeing the government use indexation in a situation in which the central bank was a

TREASURY 2% 1996

Implied price on basis of 10 per cent inflation in current year and various rates thereafter.

Real return sought	Annual inflation rate after year one		
	7%	10%	13%
0.5%	124.63	122.47	120.41
1.0%	116.55	114.54	112.62
1.5%	109.07	107.19	105.40
2.0%	102.13	100.38	98.71
2.5%	95.70	94.07	92.51
3.0%	89.74	88.21	86.76

Source: Buckmaster & Moore.

considerably stronger and more independent institution. That said, index-linked debt alone will not allow governments to get away with reflating at will.

The second argument, relating to cost, is misconceived. If the government can sell stock on the basis of a 2 per cent real return—and some investors are talking of buying it on a one per cent real return or less—that can hardly be termed expensive per se. It may be that it will prove expensive if the money is not put to good use, but that is another matter.

It may, of course, be that the nominal cost of repayment will be much higher than the overall cost of servicing a conventional issue with, say, a 13 per cent coupon. But if that proved the case it would almost certainly mean that the 13 per cent stock would have failed to produce a real return.

Investors who cry out for real returns should at least be consistent when they don their taxpayers' hats.

As far as the argument over unfair competition goes, there seems little reason for concern in terms of theory. Is there not, for instance, a strong case in equity for putting all building society finances on to an index-linked footing? And why should companies which happily offered long term real returns to investors in periods of low inflation be afraid (given the right tax arrangements) of issuing their own index-linked stocks now?

The answer, unhappily, is that, whatever the theory, in practice high and unstable levels of inflation make it very much more difficult for the private sector to plan anything sensibly, let alone whether investments with uncertain returns should be funded by conventional or index-linked means. It is really in this sense more than any other that the government's latest addition to its funding armoury could be seen as "unfair" competition.

Banks

Living without windfalls

With Midland Bank bringing the reporting season for the clearers to a desultory close last week, the sector looks to be hedged with more uncertainties than usual, not least because the bank strike will be a crucial test of management's strength. The first tranche of the windfall profits tax will have to be paid at the end of this year, and although the banks have not yet decided how to treat this for accounting purposes, the most likely outcome is that it will appear as an extraordinary charge after tax in the profit and loss account and certainly not as a balance sheet item.

Despite the damage this will do to retentions, the banks appear to be more relaxed about their balance sheets than for some time in the past, as indeed they should now that inflation is coming down. Capital ratios are comfortable enough to suggest that there is no immediate need for rights issues until lending volumes start to pick up at home and overseas.

The main challenge for the banks is how they will approach their domestic operations. The 1980 results from the clearers yet again raise all the old questions about the cost structure of the parent banks, since if profits at home are under such pressure when average base rates have actually improved, as they did last year, what is going to happen to profitability when interest rates start to ease.

In previous downturns the banks have been able to protect their margins to some extent by widening the spread between base and deposit rates. Over the last two years competition between the banks and other financial institutions has reduced the scope for this course and indeed the banks may have to compete more vigorously if they are to tap the 'unbanked' market, while the Standard Chartered-Royal Bank merger will in the long-term add another force to high street banking.

At the same time the banks have been saddled with an astonishingly high cost structure. The latest profits figures have shown the scars of the high salary increases in recent years. Staff levels have continued to rise through the recession elsewhere in the economy which has reduced the normal natural wastage element.

Already one or two clearers have started to mention the word redundancy, and in at least one instance a working party has been set up to review staffing levels. Current account deposits already cost at least 8 per cent to collect which severely reduces the endowment cushion the banks relied on in the past when interest rates get back into single figures. For the past decade the banks have concentrated on automation as one of the main ways of containing costs, but this is becoming increasingly capital intensive, notably in the new point-of-sale technology.

The main bull case, however, for bank shares over and above their low ratings at the moment is that profits, even if on the way down this year, still represent a better return on capital than in manufacturing industry.

British Sugar

The price has gone up

Sometime this week Mr Biffen may make up his mind on the S. & W. Berisford bid for British Sugar Corporation on which the Monopolies Commission has just completed its report. But conditions have changed so much in the 10 months since the £124m offer was unveiled that Berisford may not want to go ahead even if it is allowed to.

The problem is not whether Berisford can raise the cash, but whether BSC is now such a desirable property at the price a buyer will have to pay. Berisford bought its shares in BSC—of which it holds 10 per cent—at around 150p. The market valued BSC at 263p on Friday, thereby valuing the company at around £158m. When Berisfords offered cash and shares worth 207p per BSC share, the sugar producer was worth £112m.

So if Berisford wants to renew the offer it will obviously have to pay much more. Berisford's reserves at the end of 1980 stood at £104m, and there is little doubt that banks would be willing to lend it money. But a bid of £3 a BSC share would need £180m, and at £3.50 the price would be £210m. It is unlikely that Berisfords would want to pay all of this in cash, so a part share offer, resembling the 1980 bid, is an alternative.

The difficulty here is that Berisford's shares have fallen noticeably since last May, from 152p just before the bid to 113p. This partly reflects the one-for-two capitalization issue made by Berisford.

While BSC is currently yielding 8.4 per cent after the classic defensive move of raising its dividend, Berisford is slightly lower, removing one major incentive to BSC shareholders to switch allegiances.

Berisford's attractiveness may also have been weakened by warnings from the chairman, Mr Ephraim Margulies, that the current year is tough going. At best Berisford's profits will be roughly the same as last year's £36m, and at worst they could fall to £30m. BSC, by contrast, is underpinned by the EEC sugar regime. Berisford can still afford BSC—the secretary of state permitting—but it could well decide that the company has become too dear.

Nicholas Hirst on the problems posed by the Budget tax levy on North Sea oil companies

Has Sir Geoffrey gone too far?

Has the Chancellor gone too far in increasing taxes on companies producing oil from the North Sea?

It would be extraordinary if the companies did not complain about the tax changes announced in the Budget speech. They have done so over every increase that has been made lest the impression be given that they might be easy prey for yet more changes. But the protests do seem much louder this time. What are we to make of them?

Every government wishes to take the maximum advantage of oil production in its territory while not hitting the producers so hard that they take their exploration and development efforts elsewhere. The problem, as a former deputy secretary of the Department of Energy was fond of saying, is that no government knows how hard it can press the companes until they start to reduce their activity.

Even then it is difficult to tell whether a fall in exploration, such as that which occurred towards the end of the Labour administration, is as a result of over-restrictive financial conditions, or for entirely different reasons such as a drop in the real value of the oil price.

The effect of the introduction of the supplementary petroleum duty at a rate of 20 per cent and other changes to petroleum revenue tax is to take £1,000m out of companies' revenues this year. This is equal to a third of the money likely to be spent on exploration and the development of new fields. The Government's reason for imposing it is to remove the windfall gains made as a result of the increase in the oil price over the past two years.

The companies maintain that the tax changes made before its introduction had already taken care of the rise in oil prices. Returns, they argue, are being forced to unacceptably low levels. Development will be delayed and exploration fall, threatening the continuation of self-sufficiency in the 1990s.

By far the most damaging attack, from the Government's point of view, has come from Mr Philip Shelbourne, chairman and chief executive of the British National Oil Corporation, a man who was appointed by the present Government, a banker of outstanding reputation and a natural conservative.

The impact of what he had to say about taxes in a speech to an invited audience at the Stock Exchange last week was dulled by his attempts to rekindle interest in a North Sea investment fund for industrial investment, but what he said was blunt and to the point. North Sea taxes were now too



At work on a production platform in the BP Forties oilfield: will the tax slow exploration rate?

high and had resulted in the cancellation by BNOC of a small extension of the Thistle field in section six of block 211/18.

Dire warnings have come from others within the industry. Shell United Kingdom has said it is reappraising exploration in deep waters, another important North Sea group has said it is bound to slow up development. Occidental has deferred development of North Claymore and Tricentrol believes that North America, where finds are small, is now a more attractive place to search for oil than the North Sea.

But for all the companies' Protestations, none have withdrawn from the seventh round of licensing which attracted the largest number of applications of any round so far, and there is every indication that an eighth round would be just as successful.

For all the threats that investment will have to be cut-back, with the few isolated examples already mentioned, there is little evidence of it happening. In fact, cut-backs in investment are unlikely to show up for two years or more. Projects already underway have to be completed and it is only as new projects are evaluated that the effects of the new tax will become apparent.

There can be no doubt that the new tax will have unfortunate effects. By speeding up cash payments to the exchequer it militates against small developments linked to fields already in production. Such investments would, under the old regime, have delayed the payment of PRT, increasing their attraction. The danger of the new tax is that such oil finds may never be developed.

It also increases the amount of reserves required to be found for a profitable development. The companies argue that as finds are becoming smaller, less frequent, and increasingly in deeper, more hostile waters, this is a foolish thing to do.

But just how far it increases the size at which a field becomes marginally profitable and how far that matters at this stage in the North Sea's development, is debatable.

The larger groups believe that the average size of a marginal field may have been increased from 50 million barrels to 150 million barrels of recoverable reserves while smaller operators believe that it may have risen from 20 million to 50 million barrels.

Many more fields of 50 million barrels and over are going to be found, and it is the larger fields that ought to be developed first. The large oil companies have argued that the more knowledge that is gained about the amount of oil in the North Sea, the better, but then it is more in the interests of the big groups to explore for reserves that may not be developed for ten or fifteen years, than it is for the smaller companies which have greatly increased their importance and numbers in the seventh round.

The Government is gambling that the increase in taxes will not slow either exploration or development to the extent that self-sufficiency is put at risk. The danger is that it will be impossible to tell that is happening until it is too late. It is wrong to look at these taxation moves as a disguised depletion policy because the development it will effect is beyond the expected surge in output expected in the mid to late 1980s.

So far supplementary petroleum duty has been introduced for an 18-month period only. The Government will need to watch very carefully, that it is not pushing the companies too hard. The changes to PRT continue after that 18-month period, and in some instances they look as harsh as the introduction of SPD. The effects of that must be watched carefully too. As yet, the companies case is not proven, but that is not to say it might not be.

Michael Prest

Marriages of convenience in US mining

'The timing of these bids is not just coincidence or an outbreak of spring madness by oil companies with more money than sense. It stems from two strategic factors—mining companies are cheap and the relative cost of natural resources will rise over the next couple of decades.'

In a dramatic month which could transform the international mining industry, massive bids have been made for three of its American leading lights—Amax, St Joe Minerals, and Kennecott. The worst fears of mining company chairmen have been realized.

The sums involved are enormous. Standard Oil of California's $4,000m bid for Amax, a highly diversified metals and energy producer, is the biggest in corporate history. Seagram, the Canadian drinks group, has offered $2,000m for St Joe, a producer of base metals, silver and coal, in a deal which not only challenges business logic but also challenges takeover laws in four states.

Finally, Standard Oil of Ohio (Sohio) has bid $1,800m for Kennecott, America's largest copper producer. The bid is worth $62 a share and, unlike the others, has been agreed by the respective boards.

Whether that agreement will stick remains to be seen, because only a few days after announcing the merger Sohio also said that an arrangement to buy for $750m coal properties owned by United States Steel had been terminated. The oil company stressed, however, that calling off the United States Steel purchase was unconnected with the Kennecott bid.

So many bids of such size in so short a time sent Wall Street into an excited buzz. Wild rumours foamed around other companies such as Newmont, Phelps Dodge and Asarco—all major American base metal miners.

There have been huge takeovers of mining companies before, usually by oil giants, but never so many simultaneously. In 1977 Atlantic Richfield paid $650m for Anaconda, another big American copper producer and last year British Petroleum absorbed Selection Trust, the smallest of the British mining finance houses, for almost £430m. It was the biggest bid in British history.

Mining companies are not averse to preying on each other. The Anglo American—De Beers group bought 25 per cent of Consolidated Gold Fields, the biggest British mining concern, for £150m in a celebrated stock market "dawn raid" last year. Anglo has since built up its stake to just under 30 per cent.

The timing of these bids is not just coincidence or an outbreak of spring madness by oil companies with more money than sense. It stems from two strategic considerations. The first, a short-term factor, is that mining companies are cheap. They are trading in world stock markets at well below their asset value.

Secondly, those buying mining companies, particularly the oil majors, take the long-term view that the relative cost of natural resources will rise over the next couple of decades. Just as oil prices have pushed up coal and gas, so the demands of a rapidly growing world population and particularly of developing countries will support the real price of metals.

Such considerations are not lost on other people, of course. But very few companies in these depressed times have the cash or borrowing powers to finance purchasers on the necessary scale. But oil companies—for the very reason that other industries are suffering—do have massive liquid resources. The same is true indirectly of Seagram, which is effectively paying for its bid from the $2,000m which it received when it sold Texas Pacific oil and gas properties last year.

There is a logic in mating oil and mining companies. Both are engaged in similar businesses: their expertise in geology and exploration, in exploiting resources, in managing massive projects internationally are complementary. Executives, engineers, geologists and other key personnel often move from one part of the natural resources industry to another.

This similarity of background and interest is cemented by a common need. For different reasons, mining and oil companies must invest in a hurry. Sohio, for example, a group in which BP has a 53 per cent stake, has a very strong cash flow from the Alaska North slope oil field. This income will soon start to decline and Sohio must find ways of investing it to keep future earnings up.

The mining companies for their part need to increase their capital expenditure. Until the early 1970s most of these companies — and particularly those being taken over—were dependent on a single mineral for the bulk of their earnings. Amax was best known as a molybdenum producer; St Joe was a fairly obscure lead and zinc miner; and Kennecott was dependent almost solely on copper.

But the 1970s proved very different from the profitable 1960s when production costs were low and the sustained boom of western economies underpinned metal demand and prices. According to Mr George B. Munroe, chairman and chief executive of Phelps Dodge, in a speech delivered last month, the cost of energy required to produce a pound of copper rose eight-fold between 1972 and 1981. Energy now accounts for 25 per cent of the cost of a pound of copper compared with 7 per cent a decade ago.

The costs of American producers were further raised by a welter of environmental and regulatory legislation in the 1970s as Americans became more and more concerned about the damage they believed was being inflicted on their air, water, countryside, and flora and fauna. These laws may well have been in response to a real need, but they undoubtedly cut into the profitability of mining companies.

Energy and environmental expenses were burdens additional to the inflation which accelerated in this period. In 1958, Mr Munroe estimates, the cost to Phelps Dodge of producing a pound of copper was 18.2 cents; six years later it was 19.4 cents; by 1970 it had risen to 27.8 cents. Since then the cost has soared to as much as or even more than present market prices of about 85 cents a pound.

At that level, copper prices are the same in real terms as they were in the mid-1950s. But in the meantime the cost of developing new mining capacity has risen dramatically, so that a new copper mine could cost $2.50 a pound to bring into production. Since the argument is broadly true of all base metals—although not, obviously, of precious metals—the profits of the big mining companies must at least keep pace with inflation if they are to invest in new deposits.

This the companies tried to do during the second half of the 1970s by frantic diversification. Amax is now a big producer of coal, copper, nickel, and silver, as well as having oil and gas interests; St Joe branched out into iron ore, copper, silver and energy minerals; Kennecott, by contrast, has remained the most dependent on a single material. In part, the new minerals were by-products to which insufficient attention had been paid.

But diversification is expensive, and as industrial demand fell with the world depression the stock market took the view that in 1981 mining company profits would decline. Share prices are therefore low at precisely the time when the companies should be investing heavily to take advantage of the higher metal prices it is generally assumed will come with industrial recovery.

Some analysts believe that metal prices could start moving up again in the last quarter of this year. When metal prices are strong, mining is very profitable: companies flush with oil funds are striking now while the combination of low share prices and the prospect of higher metal prices is there. It is quite likely that other bids will be made before the summer is out.

Business Diary profile: Edmund Dell, City Social Democrat

On Thursday months of Labour infighting, Tory floor-crossing and Centre fence-sitting will be followed by the launching of the Social Democrats as a party.

The new party already has four former Labour Cabinet ministers, in alphabetical order, Roy Jenkins, David Owen, Bill Rodgers and Shirley Williams.

On or shortly after Thursday, however, the new party can expect a fifth recruit from Jim Callaghan's front bench. This is Edmund Dell, Labour's "No Minister". No Jim Hacker he, but, according to The Times, an accomplished departmental minister, highly respected in Cabinet and in Cabinet committee".

Like Roy Jenkins, Dell resigned ministerial office—he was Secretary of State for Trade—not to go into Europe, but to return to the City. Jenkins is now a part-time director of Morgan Grenfell. Dell is full-time chairman of the traders and merchant bankers Guinness Peat.

Dell, who is 59, would seem well-qualified for equal billing in the new party with his four former colleagues, but so far of that there is little sign.

His was among the 100 signatures to the recent declaration of support, but Dell says he is involved neither in running the new party nor in raising money for it in the City.

This might seem a little out of character for a man who was in office for all but two of his nine years in Labour government, and moreover a man of whom an old friend and former political colleague said "Just likes to run things".

Two sides of Dell's character may explain this: one is that he lost what taste he had for politicking even before he entered the House 19 years ago, and has even less taste for intra-party feuding.

The second reason why Dell's shoulder is not to the Social Democrat wheel may be that his former colleagues have yet to ask him, and Edmund Dell likes to be asked.

"All my life I have depended upon opportunities that have come along", he says, and my, oh my, how the opportunities have come along.

At Oxford, where he read history after war service with the Royal Artillery, he was asked to stay on and "help out" teaching the bulge of demobbed undergraduates.

He had planned to go into industry, and into ICI in particular, because "I like to run things. It was a very large company in which the opportunity to run things would be present".

His lectureship at an end, he quit Oxford, which he says "terrified" him with the temptation to "sit on your bottom for the rest of your life".

Dell headed for ICI and Manchester, where by 1963 he was running things indeed in what is now ICI's organics division, where he was head of the Indian sub-continent operation.

But this time, too, he had long been active in local Labour politics, and was a member of the city council. It is from Manchester rather than Westminster his fondest political memories spring.

The councillors, Labour or otherwise, were "a group of intelligent people trying to see how best to run Manchester".

Of Westminster, he says: "I don't think anyone who has spent a significant time in industry can believe these set-piece party battles in the Commons are of interest or value to anyone."

He is pleased, however, to have recommended and later introduced petroleum revenue tax, the state's bid for a slice of North Sea oil profits.

Dell contested Middleton and Prestwich in 1955, lost and, his interest in party politics waning, did not look for another seat.

And then, in 1963, came along yet another of those opportunities: the safe seat of Birkenhead fell vacant. Dell's nomination was secured for him less by his own efforts than by those of his friends, fellow Manchester MPs and later ministerial colleagues, Joel Barnett and Robert Sheldon.

"I don't suppose any member of Parliament has ever done less to get a parliamentary seat than I did", he remembers. "I'm not interested in party games."

The party, however, was interested in Edmund Dell, whatever his game. Within two years of entering the House he was in office and there, save for the Heath years, and until his resignation in 1979, he remained.

It was during the Heath interregnum that another opportunity presented itself. Dell was introduced by Sir Harold Wilson to Lord Kissin, founder of the modern fortunes and then chairman of Guinness Peat.

Lord Kissin took to Dell and asked him to join the board of what is now the group's Linfoods associate. After Dell's return to office, Lord Kissin then suggested the minister succeed him on his retirement, which took place two years ago.

When I visited Dell at his office in St Mary at Hill, I produced, as previously I'd said I would, a small tape-recorder to help me take notes.

"I hope you don't mind . . .", I began, testing the device, when Dell chipped in: "I do mind, actually . . . I don't like carrying on conversations in the presence of electronic equipment."

This is a bit rich coming from the man who is also founder-chairman of the Channel Four TV company, but then Edmund Dell is a man who likes to run things, interviews included.

One thing Dell says he would like to see on Channel Four, which goes on air late next year, is people in business having a better opportunity to put their point of view—presumably in the presence of electronic equipment—and being able to discuss their problems "before informed interviewers and before a more informed public".

Dell himself is said to be running Guinness Peat rather more firmly than Lord Kissin, now group president, perhaps at first envisaged.

How long will he continue to do so? Guinness Peat is said to be of interest to two possible buyers, one interested in the trading side, the other—some say Jacob Rothschild—in the Guinness Mahon bank's status as an accepting house.

But if there is more to this than City rumour, what of it? For Edmund Dell, something usually turns up.

Ross Davies



The No Minister: Edmund Dell (centre), former Labour Secretary of State for Trade, who resigned office to take a job in the City, and Yes, Minister actors, Nigel Hawthorne (left) and Derek Fowlds.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Return to market in sight at GRA

By Philip Robinson

The scheme of arrangement entered into by greyhound and property group, GRA Property Trust as an alternative to liquidation in 1976, could end this year.

It would leave a solvent group owning 11 greyhound stadiums including the White City. The ICI works and staffs pension funds securities would have a strategic 26.3 per cent stake. The group is to begin discussions to enter the Stock Exchange's unlisted securities market as a run up to regaining a full quotation.

Agreement has now been reached with Stock Conversion and Investment Trust, which would allow the GRA to continue occupying the White City Stadium until July, 1983, and possibly until the summer of 1987. *Under an agreement in* 1968, Stock Conversion had the option to buy the White City for £2m. Under a subsequent *agreement the purchase price* reduces by £30,000 at six monthly intervals from January, 1977.

Mr Jack Aaronson the GRA chairman, tells shareholders in his annual statement that the majority of creditors have now *been paid in full.* All that remains to finish the scheme of arrangement is to quantify claims and settlements of its former *subsidiary Kay Bevan,* which is in receivership, seek agreement on a £4.5m debt, and the £3.745m owed to the ICI *pension fund.*

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Barclays	12%
BCCI	12%
Consolidated Crdts	14%
C. Hoare & Co	*12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster	12%
TSB	12%
Williams and Glyn's	12%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 9%, up to £50,000 9½%, over £50,000 10¼%.

Management buy back Sperrin Textiles group

The management of Sperrin Textiles, a Northern Ireland subsidiary of Cope Sportswear, has bought out the company in a consortium with the Northern Ireland Development Agency and Bamford Hall Holdings of Sheffield.

Sperrin was the sole Cope subsidiary which did not go into receivership with the rest of the group last December, when *Yorkshire Bank, the principal* bankers, discontinued its support.

Mr W. G. Macky and Mr N. J. Hamilton of Ernst Whinney the accountants, were appointed joint receivers and managers.

Opinions on engineering outlook vary after GKN

Now that the engineering sector has put GKN's figures behind it and is enjoying a phase of relative strength in the stockmarket, some brokers are coming up with buy recommendations.

Mr Ewan Fraser of James Capel took the plunge the day before GKN's announcement, and brought out a circular landing the merits of John Brown. He sees a sharp recovery in profits there over the next three years.

The company's profits to end-March 1980 will fall from £21m to £12.4m, he estimates, but by this time next year should be on the way back up at £18.2m pretax. Dividends he expects to be maintained throughout at the 1979-80 level of 4.25 net. From experience, he also points out that past swings upwards and downwards at John Brown have been "much more extreme" than predicted, so the group's recovery might be equally *startling.*

Carr Sebag's equity market review for March takes a more sombre view of the entire sector, pronouncing the recent rally in engineering shares to be "unwarranted".

Brokers' views

The reason is the Budget: its "severe deflationary impact" has delayed recovery from the current recession by up to nine months, Mr Rochfort Young, the engineering analyst argues; and so the sector is best avoided for the moment. Engineering companies whose 1980-81 dividends are at risk, Mr Young says, are Babcock, Automotive *Products, Delta Metal,* B. Elliott, Lucas—which reports this week, and Serck.

Scottish broking house Parsons has taken a look at pneumatic control equipment manufacturer, Martonair, and concluded that its shares are worth holding on to, while any price weakness would create a buying opportunity. Mr Clive Thomson argues that Martonair, though stuck in a rut just *now, should respond well to* an improvement in demand, when it comes, and grow well.

Spencer Thornton & Co has examined the industrial products distributors, and concluded that while their 1981 profits will be poor, the next three months could provide the right time to buy.

Catherine Gunn

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

Capitalisation £000's	Company	Last Price	Ch'ge on week	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E
3,709	Airsprung Group	64	—	6.7	10.5	5.8
1,250	Armitage & Rhodes	50	—	1.4	2.8	20.6
11,548	Bardon Hill	189	+1	9.7	5.1	7.1
7,308	Deborah Services	95	—	5.5	5.8	4.7
4,012	Frank Horsell	107	+1	6.4	6.0	3.4
6,501	Frederick Parker	45	+4	1.7	3.8	19.6
1,554	George Blair	73	+1	3.1	4.2	—
2,650	Jackson Group	106	−1	6.9	6.5	4.0
16,286	James Burrough	118	+1	7.9	6.7	9.7
3,315	Robert Jenkins	325	−2	31.3	9.6	—
2,460	Scruttons "A"	51	—	5.3	10.4	3.7
3,308	Torday Limited	215	−1	15.1	7.0	3.7
2,030	Twinlock Ord	9½	−1½	—	—	—
1,986	Twinlock 15% ULS	72	—	15.0	20.8	—
7,019	Unilock Holdings	46	−1	3.0	6.5	7.1
12,653	Walter Alexander	100	—	5.7	5.7	5.5
6,091	W. S. Yeates	261	−2	12.1	4.6	4.3

Analysts confident about Smith & Nephew

This week

Unemployment figures for March, due out this week, are almost certain to show another increase. Figures for employment in the production industries, *overtime* and short-time working in manufacturing industries, both for January, and car and commercial vehicle production for February will also be released.

Lucas Industries, reporting on Thursday, is expected to show anything between a £5m loss to £5m profits at the interim stage. The very worst, analysts say, could be a £7.5m *loss but the market generally is expecting* that the interim dividend will be maintained at 3.7p gross. Losses of up to *£10m are expected from the* vehicle equipment division but profits of between £6m and £7m are likely in the aerospace sector which has a strong order book.

Analysts are looking for profits of some £24m for the year to December from Smith & Nephew, reporting tomorrow. This compares with £22.15m last time and shows that the *group* is relatively well insulated from the decline in consumer demand. Sales are thought to have grown by about 20 per cent and the dividend *will probably be raised in line* with the profits increase. The group is likely to grow faster now that it has shed its cosmetic concerns. This will have helped the cash position by some £7m.

It will be another important week for the insurance sector with results from Prudential Corporation, Eagle Star

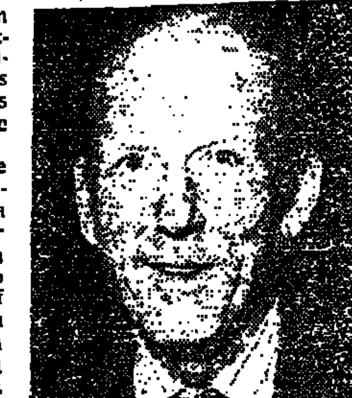
At Prudential, reporting on Wednesday, analysts are anticipating a net surplus in the £50m-£53m range against last time's £45.6m, reflecting further strong growth—possibly 20 per cent—in shareholders life surplus and rising investment in*come.* This should be more than sufficient to offset an increase in underwriting losses of between £7m to £22m. The M&G Reinsurance subsidiary is likely to have been hard hit by the effects of over-capacity and rate-cutting in world markets and losses could be as much as £6m.

Underwriting losses at Eagle Star are also expected to rise in spite of help from the group's important household business and the effects of index-linking on policies. Speculation about United King*dom liability losses—£6m was* provided in the first half—have led to a wide range of forecasts from analysts.

But because of a big surge in investment income most stockbrokers are expecting an increase in overall pretax profits from the previous year's £64.3m Market estimates range between £69m and £75m.

In the lacklustre insurance broking sector, hopes are pinned on Willis Faber to prove a lone bright spot with full-year results today. At the interim stage last September, the group where Mr David Palmer is chief executive and deputy chairman surprised the market with a profits gain of one-fifth when results from most of its rivals were heading in the opposite direction.

However, against a back*ground of mounting pressure on* premium rates particularly in the important United States market, even Willis is not expected to keep up the pace. Most estimates are for a fairly flat second-half, producing a full-year profits gain of around one-tenth to £19m. The market expects Willis to put most rivals in the shade, though, by lifting dividends in line with the profits rise. Maintained payments represent the best hope for most of the other broking groups.



Mr Alexander Marshall, chairman of Bestobell.

*TODAY—Interims: Anvil Petro*leum, Beazer (CH), and Paterson Zochonis. Finals: Beatson Clark, Cattle's (Holdings), Ericsson (LM), Horizon Travel, Lambert Howarth, Wilkes (James), and Willis Faber.

TOMORROW—Interims: Bridport-Gundry (holdings), British Car Auction, Pyke (holdings), Ricardo Consulting Engineers, and Stothert & Pitt. Finals: AC Cars, Brent Chemicals International, Equity & Law Life Assurance *Society, Johnson* Group Cleaners, Jove Investment Trust, Keep Investment Trust, London & Scottish *Marine Oil, Smith & Nephew* Associated, United Newspapers, and Watmoughs (Holdings).

WEDNESDAY—Interims: Armstrong Equipment, Beckman (A), Bell (Arthur), and Sir... Finals: Bestobell, Cartwright (R), Church & Co, Clifford Dairies, Eagle Star, Fife Fo... Jones (A.) & Sons, L... (Percy), Metal Closures Gr... Olives Paper Mill, Pruden... Rockware, Rotork, Silkol... Lubricants, Slough Esta... Wilkinson Warburton, and W... stenholme Rink.

THURSDAY—Interims: E... ton (W), Chambers & Far... Electric & General Investm... Trust (9 months), Hav... Group, Lucas Inds, and S... Holidays. Finals: BBA Gr... Bemrose, Berkeley Ham... Coates Bros, Crosby Ho... Fiedland Doggart, Harris... Sheldon, Howden (Alexan... Group, Kleinwort Benson L... dale, Leyland Paints & W... paper, Manders Holdings, Noble & Lund.

FRIDAY—Interims: Caps... Cope Allman Internati... Fairview Estates, Maca... Glenlivet, Pifco, Standard In... *trial Group,* and Woml... Foundry & Engineering. Fi... Catalin, Firmin & Sons, H... Counties Newspapers, I... (Charles), Ibstock Joh... Matthews (Bernard), Spe... Jackson, and Western M... Holdings.

Paris Bourse unruffled by poll predictions

Briefing

Habits seem to have changed on the French financial markets where usually election time means crisis, feverish activity and, more often than not, gloom. This time, only a few weeks ahead of the first ballot in the presidential elections *which take place on April 25,* there is calm, self-confidence and even complacency.

Normally on the floor of the *lively but, by British standards,* relatively small Paris Bourse, elections are a time of intense activity and much excitement. *Gesticulating brokers vie to do* deals with one another in this auction type of market and, except for those hoping for a conservative victory, orders are to sell. By past standards there is at the moment an air of some placidity.

The main index, that of the Compagnie des Agents de Change, hovers near its all-time high and experienced "boursiers" do not seem worried that a new, and more left wing, president may get in.

At this stage of the campaign the polls do not point to a decisive victory by the incumbent, President Giscard d'Estaing, but dealers seem to think that the President will pull smartly ahead of his main rival, M François Mitterand, the socialist candidate. With opinion polls now giving even chances to each candidate they could be right, since as election time approaches the French electorate traditionally moves to the party or man in power. Yet the Bourse *did* at one time take fright, but that was last December.

After reaching a high of 120 *in November of last year, the* CAC index fell sharply to end the year at around 103, barely ahead of the 97 figure it started at.

There were two reasons for the fall. One is that towards December the election polls gave the opposition candidate a lead of several points over the President. Some polls even gave a lead of 10 points. That was before the President announced his own candidacy and started to catch up in the polls.

The second reason is more technical and is associated with the expected spending on shares under special incentives for stock market investments.

A law passed in 1978 gives strong tax incentives for people to invest in the Bourse. The law is named the Loi Monory after the then Minister of the Economy, M Rene Monory. Under it many French savers placed their money in specialized unit trusts called Sicav—the generic name for unit trusts—Monory.

The Sicav Monory had been so successful that they account for some 2 per cent of the total market capitalization. But even that requires some *qualifications.* The market capitalization is around £23,000m but many of the shares are in the *hands of institutions and families* and are never traded. The real impact on the active market of the Sicav Monory is per*haps as much as 4 to 5 per* cent, according to several observers.

The Sicav Monory invest*ments have to be placed in the* market of three monthly intervals and as December approached the market rose in expectation of new money coming in. The same thing is happening now with the March quarter coming to an end. It is one reason why the CAC index has recovered from the November low and is now standing at 112, only eight points below the all time high.

For all practical purposes the market seems to have shut its ears to the cries and alarms of the elections, and assumed that President Giscard is bound to win. On past experience the market has tended to get its electoral assumptions wrong. At the last legislative elections in March 1978 the market collapsed on the general belief that the Socialist-Communist alliance would win.

In any case, from the Bourse's point of view Mr Mitterand *looks less forbidding* than he did some years ago. The alliance with Communists has been shattered, and the two parties *are in earnest rivalry.*

This time there is no ambitious plan for large-scale nationalizations and in any case the presidential election, in case of a Mitterand victory, would be followed by Parliamentary elections.

But should M Mitterand win there is little doubt that the Bourse would take a serious tumble. A socialist government would not look kindly on the special tax incentives granted by the Loi Monory. The Socialist Party is also firmly against the special tax credit system for dividends.

But whatever happens, in the longer run the French economy is likely to push at least some sectors of the market up.

Roman Eisenstein

Business appointmen...

Mr D. Boo... to join BICC boa...

Mr D. H. Booth is to... the board of BICC as direc... corporate planning and de... ment on April 1.

Mr Richard Worsley... become the Confederatio... British Industry's directo... social affairs from June 1... is at present deputy di... (policy) in the social ... *directorate,* which is respo... for policy and advice on em... relations and social issues... present director, Mr R... Dixon, leaves to join Burm... as *head of public affairs.*

Mr Charles J. Baker, ma... director of Ductile Steel... been appointed chief execut... succession to Mr R. Sidaway... is to retire *but remain chai...*

Mr J. C. Cooper and Mr... Jones, chairman and ma... director respectively of C... Industries, are joining the... of F. H. Lloyd Holdings.

Mr A. A. Adley has succ... Mr J. Haffenden as preside... the British Marine Equi... Council. The new vice-pre... is Mr R. J. Cade.

Mr Arne Ask is to be ma... director of Skyport Su... (UK).

Mr *Richard C.* Whalle... joined the board of Estri... Rogner Life and Pension... vices.

Public and Educational Appointments also on page 11

هكذا من الأصل

MARKET REPORTS

US coal fixings nearly halted

Freight

With time running short for a settlement, the prospect of a US miners' strike from March 27 when their current agreement expires, now appears to be a real one. Even if a new deal was reached, the time available to ballot the miners is insufficient and the miners' union has traditionally worked on the basis of "no contract, no work".

Because of this impending threat, coal fixing out of Hampton Roads and other US East Coast terminals has, over recent weeks, come practically to a halt. Charterers have already begun seeking other sources of supply resulting in a higher demand for Australian and South African coal.

Another fear being expressed is that with the backlog of some 150 ships waiting to load coal at Hampton Roads and nearby ports, a strike may provide an incentive for several of these vessels to switch to the grain trade to avoid heavy demurrage costs as well as putting grain rate under pressure. However, transatlantic grain rates for Panamax vessels have eased back from their peak of $20 and above recorded earlier this year. Last week, for instance, the going rate was between $17 and $17.25 as paid on three carriers of 60,000 tons from the US Gulf to Holland.

Grain shipments to the Far East were also displaying a softer trend, with $28.5 being paid for 32,000 tons from the Gulf to Japan at end March. Similarly from the Gulf to China where $42 was obtained for two 30.000-tonners in April while $40.50 was paid to transport 36,000 tons in late March.

With the tone of the dry cargo market being generally weaker this year compared with the last quarter of 1980—although the long term feeling among brokers is still one of optimism that the markets will stay firm—there is now more interest being shown in period fixing.

Several orders for vessels between 10,000 and 30,000 tons were reported to be circulating over the past seven days for periods up to 12 months trading. Another feature of the week was the booking of tonnage, both for voyage and trip commitments from the Great Lakes where the season is due to start shortly. Period charters also figured here and included the fixing of a 21,000 tonner at a daily rate of $7,750 for 12 to 18 months trading with delivery in Aqaba next month.

Apart from grain, interest in coal and iron ore was prominent. For the latter commodity Japanese charterers were seeking tonnage to move 450,000 tons in 150,000 ton lots from Brazil at $12.50 a ton beginning in July. In the time sector, rumours were circulating of renewed Soviet Union activity but as usual confirmation of any business concluded was hard to obtain. Time chartering was generally quiet and Chinese, South American and Japanese charterers accounted for most of the bookings made.

No relief was on offer for the tanker market. With many charters having completed their tonnage programmes for March they were announcing no opportunity for improvement of the present bleak position until next month.

David Robinson

Market men divided on the outlook

Euromarkets

Opinion among professional participants in the Eurobond market appears to be split between those who believe a deluge of new issues will force Eurobond yields higher and those who believe that fundamental economic forces will bring inflation and yields lower, reports *AP—Dow Jones*.

Dealers say that so far there has not been a rush among investors to buy bonds, despite a big decline in short-term interest rates. London Interbank rates for three-month dollar deposits have declined by four percentage points in five weeks to stand at 14.19 per cent bid.

However, it takes time for high-yielding deposits to come due. Many investors may not yet have to choose between renewing their Certificates of Deposit at a relatively low return or buying Eurobonds at a higher yield and with a greater market risk.

In any case, last week's fairly large number of offerings got a mixed reception from investors. A $30m five-year note issue of Finance for Industry, a venture capital company which is owned by the Bank of England and several large British commercial banks, sold out quickly at par, bearing 14 per cent.

An offering at par of American Airlines' five-year notes, with debt-purchase warrants, was increased by $5m to $55m and the coupon rate lowered by a quarter-point to 15.25 per cent because of strong demand. The detachable warrants allow investors to purchase at par a similar amount of the airlines' 15.25 per cent, seven-year notes up until December 31. Equipment trust certificates representing aircraft will be collateral for both note issues.

However, a tap offering at a large discount of the European Investment Bank's eight-year notes ran into some resistance.

Initially, $75m of the 12.75 per cent coupon notes were issued at 94.63 to yield 13.50 per cent. Over the next three months, an additional $125m of the same notes will be issued at negotiated prices according to demand.

In the aftermarket, the initial issue fell 1.13 to 93.50, offered. The syndicate manager, Credit Suisse-First Boston, gave underwriters less than two days to place the paper. Some bankers complained that this was too short to find buyers and rejected the issue.

However, Credit Suisse-First Boston is pressing ahead with its system of short selling periods.

Sterling or dollars for Gold Futures Market?

Commodities

For those who find commodity markets a great mystery—among whom could be numbered your correspondent and many of his acquaintances in the same markets—there is the chance today of a little enlightenment. A rather unusual meeting is scheduled to be held in the Guildhall where, in semi-public fashion, the fiat of the proposed London Gold Futures Market's formation committee will effectively be challenged by dissenters who believe it to have erred grievously.

The issue is whether the new gold futures contract should be denominated in sterling or dollars. As such, the discussion will really be concerned with whether the contract can succeed. But the debate raises other questions too. It subsumes the much wider and more complex matters of how important decisions about markets are taken, and how to balance the respective demands upon commodity markets of the City, the country, and the global trading village.

You will recall that last month the formation committee announced that the gold futures contract would be in sterling. Barely was the utterance made than the outcry followed. The move was roundly criticized from many quarters, including these columns. The committee is understood to have passed the proposal with about a two-thirds majority, but it was clear almost immediately that a majority in favour could only be mustered with difficulty from among LME members.

That in itself gave the committee and the LME ample food for thought, but their reflective appetites were enhanced by the vocal opposition from abroad, an opposition which is virtually unanimous. This reaction was crucial because to be successful the market needs the broadest possible dealing base. Only a high volume, well used market will guarantee the price sensitivity attractive to traders and gnomes the world over.

The foreign worthies to a man want a dollar contract. Some have gone so far as to say that a sterling contract will bring in just 10 per cent of the trade a dollar contract will generate. Their sanction is elementary: if the committee sticks to its pounds, the gnomes will stay away.

Needless to say, the debate has precipitated some dark rumours.

One version, doubtless extreme, is that the decision was a fiendish plot by the eminently respectable bullion dealers of the London Gold Market to keep their hands on London's gold trade. A sterling contract, the argument runs, favours a tight market, and that is preferred by bankers. Three of the London Gold Market's five members—N. M. Rothschild, Johnson Matthey, and Samuel Montagu—are, or control, banks recognized under the Banking Act 1979. Sharps Pixley and Mocatta & Goldsmid, the other two members, are bullion dealers only.

Even allowing for the bankers' superior understanding of the gold market compared with the LME members whose experience has been confined largely to base metals, this seems grossly to overstate the bankers' influence in the committee. Equally, one cannot attribute the decision to adopt sterling to the interest of professional arbitragers, who see a juicy market in playing the New York dollar contract against London.

Rather, two fears appear to have carried the day. One was the danger that a future British government might re-impose exchange controls. Since the powers to introduce such controls again remain available to any government—the position at the moment is that they are not being exercised—this concern is understandable

But history suggests that exchange controls would not be slapped on commodity markets. Throughout the postwar period of controls, London's commodity markets have grown and flourished, exempt from controls on the grounds that they are valuable invisible earners of foreign exchange. Unless there were a very marked change in the ideological climate, perhaps including import controls of the kind advocated by the Cambridge school, it seems reasonable to argue that the risk is not compelling enough to justify a sterling contract.

The second fear was less specific, but I suspect a stronger motivation, even if perhaps operating implicitly. Quite simply, some members felt that a London contract should be in pounds. The LME had conducted its business this way for a century, so why should not the Gold Futures Market?

This attitude—for I think it was an attitude rather than an argument—smacks of the old-fashioned. Sterling is a reserve currency of distinctly secondary importance and would be less attractive to foreigners were it not for the extraordinarily high interest rates which the Government is committed to lower.

Traders around the world are accustomed by many years practice to use the LME's sterling contracts, but there is no good reason to believe that they will be so well disposed towards a new contract, especially if the commodity concerned is generally quoted in dollars. After all, even those cautious gentlemen from the London Gold Market quote in dollars.

The feeling in the City's watering holes seems to be that these arguments will prevail, particularly if they are put forcibly today. I hope they will. But the impression will remain that senior members of these markets, those who tend to sit on ruling committees, have drifted seriously out of touch with ordinary members of the kind who will be attending today's meeting.

It may be that as markets grow bigger and busier, the old ways of informal consultation and convivial proximity on the floor are inadequate to the task of measuring members' opinion.

Within this body of ideas, much the most important is the view, especially entertained by younger members, that the market is wholly international.

Better internal communications and an end to fetishising sterling and old habits might remove some of the mystery.

Michael Prest
Commodities Correspondent

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

	Latest price	Prev price
[illegible]b & Wilson 7¼ Deb '85-90	67¼	66¼
[illegible] Illus 9¼ Ln '92-97	67	66½
[illegible] Brew 6¼ Deb '87-92	58*	57¾*
Do 7¼ Ln '93-98	58¾*	58*
[illegible] Bis 7¾ Deb '90-95	66	67¼
[illegible] Foods 5½ Ln '87-2002	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Elec 6 '78-83	85*	87½
Do 6¼ Deb [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] 7¾ Deb '90-95	64½	64
[illegible] 6 '98-2003	54	53½
Do 7¼ Ln '87-92	44½	45½
Do 8 Ln '98-2003	44½	[illegible]
[illegible] Int 5¼ Deb '81-84	85½	85¼
Do 9 Tonnage 1984	88	85
[illegible] of Ireland 7 Ln '86-91	57¾*	56¼*
[illegible]lays Bank 8¼ '86-93	71	70½
[illegible]clays Int 7½ '86-91	65	65½
[illegible] Ltd 7¼ Ln '87-92	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do 7¼ '92-97	50¾*	[illegible]
Do 8¼ Deb '87-92	62¾*	63*
[illegible]chams 6¼ Ln '78-83	84½	85½
Do 8¼ Ln '84-94	85½*	[illegible]
[illegible] 10¼ Deb '94-99	78	77
[illegible] Qual 7½ Ln '87-92	53*	54¾*
[illegible] Circle 7 Deb '88-93	65*	65½
Do 9 Deb '92-97	71½	71½
[illegible] Ln '78-83	86*	[illegible]
Do 7¼ '86-93	62¼*	62½*
[illegible] 8 Deb '88-93	66	65½
[illegible] Am Tob 7 Ln '82-87	85	87
[illegible] Shoes 7 '81-82	93	93
[illegible] Bond 5¼ Ln [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Oil 6½ Ln '78-81	96	[illegible]
Do 8¼ Ln '91-96	65	64½
Do 7¼ Ln '81-86	78	77½
[illegible] Gp 5¼ Ln '98-2003	66¼*	65½*
[illegible] Schweppes 8¼ Ln '98-2003	63	62
[illegible] Patons 4¼ Ln '92-97	53	53
Do 7¼ Ln '90-95	57½	55½
Courage 6¼ Ln 2004-09	48	47
Do 8 2nd Deb '89-93	66½	65
Courtaulds 6¼ '94-96	45½*	48
Do 7 '82-87	72½*	72*
Do 7½ Deb '89-94	63½*	[illegible]
Debenhams 5¼ 2nd Deb	55¾*	55½*
Do 6¼ Ln [illegible]	56½*	56½*
Do 7¼ Ln 2002-07	56½	56½
Distillers 7¼ '88-93	63	62¼
Dunlop 6¼ Deb '85-90	64*	64*
EMI 7 Ln '87-92	62	61¼
English Elec 6 Deb '80-85	84	83½
Fisons 6¼ '84-89	66	66¼
GEC 7¼ '87-92	69½*	69½*
Do 7¼ '88-93	65½*	65*
Gen Acc 7¼ '92-97	61	60
Glaxo 7¼ '85-95	30½p	31¼p
Glynwed 10¼ Ln '94-99	72*	73½*
Grand Met 10 '91-96	74½*	73½*
GUS 5¼ Ln	38	37
Do 7¼ Ln '83-88	71*	69½*
Do 8¼ Ln '93-98	63¼	62¾
Hawker Sid 7¼ Deb '87-92	66¾	66¼
ICI 5¼ '94-2004	43	43
Do 7¼ Ln '86-91	66	66
Do 8 '88-93	66	66¼
Imperial Gp 10¼ Ln '90-95	76*	80½
Do 7¼ 2004-09	53½*	53½
Initial Services 8 Ln '89-93	64*	68*
Int Stores 7¼ Ln 2003-08	59¾	59½
Laporte 10¼ Deb '94-99	76	73
Land Securities 8¼ '92-97	63½*	63½*
Lewis's Inv Tst 6¼ 2nd '85-90	63*	62*
Lucas Ldn 7¼ '85-88	69½	69*
MEPC 8 Ln 2000-05	58½*	57¼*
Metal Box 10¼ '92-97	74¼*	78
Midland Bank 10¼ Ln '93-98	82	81¼
Nat West Bank 9 Ln 1993	72½	71¾
Rank Hovis 6¼ Ln '76-81	96¾*	96*
Do 6¼ Ln '85-88	65	66
Reckitt & Col 6¼ Deb '85-90	63¼	63¼
Reed Int 7¼ Deb '90-95	67¼	67¼
Rugby Port Cem 6 '93-98	48¼	47¾
Sainsbury (J.) 7¼ Deb '87-92	64	64
Scot Newcastle 6¼ Deb	84	83
Do 7¼ Deb '89-94	67½	68
Slough Est 7¼ Deb '85-90	70	70
Smith (W. H.) 5¼ Ln	55	55¼
Spillers 7 Deb '78-83	87¼	87½
Do 7¼ Deb '84-89	68½	68½
Tate and Lyle 7¼ Deb '89-94	61*	60¼*
Thomson Org 5 Deb 64-94	74¼	74¼
Do 7¼ '87-92	62½	62½
Tilling (T.) 8½ Ln '89-94	67*	68¼
Tootal 4¼ Perp Deb	34½	34½
Do 7¼ '85-90	67½	67½
Truman Ltd 7¼ Deb '88-93	63*	62¼*
Turner & Newall 8 Ln '87-92	64	63
UDS 7¼ Deb '85-90	66¼*	65¼*
Do 10¼ Deb '89-94	78*	76½*
Unigate 6 Ln '91-96	52½*	52½
Do 7½ Deb '86-91	71	70½
Unilever 6¼ Deb '85-88	69½*	66½*
Watney 7¼ Ln '94-99	54½	54½
Do 8 Ln '90-95	63½	62
Whitbread 7¼ Ln '95-99	57¼	57¼
Do 7½ Ln '96-2000	59	58½
CONVERTIBLES		
Adwest 10¼ '95-2000	200	200
AB Foods 7½ '94-2004	335*	335
BLMC 7¼ '82-87	31*	31
Beechams 5 '84-94	247**	250*
Bowater 7 '92-97	90	86
Guest Keen 6¼ 1985	74½	75
Imperial Gp 8 '85-90	68½*	70
Ind & Gen 4½ '94-99	137*	137*
MEPC 5 '89-94	109	172
Midland Bank 7½ '83-93	69	68¾
Romney Tst 4¼ '73-98	105	107
Tate & Lyle 15 '94-99	101	101
Temple Bar 6 '87-91	98½	98¼

* Ex dividend

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

STRAIGHT DEBT	Price	YTM
Sears 9 82	96¼	13.68
Australia 8 83	95¼	12.45
EEC 7¼ 82	91	13.25
Sweden 7¼ 82	93	14.06
BFCE 8¼ 85	85¼	12.90
Norway 8¼ 83	91½	12.21
ICI 11 8[illegible]	[illegible]	13.8[illegible]
New Zealand 8¼ 83	91½	13.25
Canadair 8¼ 85	86½	13.[illegible]
EIB 8 84	85½	11.12
Sweden 9¼ 81	[illegible]	13.31
GMAC 11 84	92½	13.71
Elf Aquitaine 8¼ 85	81¼	13.43
Roylease 11¼ 85	92¼	13.71
IBM 10¼ 85	97¼	11.27
EDC 9¼ 86	85½	13.73
Australia 8¼ 86	83¼	12.60
Midland 8¼ 86	83½	12.79
ICI 8¼ 87	79½	13.62
Eksportfinans 11¼ 87	90½	13.70
World Bank 10¼ 87	86½	13.50
Rensteel 11¼ 88	83¼	13.36
EDF 10 88	84½	13.74
Shell 8¼ 90	75½	13.07
Anheuser Busch 11¼ 90	86¼	12.98
Unilever 9¼ 90	81¼	13.79
Utd Biscuits 11 90	81½	14.74
Norsk Hydro 9 91	80¼	12.48
Hydro Quebec 11¼ 92	86	14.02
Australia 8¼ 92	74¼	12.57
Barclays 8¼ 92	72½	13.22
Hudson Bay 10 94	80¼	13.17
Dow Chemical 9¼ 94	81¼	12.39
EEC 11 95	85¼	13.73
ECSC 8¼ 97	69½	13.40

CONVERTIBLE BONDS	Price	Conv prem
Alco Standard 9¼ 96	[illegible]	14.12
Beatrice 4¼ 92	80	12.74
Eastman Kodak 4¼ 83	90¼	13.62
Enserch 9¼ 94	164	−1.29
Ford 5 88	65	45.76
Galveston-Houston 8¼ 94	127	1.80
INA 6 97	174½	0.27
Lear Petroleum 8 82	114	5.30
J. P. Morgan 4¼ 87	100	2.81
Revlon 4¼ 87	105½	0.82
Sperry Rand 4¼ 88	173½	0.32
Warner Lambert 4¼ 87	71½	74.58
Xerox 5 88	68	73.79
DMK ISSUES	**Price**	**YTM**
ECSC 7¼ 86	[illegible]	9.25
OKB 9 87	[illegible]	9.72
World Bank 7¼ 88	[illegible]	9.80
Kobe 8 [illegible]	91½	9.40
Austria 7¼ 92	90¼	9.68
FLOATING RATE	**Price**	**Currnt Yield**
American Express 82	100¼	15.95
BNP 87	101½	17.49
Bank of Tokyo 84	100¼	15.19
IBJ 85	100¼	17.66
Offshore Mining 86	100¼	17.68
Midland 87	100¼	15.00
Credit National 88	100½	16.60
GZB 89	99¼	17.04
Barclays 90	100	19.95
BNP 91	100½	17.60
Midland 92	99½	17.25
Chase Manhattan 93	99¼	17.35
Nat West 94	99¼	13.19
Barclays 95	99½	17.65

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities Limited.

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

FT Index change on week 500.9 +23.7 (4.96%)

Prev W'end Offer	Ch'ge on Week	Trust	Bid	Current Offer	Yield
[illegible]					

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began March 16. Dealings End, March 27. § Contango Day, March 30. Settlement Day, April 6.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

Stock out-standing £	Stock		Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
900m	Exch	1981	99	..	8.332	12.633
800m	Exch	1981	99¼		9.584	11.964
600m	Exch	3¼ 1981	96¾		3.105	11.605
600m	Exch	1981	100		12.710	12.190
861m	Treas	1980-82	97		8.746	12.302
400m	Treas	3½ 1982	94		3.170	9.370
600m	Treas	14½ 1982	103	..	13.709	11.624
800m	Treas	1982	95		8.622	11.930
1600m	Exch	1982	95		9.667	12.466
800m	Exch	1983	94		9.241	12.129

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
26.1m	AAH	185	-1	12.6	6.8	6.5
4,496,000	AB Electronics	116	+16	1.8	1.5	..
43.8m	AGB Research	229	+7	6.6	2.9	25.2
1,637,000	AI Ind Prod	17	..	0.0	0.1	..
61.7m	APV Hldgs	223	+7	15.7	7.0	5.3
14.8m	Aaronson Bros	56	+5	6.0	10.7	20.6
926,000	Acrow	58	+3	..e	..	..
22.7m	Do A	37	+4	..e	..	..
33.4m	Adwest Group	164	+4	10.6	6.5	5.9

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
8,104,000	Dundonian	68	+8	4.6	6.8	6.6
83.7m	Dunlop Hldgs	61	+1	7.6	12.4	..
6,064,000	Duple Int	59	..	8.3	14.1	2.7
5,108,000	Duport	12	..	..	..	..
3,144,000	Durapipe Int	32	+1	..e	..	..
200.3m	EBES	£21¾	..	343	15.8	..
3,257,000	ERF Hldgs	45	-3	..e	..	..
3,181,000	E Lancs Paper	38	+3	3.0	8.6	4.0
21.4m	E Mid A Press 'A'	93	+5	4.6	5.0	8.0
7,457,000	Eastern Prod	71	..	6.6	9.3	5.0
3,071,000	Edbro	37	-2	..b	..	2.3
10.3m	Eleco Hldgs	71	+5	4.7	6.6	9.4

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
53.9m	McKechnie Bros	109	+3	10.4	9.6	4.8
11.9m	Macpherson D.	66	+3	6.0	9.1	24.9
173.9m	Magnet & S'thns	164	+20	7.1	4.4	10.6
59.3m	Mallinson Denny	79½		5.4	6.7	5.9
15.0m	Man Agcy Music	200	+18	12.5	6.3	7.0
6,240,000	Man Ship Canal	156	+10	..	..	..
3,027,000	Mang Bronze	27	+1	3.1	11.5	..
1,822,000	Manor Nat	10½		..	..	2.0
36.6m	Marchwiel	186	+16	6.6	7.9	..
1,620.4m	Marks & Spencer	124	+12	4.9	3.9	17.6
89.3m	Marley Ltd	44		3.2	7.3	10.1
3,319,000	Marling Ind	22		1.3	5.8	6.4

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
97.6m	Transport Dev	73½	-2½	6.1	8.3	6.9
29.5m	Travis & Arnold	173	+23	5.2	3.0	7.5
2,800,000	Tricoville	70	+2	3.8	5.5	6.2
21.3m	Trident TV 'A'	45	-1	5.7	12.7	4.6
2,320,000	Triefus & Co	58	..	4.1	7.1	3.5
2,603,000	Triplex Found	34		..e	..	..
423.6m	Trust Hse Forte	210	+13	12.9	6.1	9.3
119.7m	Tube Invest	202	+22	21.4	10.6	10.9
71.2m	Tunnel Hldgs 'B'	386	+3	13.6	3.5	11.2
91.2m	Turner Newall	84	+11	8.6	10.2	..
3,567,000	Turriff	82	+11	5.4	6.5	5.2
38.6m	UBM	66		7.9	11.9	6.2
146.8m	UDS Grp	77	+5	8.9	11.5	8.0

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday
40.5m	Sec Alliance	213
33.1m	Sterling Trust	
61.2m	Stockholders	
4,305,000	Throg Sec 'Cap'	123
45.6m	Throgmtn Trust	
28.2m	Trans Oceanic	
24.0m	Tribune Inv	
19.3m	Triplevest 'Inc'	
20.7m	Do Cap	
64.5m	Trustees Corp	
70.4m	Utd Brit Secs	
74.7m	Utd States Deb	109
20.1m	Utd States Gen	



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Midmoor House, Parkshot, Richmond. 01-948 0878.
Phillips Kay & Lewis
Luxury furnished properties. 01-839 2245
Ruck & Ruck (Letting Management & Sales)
13 Old Brompton Road, SW7 01-581 1741.
Townchoice Ltd (Letting & Management)
17 Church Road, SW19. 947 7351.

RESIDENTIAL & COMMERCIAL

Hampton & Sons
6 Arlington St, SW1. 01-493 8222.
Henry Barney Industrial & Commercial
11 Old Burlington St, London W1. 01-499 0601.

OVERSEAS PROPERTY AGENTS

Atlantic Group of Companies.
Spain, whole and time ownership. 01-499 8313.
Chesham Property Overseas Limited
Sales management timesharing 01-235 0881-4.
Fleetwood Chalfers Properties
From Marbella to Gibraltar. 0722-26444.

EDUCATION

Albany College
Hendon 01-202 9748. All O & A level subjects.
Barnards O & A Level Tutorial College
15 Wakefield St. WC1. 837 1383.
Basil English Language Travel & Hotel
10 Denmark St, WC2. 01-379 7510.
Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan
Yoga—Music—Dance—Indian lang. 381-3086.
Bolsover Tutorial College
Hurst Green, Sussex. 0580-860 28. Tlx. 95696.
Charteresch Ltd
How to become a Consultant. 01-920 0760.
Paris Academy School of Fashion
299 Oxford Street, London W1. 01-629 6640.
P. G. Telesystems Ltd
Telex training. VDU tape. 01-353 7866.

SCHOOLS, LANGUAGE SCHOOLS & COURSES

Angloschool (Arels)
English/Toefl, 146 Church Rd, London, SE19. 01-653 7285.
Assoc. of Recognised English Language Schools
125 High Holborn, London WC1. 242 3136/7.
Berlitz School of Languages
321 Oxford Street, London W1. 01-629 7360.
Country Services
Devon Eng Language Schools (0626) 890353.
EF Language Schools Ltd
74-80 Warrior Square, Hastings. 0424-424501.
Institut Français (French Institute)
All levels. 14 Cromwell Place, SW7. 589 6211.
Linguarama Ltd
53 Pall Mall, London, SW1. 01-930 7697.
St Godric's College
2 Arkwright Rd. NW3. 01-435 9831. Secretarial Courses, Languages and Business Studies.
Soliton
Arabic & European Languages, 39 Manchester Street, W1. 01-486 9484.
Study English at Isca School
PO Box 15, Exeter, Devon. Tel. 0392-55342.
Surrey Language Centre
Fluid in-company lang. courses. 01-661 8174.
The Elizabethan School of English
Putney, London, SW15. 01-785-9673.
Windsor English Language Centre
English courses for foreign students. Family accommodation. Windsor (07535) 58968.
Wyvern House
English for Children, 77 Lansdowne Rd, Bournemouth (0202) 292666.

TUTORIAL

English Tuition-Camb Hons Grad ERL, SW1 or Pupils Res 826 1663.
French, Italian, Latin Private Tuition
By qualified native tutors. Tel. 935 8641.
French Private Tuition (Mr Badgerow)
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Home Study GCE & Professions. 01-947 7272.

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HOLIDAY BROCHURE AND BUSINESS TRAVEL SERVICES

Afro Asian Travel Ltd (Air Agent)
Economy travel specialist. 01-839 1741/2/3.
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British Coachways.
Express Coach Service across G.B. 800 8010.
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Lowest air fares, best service. 01-930 8501.
Business Travellers Club
Australasian and Far East experts. 01-370 1146.
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Fast Travel, ABTA
Long-haul business. House specialists. 01-486 8806.
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Interair
for economy flights to the African continent. 01-493 7843.
JS Travel
Far East discount flights. For brochure Tel 01-734 5927.
Prinja Travel
Economy Business Travel specialists. 01-493 7283.
Rainbow Travel
Instant computerised service. ABTA-IATA. 01-402 7432.
Reho Travel
Lowest fares Australia/NZ. 01-405 8956.
Sam's Flights
To Colombo, India, Middle East, Bgkok. Tel 01-323 2884.
Steamond South American Travel
Air agts. Argentina/Brazil specialists. 01-730 8646
Sunsaver French Camping & Caravan Holidays
By coach. Tel 0442 48201.
Sunway
Greece, Australia, Germany, Switz, Italy, Spain. 837 0614.
United Air Travel
We lead, others follow. 01-439 2326/3396.
Union Travel
01-493 4343. Air agents. Flights to major worldwide destinations.
Watercruises Ltd, Brittany Canal Holidays. 0243 572096. 24 hrs.

HOTELS, HOLIDAY ACCOMMODATION

Country Services
Devon. Super cottages avail. (0626) 890333.
Bell Rock Hotel
Peace/comfit, Isles of Scilly. 0720 22575.
Gatwick Hickmet Hotel.
Sussex RH11 OPQ. Crawley 0293-33441. Tx 87287.
G.B. Hotel Reserves
A call reserves a good hotel. 01-581 0161.
Hotel Imperial ★ ★ ★ ★.
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Hotel Normandie International ★ ★ ★ ★.
Hydro Bournemouth (0202) 22246.
London, ortolan Court Hotel
30 Seymour St, Marble Arch, W1 402 5401.
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These hotels supply a complimentary copy of The Times to their guests.
Montcalm Hotel
Gt Cumberland Place, London, W1. 01-402 4288.
Portman Hotel
22 Portman Square, London, W1. Reservations 01-486 5844
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Cadogan Place, London, SW1. Reservations 01-235 5411.
Inn On The Park Hotel
Hamilton Place, London, W1. Reservations 01-499 0888
Capital Hotel
22 Basil Street, London, SW3 Reservations 01-589 5171.

STUDENT FACILITIES

Vacation-Work
Working Holidays, 9 Park End St, Oxford.

MOTORS

Alan Day Ltd, London
Mercedes-Benz sales and service 01-435 1133
Brew for Ford
Main deal Kensington. Sales, service, hire. 373 3333.
Mllcars of Mill Hill
16-18 Hale Lane, Mill Hill, NW7 01-959 6961.

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61 Lancaster Mews, London, W2. 01-402 8474.

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C. Risdon, M.A.
Rolls-Royce chauffeur Service. For provident indulgence. Bracknell 3348.

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41 Park Royal Road, NW10. 01-961 1230.
Finches of Forest Hill Ltd
Office removals and storage. 01-699 6766.
Houlis Ltd
European door-to-door removals. 01-886 1167.
Houlis Ltd
Household removals & storage. 01-876 7676.
Progress Assembly
Any office h'hold removals. 01-947 9445.
L. J. Roberton (Removals & Storage) Ltd
Dom/Office-packers/shippers 01-552 1132.
B. J. Scammell (Removals)
Personal and efficient service. 01-735 1788.
Vanbrugh Ltd
Personal service. Office/h'hold specialists. 01-839 2743.

SPORT & LEISURE

RIDING WEAR & EQUESTRIAN SERVICES

Harry Hall at Austin Reed
Riding & country shop, first floor, 103 Regents Street, London, W1. 01-734 6789.

SPORTS AND LEISURE WORLD

Aladdin's Cave of Golf
Europe's largest golf shop. Uxbridge 51691.
Camping Holidays Discount Warehouse
Tents/awnings/folding caravans. 0634 45152.
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Awning specialists, 3 branches. Bath 28180.
Collett Cruising Centre
Luxury R.Y.A. sailing courses. Cowes 293910
Devon Caravans Ltd. Touring caravans . . . most makes. 0934 23433.
Ealing Sports Centre
W London top choice sport store 579 5538.
Hayling Sailing School & windsurfing Centre
Fun and tuition all year. Hayling Island 67334.
Headcorn Parachute Club
Weekend courses. Headcorn, Kent. 0622 890862.
Indoor Tennis
Vanderbilt Club, all year round, 7 am-11 pm. Tel 01-743 9316.
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Europe's largest golf experts. 021-771 7544.

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The Savoy River Restaurant
Overlooks the Thames and dancing nightly.
La Varenne Restaurant at the Montcalm
Finest French cuisine. 01-402 5121.
Gallipoli Restaurant
Turkish and International Cuisine. 588 1922/3.
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J. Collins & Son
(Est 1953). Antiques & fine paintings. 63 High St. Bideford, N Devon. 02372 3103.
Margate Gallery
English water colours, 1750/1950. By appointment only. Fully illustrated priced catalogues on request. Telephone 01-995 8667.
Mathaf Gallery (London)
24 Motcomb St, SW1. Paintings of Arabia.



Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments

LA CREME DE LA CREME

City/London Bridge/Monument

Super Riverside offices literally on bank of the Thames. Major property investment and development corporation requires top class

SECRETARY/ SHORTHAND TYPIST

as deputy and working to P.A./Private Secretary of 2 joint chief executives. Duties will embrace mainly secretarial with assistance in administrative matters concerning entertainment and travel etc. Salary up to £6,000, with usual big company benefits. It is unlikely that under 25-year-olds will have necessary experience. **Please telephone Miss Wooldridge for preliminary appointment on 626 3411.**

BILINGUAL AUDIO SECRETARY £6,500

A chance to use your fluent **FRENCH** doesn't occur every day, but this firm of management consultants would like you to speak and be able to type in French. The two senior executives you will be working for deal in the oil and computing business so they need someone on the ball who is interested in fast-developing industries. You need competent audio typing skills and will get the chance to use a word processor to off-load your repetitive typing—training given if desired.
There are 80 people in the company located in the heart of W.1.

Ring 437 1126

Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

PERSONAL ASSISTANT SALES—c. £6,500

75% of this job will be spent co-ordinating and administering the sales office of this stationery and office equipment company in E.C.1. The Regional Sales Manager requires an excellent PA/Sec to whom he can delegate responsibilities with total confidence. He will rely heavily on your back-up and liaison abilities, combined with a diplomatic and good-humoured approach to your work. Only 25% of your time will involve sh/typing. Experience in a sales environment helpful. Own office. Hours 9-5. Free car park.

Ring 628 4835

Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

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Secretary/Personal Assistant to work for Fund raising executive of Charity. First class secretarial skills necessary. Public school education ideal. Good mixer with a sense of humour. Must have worked at senior level. Salary £6,500, age 25-36.

Phone Mrs Byzantine
722 5091
Norma Skemp Personnel Services Ltd
14 Broadway, SW1

SENIOR SECRETARY £6,000

Working with dynamic advertising chief who needs a good organiser who can handle a hectic creative environment.

STUDIO SECRETARY c.£5,500

This well known recording studio needs a clever confident sec. to act as "right hand" to their boss. Total involvement in all aspects of the music world.

Pathfinders
PERSONNEL SERVICES
32 MADDOX STREET, W.1
629 3132

SECRETARY

American Real Estate firm requires a Secretary; shorthand, telex and telephone duties, responsible, flexible, age 22-25. Salary £6,000+. Haymarket area.

839 7461

WE COULD TAKE YOU ANYWHERE!

An introduction from us is often the passport to success and the start of a career which you've long dreamed of. We could take you anywhere! We have the best connections in London.
Coffee's ready—welcome!
PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY

JOYCE GUINESS BUREAU
21 Brompton Arcade
Knightsbridge, S.W.3
(Brompton Arcade is just a few steps from Knightsbridge Tube Station-Sloane Street Exit)
01-589 8807/0010
THE recruitment consultants

GOING PLACES LANGUAGES

Help to set up an export business in a new London office with a young dynamic boss. He is looking for a first-class secretary with French and Spanish who has initiative and is self-motivated. Starting salary £6,250, neg.
Please telephone Mandy Smith on 01-493 5787 for initial interview.
GORDON YATES LTD.,
(Staff Consultancy)
35 Old Bond St., W1.

RECEPTIONIST £5,500

Well-groomed flexible person, minimum 25 yrs. for luxurious offices of property / investment company, Belgravia. PABX 1 exp. and typing useful.
01-730 5148 (24 hrs.)
Consultants
JAYGAR CAREERS LTD



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For small specialist firm of Recruitment Consultants. Duties include bookkeeping to trial balance, including wages and VAT, reception, typing and administration. Minimum five hours daily. Basic salary pro rata £7,500 to £8,000 pa.
Ring Kay Sykes on 01-437 3103
Recruitment Consultants

SALES CHALLENGE £6,000 neg.

Are you self-motivated? Do you want to be your own boss? If so, a rare opportunity exists with this expanding Financial Consultancy. As Assistant to one of the analyst teams, you will be calling companies to discuss the consultancy services and arrange appointments for the experts. Also manage back-up administration.
Call Sue Pecha
58-60 Houndsditch, E.C.3
Graduate Girls Secretarial
01-621 0566

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The Medical Director of this private hospital in St John's Wood needs a mature, efficient and organized Secretary PA with medical experience to help him with his extremely busy job. Good benefits including free lunch. Excellent salary according to age and experience.

439 7001 West End
377 8600 City

Secretaries Plus
The Secretarial Consultants

REGENT'S PARK

Are you intelligent and well educated? Can you deal with top people tactfully? Do you enjoy working on your own? And do you have professional secretarial skills? If so, would you like to learn to use Psychological tests and help with the judgment of top managers? Starting salary c.£6,000.

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PATHFINDERS

The specialists in permanent and temporary secretarial and general office jobs in MUSIC, TV, FILMS, ADVERTISING AND DESIGN

"NOBODY WILL LOOK AFTER YOU THE WAY WE DO!"



Pathfinders
PERSONNEL SERVICES
32 MADDOX STREET W1
629 3132

SENIOR SECRETARY c. £8,000

Our clients have requested we recruit a Senior Secretary for an Executive Director of this leading City corporation. Experience at executive level with a proven professional background is essential. Aged between 25 and 40 with excellent shorthand and typing skills coupled with a pleasing flexible personality. Please telephone:
Gill Caine, 583 5441
MISON RECRUITMENT

'THAT AGENCY' IS BUSY

And we need people to fill junior and senior positions within well known Advertising Agencies. Give Sue a call for more details.

'That Agency'
165 Kensington High St, W8
937 4336 open until 7 p.m. every Thursday
(Staff Consultants)

SECRETARY/P.A. c. £7,000

Responsibilities in this position cover administrative and secretarial duties, suiting an energetic, talented person with proven capabilities and a consistent career. Plenty of interest and variation assisting this young successful M.D. of a small closely-knit group of co's in the City.
Call 283 6033
MIDDLETON JEFFERS RECRUITMENT LTD

All recruitment advertisements on this page are open to both male and female applicants.

LA CREME DE LA CREME

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE (University of London)

PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY

Interesting and demanding work requiring tact, initiative and good shorthand typing. Salary according to qualifications and experience on scale £5,097-£6,851 inclusive. Hours 9.30-5.00. 33 days' leave including Public and customary days. Own office with IBM self-correcting Golfball typewriter. Interest free annual season ticket loan scheme.

Further particulars and application form which should be completed and returned as soon as possible are available from The School Office, R.F.H.S.M., 8 Hunter Street, London WC1N 1BP, or telephone 01-837 5385, extension 10.

SECRETARY/ ADMIN ASSISTANT

Our company specialises in new ideas (we introduced Rubiks Cube to the western world). If you are a bright, young all-round secretary with shorthand we would like you to join our small, friendly office in Notting Hill Gate.

Good salary and generous conditions.

For further details ring 727 5666.

INFORMATION SUPERVISOR TO £8,500

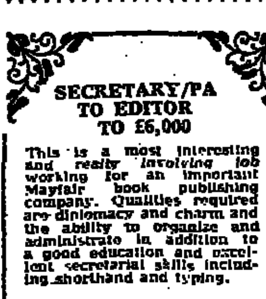
Prominent firm of management consultants, EC4 seek a qualified person to run their information department which provides corporate, financial and marketing data. Applicants should be of graduate calibre, have at least 5 years relevant commercial experience and the maturity and self-assurance to motivate staff and to deal with people at all levels. Age 25-30.

Career plan
Ring 734 4284
Recruitment Consultants

ASSISTANT TO TRAINING OFFICER

The Training Officer of an International finance house based in the City seeks an Assistant who will organise and attend courses, handle enquiries and own correspondence and generally act as his right hand. This will suit someone aged 24-30 who has a good typing speed and proven organisational and administrative ability. Excellent personal presentation essential together with an equable personality. Salary to £6,000.

Career plan
734 4284
Recruitment Consultants



SECRETARY/PA TO EDITOR TO £6,000

This is a most interesting and really involving job working for an important Mayfair book publishing company. Qualities required are diplomacy and charm and the ability to organize and administrate in addition to a good education and excellent secretarial skills including shorthand and typing.

Bernadette of Bond St.
Recruitment Consultants
No. 55, (next door to Fenwicks)
01-629 1204

Numerate? £6,300

The young Chief Accountant of this large leasing company in the City needs an experienced Secretary with good skills. Excellent benefits and mortgage.

377 8600 City
439 7001 West End

Secretaries Plus
The Secretarial Consultants

WORD PROCESSING SUPERVISOR To £7,000

Required for busy City Stockbrokers. Excellent work background and ability to work under pressure essential. Aged 25/30. Good company benefits. For further information call Carol Blake, 836 2875.

CENTACOM

Stella Fisher IN THE STRAND

OFFICE SERVICES W.1 c. £5,500

Manager responsible for the smooth running of the H.O. of large International Group needs capable assistance! The organisation and liaison aspects of this job are more important than the secretarial side, but typing is essential. Age 25-50 with admin. exp. preferred.

Stella Fisher Bureau
110 Strand, W.C.2. 01-836 6644
Recruitment Consultants

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To sell top quality individually made upholstery to retail outlets and interior decorators, etc., within Home Counties and London area. Please phone Alan D. Gould, Barratt and Belton International on:—

01-551 6503

LA CREME DE LA CREME

Judy Farquharson Limited

17 Stratton Street, London, W1X 5FD
01-493 8824

INFORMATION SUPERVISOR

To run the information department of large Management Consultants. Candidates should be graduate calibre, have a sense of humour, enjoy pressure, be able to supervise staff and have at least 3 years' relevant experience. Age 25-30. Salary up to £8,500.

AREA SALES MANAGER

for leading manufacturer of kitchen appliances, based in Central London. The person must have relevant experience and a really keen interest in cooking. Good communicative skills and the ability to fit into a small team essential. Age 28-45, salary £6,000 plus car plus bonus.
(Open to both male and female applicants.)

JFL RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Exceptional Opportunity P.A./SECRETARY £6,000 p.a.

A bright person with secretarial and bookkeeping skills to work in small, happy office in W1. Varied, interesting job in finance, marketing and property. Must be adaptable with a good sense of humour.
Ring Joanna for a chat on 01-580 3687
NO AGENCIES PLEASE

ARE YOU WORTH £6,500-£7,000

Do you want involvement and responsibilities? Can you work on your own initiative, write your own correspondence, have good secretarial skills but are not too proud to "muck in"? Sound interesting? Call *Elizabeth Bogod.*

SENIOR SECRETARIES
Recruitment Consultants
3/6 Trump Street EC2V 8DA
01-606 1611

LEGAL SECRETARY

Young partner in charge of busy department dealing with personal clients on a variety of matters in a friendly, medium-sized firm of solicitors with modern offices near Law Courts, needs responsible Secretary preferably over 30. Excellent salary with fringe benefits.
Phone Mrs Andreang
01-353 4282

SECRETARIAL

SECRETARIAL ASSISTANT

Small engineering practice in Covent Garden require Assistant to our Super-Sec. This young energetic office will require dedication and enthusiasm. Hours of working negotiable, as is salary (max. £4,500 p.a for 37½ hour week). Applications in writing please to Michelle Ellis at Ronald Hurst Assoc., 5, Dryden St., London, W.C.2., or

Telephone 01-240 2430, ext. 135.

AMERICAN BANK, a career package second to none, the use of your skills (50/100) plus flair for organizing and charming personality. Dealing with V.I.P. clients will enable you to reap the high rewards and promotional prospects offered. Benefits include mortgage subsidy, travel and meal allowance, social club and more. £7,000 to start, age 25+. Call 637 9922. Prime Personnel Consultants.

CONTINENTAL WATERWAYS require bright young person with excellent office and typing skills to join marketing team; long-term possibility to work in U.S.A. 4 weeks holiday. Salary £3,500 neg. Contact Julia Collins, 228 8671.

SECRETARY REQUIRED by wine merchant in SE1. S/H typing. Adaptable and willing to become involved in various office duties. Salary negotiable. Ring Martin Everett, 407 5121.

SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS and Designers. Permanent temporary positions. AMSA Specialist Agency, 01-734 0532.

BUYING AGENCY (giftware and clothing) needs assistant with good typing and shorthand including work in busy but attractive W1 offices. Age immaterial. Immediate start.—Tel: 01-734 4621.

FRENCH/ENGLISH P.A., bilingual sh for 6 months, £5,500. Language Staff Agy. 353 8422.

FIGURE OUT.—Fashion. Numerate Secretary for fashion company. Good skills and the ability to cope in a financial environment essential. £6,000 plus. Cath's Workshop Agency 636 2116.

FRIENDLY. Busy fashion company—two fantastic opportunities. From £6,250 to £7,000 for involvement if you are a fully experienced secretary. Cath's Workshop Agency 636 2116.

SECRETARY. — (No shorthand) Kensington £5,000. Adaptable person to help run small friendly office. Geoffrey Taunton 01-937 1266.

LIVELY. — Architect engineering office, Earls Court requires bright junior secretary, wanting to get on. Assistance with night school or time off given for Secretarial Courses. £70-£80 p.w., depending on age experience. Call Mandy 01-370 3315 for more details.

SEC/PA S.W1. — Good speeds, £6,500 Malcolm Fitzroy Rec. Cons 434 1004.

SEC. TUTOR, £6,000 neg N.W.3. Malcolm Fitzroy Rec. Cons. 434 1004.

WEST LONDON GIRLS SCHOOL need a Receptionist with a competent, outgoing personality to deal with Visitors, Parents, Pupils. Also liaise with Staff and Principal. Must type well and have an organised approach. Good on telephone and well presented. £5,000 p.a. neg. 4 weeks hols +, car park, free lunches. JOYCE GUINESS STAFF BUREAU, 589 8807/0010.

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR of an up-market home furnishing company needs a Sec./PA (slow shorthand) to organise him and help run his busy offices and showroom in Covent Garden. Your duties will include processing orders, dealing with clients, keeping their records, relief reception and general administration. Age 25-35. To £5,500. Career Plan Consultants. 734 4284.

IN THE BEST PART of Chelsea. Super opportunity to work in lovely new offices with M.D. and Chairman of successful advertising group. You need good formal skills, background and lively personality. £6,000 p.a. 4 weeks' hols. JOYCE GUINESS STAFF BUREAU, 589 8807/0010.

SECRETARY/OFFICE Administrator, 20s. To set up new S.W.1 office connected with North Sea Oil. Must type well, have some shorthand. Good organising ability, able to set up systems, telex and generally run the show. Around £5,500 neg. JOYCE GUINESS STAFF BUREAU, 589 8807/0010

SECRETARIAL

FILM AND TELEVISION PRODUCTION COMPANY

Junior secretary with good sh/hand typing standards required. EXCELLENT prospects for right person. Lively progressive company situated Hammersmith/Chiswick area. Salary up to £4,000.

Please telephone Joy
01-743 7501

T.V. YOUNG SEC.

Important division of famous T.V. Network, controlling Sales and marketing of programmes world-wide, urgently needs a confident secretary with top skills (50/100). This ideal career opportunity offers a challenge, status and superb prospects. Age 20 plus £5,000 plus

TEL: 637 9922
Prime Appointments

P/A GERMAN TOUCH £6,000+

Good prospects and excellent perks in this Swiss Merchant Bank as PA to a German executive who specializes in American funds. Your flair for organising and capacity to learn quickly will be fully appreciated as your boss travels extensively and likes to delegate heavily. Good sec. skills which includes shorthand are essential. Phone Diana Duggan on

638 1609
DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS).

TOP BI-LINGUAL PA £6,000

Assist the President to run his empire! (This company is concerned with international catering. Co-ordinate the use of his private plane, hold the fort, entertain top clients, provide a nominal secretarial back-up, attend high level conferences and use your tact and diplomacy to deal with private and confidential work. Your French will be used to liaise with the Paris office. If you have excellent secretarial skills call Heidi Martin on

734 0911
DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS).

EXTRAORDINARY PERSONNEL P.A. £5,500

A super opportunity for someone really out of the ordinary. As P.A. to the Personnel Director, you'll be involved in all aspects of this extremely busy computer Co. Someone with a good admin. background plus a really positive and almost flamboyant personality would love this chance to get really involved in their work. If you have all these attributes and good sec. skills phone Geraldine Quinn on

221 5072
Drake Personnel (consultants)

AMERICAN BROKERS AGE 19 £5,000 PLUS BONUS

Hectic, busy, dealing with V.I.P. clients constantly, rewards are high in return for dedication and a natural ability to learn quickly and develop a genuine interest in this fascinating business. Excellent career prospects, good skills (50/100) essential. Call M & J Personnel.

588 0174

The Middlesex Hospital Medical School, W.1. DEPARTMENT OF HISTOPATHOLOGY SECRETARY

required for Professor of Histopathology. Usual secretarial skills. Medical terminology desirable and previous *experience essential.* Interesting post in department involved with teaching and research. Four weeks' annual holiday. Salary on scale £5,097 to £5,975 per annum according to age and experience. Please telephone 01-636 8333, Ext. 7573.

YOUNG SECRETARY FOR PUBLISHING

Well-known Publishers need enthusiastic young Secretary for *their Management Editor* in the Bloomsbury area. Could be graduate College leaver or A level second jobber. £5,500.

COVENT GARDEN BUREAU
53 Fleet Street, E.C.4
01-353 7696

SECRETARY/ADMIN. ASSISTANT. £6,000, for small Property/Interior Designers. Ability to organise and a liking for figure work. Driving licence essential. For more information contact Mrs. Halk on 539 4545 or call in at Rand Services, 124 Brompton Road, SW3 (Exp. Agy).

PERSONNEL Department of a City banking organization need lively and mature confidential Secretary. Excellent benefits plus mortgage. Salary £6,200. West End 439 7001—City 377 8600 SECRETARIES PLUS—The Secretarial Consultants.

QUICK THINKING, bright, Sec (shorthand) with initiative, potential and personality for resident partner of Australian City stockbroking firm c £5,200. Bligh Appointments 493 4372.

NON-SECRETARIAL

MAYFAIR RECEPTIONIST TO £5,000

Absolutely beautiful office, a small group of people (all of whom you'll like) and a busy varied day add up to make a very rewarding job. There is a simple modern switchboard and some audio typing. Telephone Marie Berg.

Bernadette of Bond St.
Recruitment Consultants
No. 55, (next door to Fenwicks)
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INFORMATION MANAGER (M/F)

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Public and Educational Appointments also on pages 11 and 18

University of Hull DEPT. OF PHYSICS POST-DOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOWS

The Department is engaged in SRC supported research on Cadmium Mercury Telluride (CMT) infra-red detectors, and applications are invited for the following posts:

1. A Chemist/Physicist/Materials Scientist to work on Phase Equilibria in the cadmium-mercury-tellurium system and Liquid Phase Epitaxy of CMT on CdTe.
This post is available for two years in the first instance.

2. A Physicist/Materials Scientist to work on the fabrication of fast detectors using ion implantation techniques, and their assessment.
This post is available for fifteen months in the first instance.

Salary Range: £5,505-£7,355 (under review).
Candidates who expect to qualify shortly may be considered also.
Applications (two copies) giving details of age, qualifications and experience together with the names of two referees should be sent by 10 April 1981 to the Personnel Officer, The University of Hull, Hull, HU6 7RX.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

University of Waikato New Zealand CHAIRS IN MANAGEMENT STUDIES BUSINESS POLICY MARKETING ORGANISATION BEHAVIOUR (A81/1)

The University wishes to appoint two Professors of Management Studies, and invites applications from persons appropriately qualified in one or two of the fields mentioned above. It is thought likely that the appointees will be specialists in the fields of Marketing and Organization behaviour whose interests and abilities have extended into Business Policy, but persons whose basic speciality is in Business Policy will be very welcome.
The positions will carry annual salaries within the range for Professors approved for New Zealand Universities.
The Department of Management Studies is a multi-disciplinary department teaching many areas of Management, including Accounting and Finance, Management Law, Organization Behaviour, Marketing, Industrial Relations, Production Management, Management Systems and Business Policy. There are some 500 students and 26 teaching staff including five professors. The four year degree programme for Bachelor of Management Studies which is offered in conjunction with the Departments of Computer Science, Economics and Mathematics, was inaugurated in 1972 and is well established and highly regarded. Research and consulting services are an important part of the Department's activities and its Inflation Accounting Research Project enjoys wide recognition. The Department is currently headed by Professor Schmitt who will be retiring on 1 July 1981. The University has appointed Professor R. W. Hopkins of the University of the South Pacific to succeed Professor Schmitt.
Enquiries may, if desired, be made in confidence to Professor G. J. Schmitt, Department of Management Studies, University of Waikato, Hamilton, New Zealand.
Conditions of Appointment and details of the method of application may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Waikato, Private Bag, Hamilton, New Zealand, or from the Secretary General, Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.
Applications close on 24 April 1981.

The Middlesex Hospital Medical School RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Required for a three-year research project, supported by the M.R.C. The research is to be carried out jointly between the DEPARTMENTS OF PHYSICS AS APPLIED TO MEDICINE, AND PHARMACOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS, and involves electrophysiological and biophysical studies on chronotropic and inotropic mechanisms in individual cardiac cells isolated from adult mammalian hearts. Experience in microelectrode recording techniques is essential and the position would be suitable for applicants at the immediate post-doctoral level. Salary will be at Grade 1A of the Research Assistant Scale, range £7,038-£8,667. Applications, together with curriculum vitae, to Dr. D. A. Terrar, Department of Pharmacology and Therapeutics, The *Middlesex Hospital Medical* School, Cleveland Street, London W1P 6DB.

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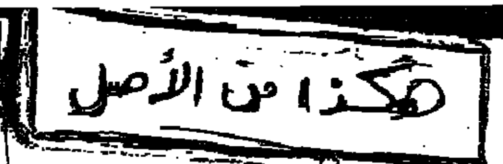
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(continued on page 23)

هكذا من الأصل



PERSONAL CHOICE

An unusually stern-looking Marti Caine in a sketch from her show tonight (BBC2 8.15)

Cameo, the delightful series of short, silent films, continues his evening with one entitled Eye on the Wind (BBC 2 7.20). It was made by Michael McCloy, a lecturer in film and video roduction at the Plymouth College of Art and Design, and is an npression of the wind in its different moods from the peaceful alm of a balmy summer's evening to angry seas and fierce lizzards. These are seen through the eyes, ears and feelings of a oung person woken up by the wind in the early hours of the orning. The awesome power of this particular element is rought into perspective with an ending that reconstructs the evere storms of three years ago when countless trees were roken, battered or uprooted. The film was shot mainly in Devon ut for the windmill scene the crew had to go to East Anglia. Eye n the Wind was premiered two years ago at the London Film estival and since then has won the gold medal at the latest world estival of Independent Cinema in Belgium

The silent world of the deaf and how they communicate is the ubject of Horizon's Voices from Silent Hands (BBC 2 9.30 pm). he programme traces the story of young Kevin McGroarty of ute who was certified deaf at the age of eleven months. Two onths later he and his family, all of whom have perfect hearing, ent to a special school on the mainland which teaches ommunication by the controversial Sign method. This method has eated bitter dissent among teachers of the deaf, critics of it aiming that it could isolate users. It is a series of handshapes. d space, and deaf people, along with those with normal hearing ho want to communicate with them, find it easier to learn than e old established lip-reading method. Thanks to Ceefax, which ill display sub-titles, deaf people will be able to follow the film.

Michael Charlton's reassessment of Britain's missed oppor- nities in post-war Europe — the excellent Price of Victory adio 3 9.15 pm)-reaches the penultimate instalment with a look the European policies of the 1959 Macmillan government and its ange of heart towards Europe which led to an application to join e Six. Why these changes occured is explained by three of the binet ministers concerned — Lords Butler and Soames and lward Heath.

HAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO; ★ BLACK AND HITE; (r) REPEAT.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Dear

TELEVISION

BBC1

6.40 am Open University: Why Build Models? **7.05** Special Relativity. **7.30** Frequency Response. Closedown at 7.55.

9.00 For Schools, Colleges: Craftspeople. **9.30** Physical Science. **9.52** Read On! **10.15** Music Time. **10.40** French Conversation. **11.00** Merry-go-round.

11.25 You and Me (not Schools). **11.40** The drugs scene. Closedown at 12.00.

12.45 pm News.

1.00 Pebble Mill at One. The American singing star Peggy Lee will be talking about her long career in show business and Leslie Mitchell talks about his forty years in broadcasting. **1.45** Mister Men. Mr Lazy and Mr Bump. (r)

2.01 For Schools, Colleges: Words and Pictures. **2.18** Europe from the Air. **2.40** Going to Work in the Music Industry.

3.00 When the Bough Breaks: John Thaw with the last in a series of programmes with advice for parents who think they mistreat their children. **3.15 Songs of Praise** Introduced by John O'Hara from the John Ross Memorial Church for the deaf. **3.55 Play School** (shown earlier on BBC 2). **4.20 Winsome Witch:** A cartoon entitled Good Little Scout (r). **4.25 Jackanory:** John Grant reads Littlenose's Friend (r). **4.40 The All-New Popeye Show:** Three cartoons featuring the spinach-loving lascar (r). **5.00** John Craven's Newsround. **5.05 Blue Peter:** To celebrate Goldie's third birthday there is a kind of this is your life for the canine star. In addition the Chalk Farm branch of the Salvation Army look back at their hundred year history including a film of them playing at Buckingham Palace in 1933. **5.35** Fred Basset (r).

5.40 News read by Peter Woods. **5.55 Nationwide:** News from the regions plus Hugh Scully's weekly look at accusations of bureaucratic abuse, Watchdog. **6.55 Triangle:** A turgid tale of seafaring folk. **7.20 Star Trek:** Captain Kirk and his crew are stranded on a hostile planet and are forced to play a game of tag (r).
8.10 Panorama: David Dimbleby talks to Michael Foot and discovers his views on the economy, the Labour Party defectors and his attitude towards the government's foreign policy.
9.00 News read by Kenneth Kendall.

9.25 Film: The Great White Hope (1970) starring James Earl Jones. A story based on the first black boxer to hold the heavyweight boxing championship of the world and the white establishment's efforts to deprive him of it.
11.05 Film 81: Barry Norman talks to Paul Michael Glaser (Starsky of the TV detective series) about his role in the John Huston - directed Phobia. We also see extracts from Inside Moves, a film that takes a compassionate look at a group of physically-handicapped people coming to terms with life.
11.38 News headlines.
11.40 Education Shop: The first in a series of eight programmes for parents. This one is entitled Choosing a School (first shown yesterday). **12.05 am** Weather.

Regions

BBC1 VARIATIONS: Cymru/Wales: 9.25 am-10.12 I Ysgolion. 1.45 pm-2:01 Pila Pala. 5.55-6.20 Wales Today. 6.55-7.20 Heddiw. 7.20-8.10 Snooker. 12.07-12.35 Snooker. 12.35 News and weather. **Scotland:** 11.00 am-11.20 For Schools. 12.40 pm-12.45 The Scottish News. 5.55-6.20 Reporting Scotland. 12.05 am-12.30 16 Up. 12.30 News and weather. **Northern Ireland:** 3.53 pm-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 5.55-6.20 Scene Around Six. 12.05 am News and weather. **England:** 5.55 pm-6.20 Regional Magazines. 12.10 Close.

BBC 2

6.40 am Open University: Medieval Mystery Plays; 7.30 Odilon Redon. Closedown at 7.55.
11.00 Play School. The story today is Peter Wiltshire's Mr Weatherby the Window Cleaner and the programme presenters are Floella Benjamin and Brian Cant. Closedown at 11.25.
4.50 pm Open University: Is it Significant?; **5.15** The Nature of Chemistry; **5.40** Maths: Orthogonal Bases; **6.05** Tutor Marked Assignments. **6.30** Dome on the Range.
6.55 Artists in Print. Glynn Boyde Harte makes a lithograph with printer Stanley Jones as does Brendan Neiland with Alan Cox.

7.20 Cameo. Eye of the Wind, (see Personal Choice).
7.30 News with a sub-titled synopsis for the hard of hearing.
7.40 Roots of England. Brian Trueman visits the close-knit old tin mining community of St Just-in-Penwith, Cornwall.
8.15 Marti Caine. Tom O'Connor is the singer's guest tonight along with fellow songstress Kiki Dee and pop group The Korgis.
9.00 Yes Minister. Jim Hacker and Sir Humphrey are upset by rumours of a cabinet reshuffle.

9.30 Horizon: Voices from Silent Hands. A look at a new language for the deaf based on handshapes and space. It is called British Sign Language. (see Personal Choice)

10.20 Bartok Centenary. The first in a series of six programmes about the life and music of the Hungarian composer seen through his six string quartets. The programmes are introduced by Yehudi Menuhin.

10.55 Newsnight. The latest news from around the world plus the sports news from David Icke.
11.40 Tele-Journal. The news in French from a European country introduced by Marianne Lawrence.

Thames

9.30 am For Schools: Understanding shapes. **9.47** A visit to Cologne. **10.05** Behind the scenes at a circus. **10.23** Elementary maths. **10.40** French conversation. **11.05** Insight. Metal explained for the deaf and hearing impaired child. **11.22** Picture Box. **11.39** What life was like for a Victorian doctor and his family.
12.00 Paperplay: Susan Stranks tells a story about three ship-wrecked sailors with the help of a model shark she has made from paper and glue (r). **12.10 Rainbow:** Educational puppets.
12.30 Vet: John Speer talks to experts about birds and exotic animals.
1.00 News: read by Peter Sissons.
1.20 Thames News.
1.30 Crown Court: A Special Constable is accused of wounding a protest marcher. **2.00 The Riordans:** Village life with an Irish farming family.
2.30 Film: Tight Spot* (1955) starring Edward G. Robinson and Ginger Rogers. Miss Rogers plays a convict who is persuaded to give evidence against her former gang land chief.
4.15 Dr Snuggles: Cartoon adventures of an aged inventor. Peter Ustinov is one of the voices. **4.20 Graham's Ark:** Graham Thornton with advice for owners of pet tortoises. **4.45 Heavens Above:** Heather Couper and Terence Murtagh investigate the possibility of life on other planets.
5.15 Money-go-Round: Joan Shenton and Tony Bastable look into complaints of high price rises of NAAFI goods which aren't covered by UK price labelling regulations. In addition they investigate a scheme in which people are asked to invest their redundancy money.



Jan Harvey: ITV 1.30pm

5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News: with Andrew Gardner and Rita Carter.
6.35 Crossroads: There is a sensation during poor old Arthur Brownlow's trial.
7.00 Nature Watch: Julian Pettifer talks to Tom Eisner, an insect specialist, who has made a detailed study of the battle for survival that goes on underground. **7.30 Coronation Street.**
8.00 West End Tales: Robin Nedwell stars as the fly Fiddler, one of the fringe criminal characters in this comedy series about life in Soho.
8.30 World in Action: The New Social Democratic Party. David Steel and David Owen in a two-man debate chaired by Gus Macdonald, which took place earlier in the evening.
9.00 The Sweeney: Regan and Carter receive word of a hi-jack in this week's tale concerning the Flying Squad (r).
10.00 News.
10.30 A Royal Gala — The Palace Reopens: The opening night of the rebuilt Palace Theatre of Varieties in Manchester. Various entertainers including Marti Webb, Kiri Te Kanawa and Danny La Rue perform in front of The Prince of Wales.
11.30 Lou Grant: One of the reporters on the Los Angeles Tribune rents his house to a very strange couple.
12.25 am Close: With Sir Geoffrey Jackson who reads a poem by the French poet Joachim du Bellay.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News.
6.10 Farming.
6.30 Today.
8.35 The Week on 4.
8.45 John Ebdon.
9.00 News.
9.05 Richard Baker.
10.00 News.
10.02 Money Box.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Story: 'The Hounds of Fate', by Saki.
11.00 News.
11.05 The Call of the Golden Rooster: Religion in China.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 Cliche a comedy sketch †
1.00 News.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Play: 'The Winslow Boy', by Terence Rattigan.†
4.35 Home is . . . (5) Living on a Caravan Site.
4.45 Story: 'The Householder' (6).
5.00 PM.
6.00 News.
6.30 Frank Muir goes into . . . Meanness.†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Just a Minute †
7.50 Play: 'Party Going', by Neville Teller.†
9.20 Senses of Occasion.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 News.
10.30 Science Now.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: 'Anna of the Five Towns' (6).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.15-12.23 am Weather.

VHF
10.05 am Schools: Noticeboard (1); Time to Move.
10.30 Listen with Mother.
10.45-12.00 Schools: Da sind wir wieder! (9); Singing Together (19); Springboard: Drama Workshop.
2.00-3.00 pm Schools: Exploration Earth; Listening and Reading II; Speak; Movement and Drama 2.
11.00 Study on 4: World Powers in the Twentieth Century (22) Nixon visits China.
11.30-12.10 am Open University: Fuel Cells; Maths: Complex Analysis.

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Records: Handel, anon., Mozart, Smetana Berlioz, Milhaud, Liszt, Beethoven.†
9.00 News.
9.05 Week's Composer: Bela Bartok.†
10.00 Choral Music: Harris, Bernstein.†
10.40 Warsaw Piano Quintet: Grazyna Bacewicz, Schumann.†
11.35 Northern Sinfonia Orchestra: David Blake, Vivaldi.†
1.00 pm News.
1.05 Piano: Schumann, Liszt.†
2.00 Concert: Heuberger, Bax, Holst arr. Jacob, Handel arr. Baines, Debussy.†
3.00 Cello Sonatas: Strauss, Chopin.†
4.00 New Records: Berlioz, Dvorak, Schumann.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
7.00 BBC Symphony Orchestra, Part 1: Shostakovich, Maxwell Davies.†
8.00 You Can't Get There From Here: Gerald Long, managing director of Times Newspapers, on bilingual dictionaries.
8.25 Concert, Part 2: Beethoven.†
9.15 The Price of Victory: (7) 'The Channel Crossing', by Michael Charlton. (see Personal Choice)
10.30 Jazz in Britain.†
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 The Yawning Heights: readings from Novel by Alexander Zinoviev.
VHF
5.55-6.55 am Open University: Why Fourier?; Reading Development; Democracy and Oligarchy in Athens.
11.15-11.55 pm Open University: Studying Literature; Why Self-sufficiency?

Radio 2

5.00 am Bob Kilbey.†
7.30 Terry Wogan.†
10.00 Jimmy Young.†
12.00 David Hamilton.†
2.00 pm Ed Stewart.†
4.00 Much More Music.†
6.00 Steve Jones.†
8.00 Folk On 2.†
9.00 Humphrey Lyttelton.†
10.00 Movie Quiz.
10.30 Star Sound.
11.00 Brian Matthew.
2.00-5.00 am You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2.
7.00 Mike Read.
9.00 Simon Bates.
11.00 Andy Peebles.
12.30 pm Newsbeat.
12.45 Paul Burnett.
2.30 Dave Lee Travis.
4.30 Peter Powell.
7.00 Stayin' Alive.
8.00 Richard Skinner.
10.00-12.00 John Peel.

VHF RADIOS 1 & 2
5.00 am With Radio 2.
10.00 pm With Radio 1.
12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):—
6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-four Hours. 7.45 Short Story. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Masters of Early Music. 8.30 Thirty-Minute Theatre. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 Notes from an Observer. 9.20 Theatre Call. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 D.J. Roundtable. 10.15 Take One. 10.30 Emlsn. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 New Waves. 11.30 Fiesta. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Brain of Britain 1981. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World news. 1.09 Twenty-four Hours. 1.30 Book Programme. 2.00 The Best of Beecham. 2.30 Little Lamb. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Sarah and Company. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Book Choice. 5.15 Europa. 5.30 A House for Mr Biswas. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-four Hours. 9.15 Europa. 9.30 The Best of Beecham. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Short Story. 11.30 D.J. Roundtable. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio newsreel. 12.30 Little Dorrit. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Europa. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network U.K. 2.30 Sports International. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Fiesta. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 The World Today.

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only: med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF, Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service; med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

REGIONAL TV

Scottish
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Fallen Idol* (Ralph Richardson), Michele Morgan. 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.40 Crimedesk. 7.00-7.30 Now You See It. 10.30 Encore For The Arts. 11.15 Palace Reborn. 12.15 am-12.20 Late Call.

Yorkshire
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 pm Money-Go-Round. 2.30-4.15 Film: White Witch Doctor (Susan Hayward, Robert Mitchum). 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00-7.00 Calendar. 11.30-12.15 am Rugby League.

Ulster
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.30 Film: Blue Knight (George Kennedy, Alex Rocco). 3.45 Money-Go-Round. 4.13-4.15 News. 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00-7.00 Good Evening Ulster. 10.30 By This I Live. 11.00 Soap. 11.30-11.40 Bedtime.

Border
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.30 Film: Stunts Unlimited (Chip Mayer). 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.15 Collectors. 6.30-7.00 Mr and Mrs. 11.30 Rockstage. 12.30 am-12.33 News.

Anglia
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Money-Go-Round. 2.30-4.15 Film: Two Flags West* (Joseph Cotten, Linda Darnell). 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.30-7.00 Welcome Back Kotter. 11.30 Lou Grant. 12.30 am Reflection.

ATV
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Best Sellers: Flesh and Blood. 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00-7.00 ATV Today. 10.30 Left, right and Centre. 11.10 News. 11.15 Rockstage. 12.15 am-12.30 Something Different.

Southern
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Houseparty. 2.25 Film: Nowhere to Hide. (Lee Van Cleef). 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00-7.00 Day by Day. 10.35 Music in Camera. 11.05 Palace Reborn. 12.05 am Weather followed by Davidson File.

Granada
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00 Money-Go-Round. 2.30-4.15 Film: Salome (Rita Hayworth, Stewart Grainger). 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00-7.00 Granada Reports. 11.30-12.15 am Rugby League.

Tyne Tees
As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word. 9.25-9.30 News. 1.20 pm-1.30 News, Lookaround. 2.00 Money-Go-Round. 2.30-4.15 Film: Run Wild, Run Free (John Mills). 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00-7.00 Northern Life. 10.30 News. 10.32 Northern Report. 11.00 Palace Reborn. 12.00-12.05 am Three's Company.

Westward
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Johnny Come Lately* (James Cagney, Grace George). 3.42 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00-7.00 Westward Diary. 10.31 News. 10.34 Palace Reborn. 11.35 Rock Stage. 12.30 am-12.35 Faith for Life.

HTV West
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Money-Go-Round. 2.30-4.15 Film: Brave Don't Cry* (John Gregson, Meg Buchanan). 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00-7.00 Report West. 10.28-10.30 News. 11.30-12.30 pm Rock Stage.

HTV Cymru/Wales
As HTV West except: 10.05 am-10.20 About Wales. 11.05-11.20 Am Gymru. 12.00-12.10 Ffalabalam. 2.00-2.30 Hamdden. 4.15-4.20 Les Boys. 4.45-5.15 Ser. 6.00-6.25 Y Dydd. 6.25-7.00 Report Wales. 8.30-9.00 Yr Wythnos.

Channel
As Thames 12.00-12.30 pm Closedown. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00-4.15 Film: Johnny Come Lately* (James Cagney). 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.15 Cartoon. 6.30-7.00 Amazing Years of Cinema. 10.28 News. 10.34 Palace Reborn. 11.35-12.30 am Rockstage.

Grampian
As Thames except: Starts 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Hungry Hill (Margaret Lockwood, Dennis Price). 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00 News. 6.30-7.00 Out of Town. 11.30 Cities. 12.30 am-12.35 News.

Classified Guide

(continued on page 24)

Entertainments Guide

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T1

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BIRTHS

BROOKS.—On March 15th, at St Mary's Hospital, London, to Lesley and Bill—a daughter (Caroline), a sister for William.

LEATHER.—On 19th March, 1981, at the John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, to Susan (nee Bullock) and Alan—a daughter.

NEWTON.—On 11th March, 1981, to Dorothy (nee Dragg) and Charles—a son (Harry Alexander), a brother for Caroline and Lucy.

TEMPLE.—On 1 th March, 1981, to Susan and Robert, at St Mary's, Harrow Road—a daughter (Daisy Victoria).

WASHINGTON.—On March 19th, in Brunei, to Lou and Neville—twin sons.

ADOPTION

STEVEN.—By Sandra and David—a son (David Rupert).

SILVER WEDDING

ACKROYD, BISHOP.—On March 23, 1956 at St Michael's Church, Cornhill, London, EC3, John Robert Whyte Ackroyd and Jennifer Eileen Macleod Bishop.

RUBY WEDDING

LITTLE-ROBERTSON.—On March 22, 1941 at St James's Episcopal Church, Aberdeen, Miles to Margaret (Margot). Now at The School House, Church Lane, Godstone, Surrey.

DEATHS

ALLEN.—On March 18, 1981, suddenly, at her home in London, Susan, aged 74, formerly of St Mary's School, Poona. Greatly missed by family and friends in many countries. Requiem eucharist at St John's Church, Waterloo Road, London SE1, at 2 pm, on Wednesday, March 25, to which all friends are invited, followed by private cremation. Cut flowers only to A. Smith, 1... Southwark Bridge Road, London SE1.

BARRIE.—On 18th March, suddenly, on a flight from Johannesburg, Nesta, darling wife of J...s Barrie, mother of Janey, Annie and Maggie and devoted grandmother to Robert, ... Lara, David and Simon. Funeral private.

BRIGG.—On March 20th, peacefully at her home, 15 Woodside Drive, Waterfoot, Glasgow, Marianne Walla, dearly loved mother of Barbara and grand-...

DEATHS

SLEVIN, MARY (nee Kelly), of 150 Cromwellsfort Road, Dublin, on 19th March, dearly loved mother of Ann, Charles, Deirdre and John. Funeral held on 21st March, at Deans Grange Cemetery.

FUNERAL

McDONALD.—Sub-Lieutenant Marcus Hugh McDonald, RN. A Requiem Mass for Marcus will be held at the Catholic Cathedral of St John, Edinburgh Road, Portsmouth, at 11 am on Tuesday, March 24, 1981, and committal afterwards at Clayhall Naval Cemetery, Gosport. Flowers—no wreaths. All enquiries to Gosport 81052.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

BOWDLER, HENRY.—A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Cyril Bowdler Henry, FDS, LRCP, MRCS, will be held at St Marylebone Parish Church, Marylebone Road, NW1, on Thursday, March 26, 1981, at 2.30 pm.

BUSK.—A memorial service for Brigadier R. M. W. Mike Busk OBE, will be held in All Saints Church, Barton Stacey, Hampshire, at 3 pm on April 14, 1981.

REEVES.—A thanksgiving service for the life and work of Bishop Ambrose Reeves will be held at 12 noon on Monday, 23 March, at St Paul's Cathedral.

IN MEMORIAM

CHADWICK.—Remembering Major Harry Piers Chadwick, killed in Malaya while serving with The Green Howards, and remembering all Green Howards. Ema (Alma), Patricia, Adrian, Jason and Barbara.

DYSON.—Captain Charles, born March 23, 1881. Killed in action April 6 1917, while serving with 8th Battalion Leeds Rifles. "At the going down of the sun and in the morning we will remember them."

BEAUMONT, BINKIE.—Time remembered. Love John.

DANIEL, GERALD.—March 23rd, 1979. Happiness remembered in constant love and hope. Mother and Father.

WOOLFE, JOHN.—Treasured and happy memories on his birthday of our darling only son John. Killed at Le Mans, June 1967.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

EMERGENCY CHALET COOKS

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ALSO ON PAGE 22

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The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,481

ACROSS

1 One of few rulers having an uncommonly rich goal (8).
6 Harbour chiefs and Ruy Diaz appear calm (6).
9 Took the same number of old military men inside (6).
10 Unnecessary to give points to South (8).
11 Star the coy nurse disturbed (8).
12 A prop off the ship (6).
13 Moving way in melody (5).
14 He stands by to look after an entry in a race (9).
17 What makes a naval graduate hop? (4, 5).
19 A fiddle needed to pull a game back (5).
22 Competing with RAF type in the arena (6).
23 Sal Green unfortunately isn't slimming (8).
24 Strikingly good description of a rickety car (8).
25 Inflation rising in the spring (6).
26 This bird's in consultancy (5).
27 First and last old broken-down meters (8).

DOWN

1 ... note, in stages (3-4).
2 Runs past this year (9).
3 New style ... in China ... (6).
4 Sun-god's ... distance from ...
5 Country ...

6 Introduced, to do a cosmetic job in the Palladium (8).
7 Girl follows most of the crew to 19's home (7).
8 Didn't agree one ship had outside damaged by collision (9).
13 Perfume maker intoxicated in Grimes' Bar (9).
15 Seek to stop pit and apply closure (9).
16 Mob celebrity in the centre of activity (8).
18 Channel Islands in subsequent uplifting performance (7).
20 Mean to declare one's seniority (7).
21 "And one by one back in the —— lays" (Fitzgerald) (6).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,480

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CORFU Villas/Apts 1-2 wks	May	11...	Villa Seekers
GREECE Beachcomber 1-2 wks	April	10...	Medina
ISRAEL Basic 1-4 wks	23 Apr	11...	Israel Tours Int

Atol Nos respectively: 381B 762B 879B 488B 1107B 1... 1103B.

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